HISTORY OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH FRANCISVILLE PHILADELPHIA

1822-1925

FRANKLIN SPENCER EDMONDS

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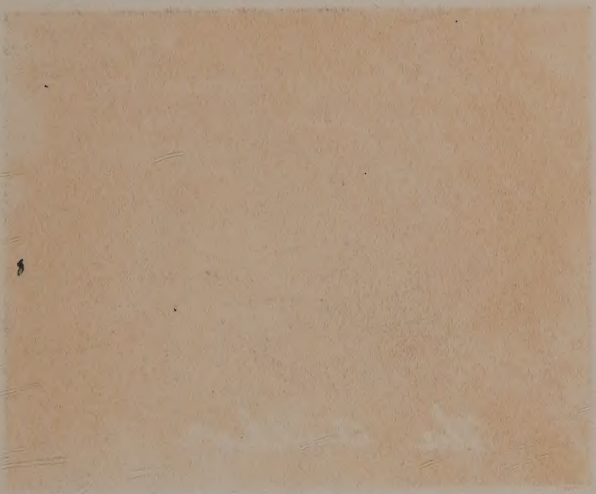

HISTORY OF
ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH
FRANCISVILLE
PHILADELPHIA

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, FRANCISVILLE, PHILADELPHIA

1925

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FRANCISVILLE, PHILADELPHIA

1822–1925

BY
FRANKLIN SPENCER EDMONDS

"*Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it: except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.*"
—Psalms, cxxvii, 1

PHILADELPHIA
ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, FRANCISVILLE
1925

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FRANCISVILLE, PHILADELPHIA

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DEDICATED

TO THE MEMORY OF THOSE WHO HAVING FINISHED THEIR COURSE IN FAITH, NOW REST FROM THEIR LABOURS,—THE FOUNDERS OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, FRANCISVILLE

PREFACE

The influence of a church upon life and character can never be told completely in words; but the story of the origin of an humble country parish, with its growth and development into a great urban church, cannot but be of interest to those who know of its work and have been blessed through its ministrations.

Acknowledgment should be made of the assistance of many, but particularly of the following.

Shortly after the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Parish, in 1900, five young men who had grown up together in the work of the Sunday School, Edmund B. McCarthy, James H. M. Hayes, Henry D'Olier, Jr., Frank O. Zesinger and the undersigned, organized a Parish History Committee, and started to explore the Archives. They intended to write and publish a Parish History, for the benefit of the Endowment Fund. McCarthy collected the photographs with which this volume is illustrated; the others assembled the records of the Parish, and annotated their contents. A chance visit to Vineland resulted in the co-operation of Dr. Kellogg, who contributed a chapter to the book. Later, Francis A. Lewis, for many years a leader in the Diocese, agreed to write the Introductory Chapter on the history of the Diocese. Mrs. Emma S. S. Zesinger collected the biographical data which was necessary for a complete account. Two boys of the Sunday School, Benjamin H. Ludlow, now a distinguished State Legislator, and Albert L. Rowland, now Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction, copied the reports of the Parish from the Diocesan records.

When the Centennial of St. Matthew's was planned, a second Committee, composed of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Horton, Frank O. Zesinger, William B. Hannum and the undersigned, was appointed to complete the History.

Through the loyal and kindly co-operation of these and many others, the book has been written, and is now offered to the public. The record of the early struggles of the Church, of the earnest and devoted clergy who have blessed it with their services, of the loyal and patriotic laymen who perfected the material organization—all of these have their counterpart in the history of many other churches, but to those who now enjoy the results of these early efforts, there is much of inspiration in this account of the good work of those who have gone before. As a study in parochial organization and development, it is hoped that this volume will be helpful even to those who have no personal knowledge of the work of this historic Church.

Emerson says: "A great institution is but the lengthened shadow of a single man." St. Matthew's Church, Francisville, in the simplicity and dignity of its worship, and in the emphasis which the Parish gives to sound teaching, accurate thinking, and liberality in non-essentials, is the "lengthened shadow" of George Emlen Hare; and in the breadth and tolerance of its administration, and in its spirit of self-sacrifice and personal service, the Parish is again the "lengthened shadow" of George M. Stroud and Edward H. Bonsall.

These are the typical men of the Parish, whose example is gratefully commended to those who come after.

F. S. E.

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ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER

HISTORY OF THE DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA

BY FRANCIS A. LEWIS

In writing this chapter two courses lie open to me. It is possible to put down on paper a mass of statistics and other dreary detail, citing authorities for every statement; or it is possible to be sparing of statistics, and omit references to books, with a view to making a readable paper. I shall follow the latter course, and content myself with saying at the outset that I have not invented any of the facts herein set forth, but have gathered them together during the last twenty-five years, partly from reading, and partly from the lips of those who were familiar with the early days of the diocese;—the books remain, the lips have for the most part become silent. One further prefatory remark, and I pass to the subject matter.

I write of the diocese as it is now territorially constituted. Every one knows that up to 1865 the diocese was coterminous with the state, and that until 1871 it embraced all east of the Allegheny mountains; since the latter date it has consisted of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery.

The history of our Church in what are now the dioceses of Pittsburgh and Central Pennsylvania is full of

interest, but I have not the knowledge to write of it intelligently, nor the space for it, even though I had the knowledge.

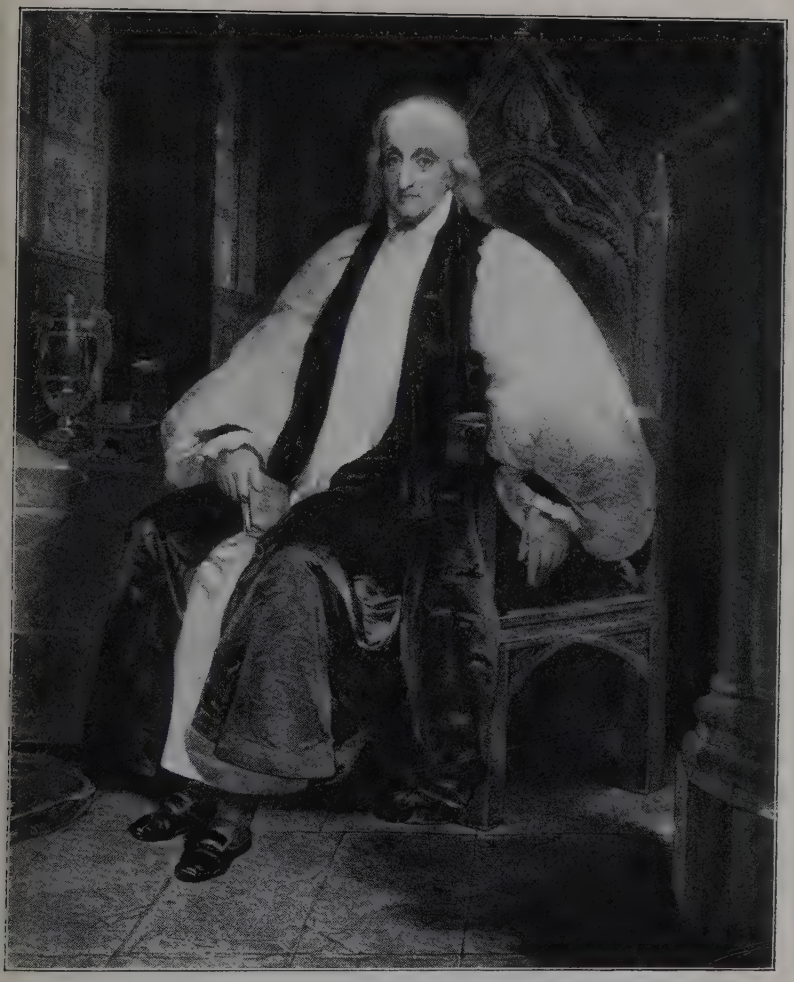
In 1784 there were in or near Philadelphia about a dozen Episcopal congregations—Christ Church; St. Peter's; St. Paul's; St. James', Bristol; Trinity, Oxford; All Saints', Lower Dublin; St. Paul's, Chester; St. David's, Radnor; St. Martin's, Marcus Hook; St. James', Perkiomen; St. John's, New London; St. Thomas', Whitemarsh. Most of them had no rectors, but there was some kind of an organization.

On the twenty-ninth of March in that year, a meeting was held at the Rev. Dr. White's house, of some gentlemen representing the city churches, "for the purpose of conferring concerning the formation of a representative body of the Episcopal Church in this State." As a result of this meeting, Dr. White issued a circular letter asking the Vestries of each congregation to send delegates to a meeting to be held on May 24th, and such clergy as might have cures were also invited.

On the twenty-fourth of May, at Christ Church, four clergymen and representatives from several churches met and organized, by electing Dr. White, Chairman, and the first resolution adopted was, "Resolved, That each church shall have one vote whether represented by one or more persons; or whether two or more united congregations be represented by one man or set of men."

The First Convention of this diocese assembled at Christ Church, Philadelphia, May 23, 1785. Six clergymen were present, and lay deputies from nine parishes. The convention adopted what was known as the Act of Association—a long document, which has been so often printed that it need not be reproduced here.

At the second session of the Second Convention held September 14, 1786, Rev. William White, D. D., was



RT. REV. WILLIAM WHITE, D.D.
First Bishop

unanimously elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State; and two hundred guineas were appropriated to defray the necessary expenses of the voyage of the Bishop Elect to and from England.

At the Third Convention, May 15, 1787, Bishop White laid before that body the certificate of his consecration at Lambeth Palace, February 4, 1787.

At the Sixth Convention a resolution was adopted providing "that the deputies to the General Convention be chosen by the order to which they respectively belong." For one, I regret that this plan, in vogue for many years, was ever departed from, for it seems the proper method. If the clergy are to be represented, they should have the choice of their representatives. Likewise the laity.

The Seventh Convention (1791) provided for a Standing Committee of ten, which is still the number.

At the Eleventh Convention a resolution was adopted that in the examination for Holy Orders of Absalom Jones, a black man of the African Church of St. Thomas, the knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages be dispensed with, but it was distinctly understood that neither Jones nor his church was to have any rights to seats in the convention. This led to trouble, as will presently be seen.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the attendance at the Annual Convention had reached a low ebb, for at the Seventeenth Convention, held in June, 1801, seven clergymen, and laymen representing but two parishes were present; a resolution was accordingly adopted to advertise future conventions in two newspapers, for six weeks prior to the day of meeting. This plan did not seem to have had any appreciable effect except to increase the number of parishes represented by two.

The Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Conventions were greatly concerned over the case of the Rev. Robert Andrews. He had no parochial charge but was teaching school in Philadelphia, and if reports were true, was behaving in a very improper manner. However, Mr. Andrews concluded to withdraw without a trial, and was degraded by Bishop White, who pronounced "the former ordinations of the said Robert Andrews to the holy orders of Deacons and Priests to be henceforth of no effect." I do not know exactly how the proposition that the orders were henceforth to be of no effect can be defended, but that is what occurred.

No one can read the history of the early Conventions without being struck with the small amount of work accomplished. Some canons were adopted, it is true, but no plan of church extension seems to have been formulated. A great deal of time must have been consumed in idle talk—a practice not yet entirely obsolete.

In 1809, appears the first address of Bishop White, covering his official acts of the previous year, in accordance with a canon adopted by the General Convention of 1808. He tells the Convention very frankly that "he has not visited any congregation of the diocese, beyond the bounds of the city, for the performing of the office of confirmation, not having been called on for that purpose." In the city he had confirmed forty-one persons, but had held no ordinations in the diocese. This shows the condition of the church after a quarter of a century of so-called life—forty-one persons confirmed, none ordained, and six clergy, and deputies from nine parishes present in the Convention.

At the Twenty-eighth Convention some parochial reports were presented. Eight churches in the present diocese reported: Christ; St. Peter's; St. James'; St. Paul's; Trinity, Oxford; St. Martin's, Marcus Hook;

St. Mary's, Warwick; St. James', Bristol; and the whole number of communicants was only 570, but there had been 430 baptisms within the year, which was encouraging for the future.

Something must be said at this point as to the support of the Episcopate. Bishop White never received any salary from the diocese. It was obvious, however, that his successor must have a salary, and the impetus to an Episcopal fund was given by Andrew Doz. Mr. Doz was a very active member of St. Paul's Church; he died probably late in the eighteenth century, and bequeathed one-seventh of his estate for the support of the Bishop, who should have the city of Philadelphia within his diocese. Two thousand dollars became available in 1809, and about twenty-eight hundred dollars more, shortly thereafter, in 1811.

It is interesting to note that of the amount, $2400 was invested in an irredeemable ground rent on 1216 Market Street, Philadelphia. This ground rent has recently been extinguished after nearly a century of ownership by the diocese, upon payment of $5000, or more than double what it cost. Meanwhile, Bishop White was constantly urging the Convention to take measures for the support of his successor, and annual collections, not large in amount, were taken for this object in various churches.

In 1828 the fund amounted to $12,064.57. Prior to that date, in 1825, the Rev. Dr. Pilmore, for many years Rector of St. Paul's Church, died and bequeathed one-half of his property for this object. There was a contest over the will, but in 1827 the Supreme Court awarded $7,969.12 to the Advancement Society in trust for the support of the Bishop, and the income is still available for that purpose. The Episcopal fund, by careful management, and sporadic gifts now amounts to about

$55,000 independent of Dr. Pilmore's legacy and other funds in the custody of the Advancement Society.

It has frequently been said that the Episcopate should be fully endowed. I question this proposition. Certain churches ought to be endowed, because the loss by death of those able to support them may, owing to the shifting of population, leave them with abundant work to do and little money with which to do it, but the Episcopate is a different matter. It is always a living active force. Our church attaches the greatest importance to it. No good reason occurs to me why it should be supported by the liberality of the dead; and for educational, if for no other reasons, every parish should share in providing an adequate salary for the head of the diocese.

No history of the diocese would be complete without some reference to "the Corporation for the relief of the widows and children of clergymen in the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." This organization is one of the least known, and yet one of the strongest that could be imagined. It insures the lives of married clergymen canonically resident in this state at rates far below those that could be obtained elsewhere.

The idea of such a Corporation was probably evolved out of the fertile brain of Dr. William Smith. The Society was chartered in 1769. The Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey Corporations were practically one. In 1806 the funds were divided and the share of Pennsylvania was paid over, namely, $10,390. Still, however, it was observed that the clergy of Pennsylvania, whether young or old, and whether in good health or the reverse, scarcely availed themselves at all, though often urged to do so, of the advantages offered by this Society to their families in case of their death.

And while the funds had increased in 1833 to nearly $50,000, and were yielding an income over $2500, it was a fact that if every contributor should have then died at once and his wife have become an immediate annuitant, it would not have required more than one-third of the income of the solidly invested capital to meet all their demands.

At the annual meeting of the Corporation in May, 1903, ninety-seven years after the division of the funds, the Pennsylvania fund at its market value amounted to $821,626.64.* This is due to two causes: first, superb management, and second, to the fact just stated, that for some unknown reason the clergy in the past never seem to have availed themselves, as it was expected they would, of the benefits which this Corporation offered them. In the one hundred and thirty-five years which have passed since the society was incorporated, its various managers have performed for years, great, laborious, and responsible service. But not one, that I have heard of, has ever asked or has ever been willing to receive one cent of compensation and, by rule of the society, reciting this honorable fact, it is now ordained that no member for any service, ever shall. Not only has the Corporation always discharged every legal obligation, but for many years it has been customary to issue paid-up policies to all who have paid fifteen annual premiums, and besides all this, to distribute among the families of the insured, gratuities which last year aggregated over $12,000.

I suppose that no corporation in the world can show such a history or offer such inducements, and yet at the last meeting, in May, 1903, there were but 221 policy holders. It has more than once been suggested that vestries should insure the lives of their rectors. As

* Now, in 1925, double that amount.

showing what they could do if they would: take a case of a clergyman thirty-five years of age; for $70 per annum a policy of $5000 could be taken out on his life with every probability that not more than fifteen annual payments would be demanded.

Much has been said, and justly said, of the failure to provide for the families of those who have died in the service of the church. My object in calling attention to this Society in this place, is to show that the way is open to Pennsylvania churchmen at a comparatively small cost, to do something at least for the widow and the orphan of the faithful pastor.

About the year 1812, after the diocese had been in operation more than a quarter of a century, the thought seems to have occurred to some churchmen in Philadelphia that the time had arrived when some missionary work ought to be undertaken throughout the state. Accordingly, on the eighteenth of April of that year, a meeting was held, and "The Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania" was formally organized. Its object was twofold, first to grant temporary assistance to churches in the state, whose members were not sufficiently numerous or wealthy to support established ministers, by sending missionaries for their spiritual comfort and instruction; and second, to provide means for the education of young men willing to devote themselves to the Christian Ministry.

The first missionary sent out by the Society was a young Deacon named Jackson Kemper, afterwards the great Missionary Bishop of the Northwest. The Society started well, and in the first report acknowledged the receipt of $2708.02. It was the only missionary organization in the state, and for many years did most excellent aggressive work.

Of course, with the establishment of diocesan boards of missions, the active work of the Advancement Society as a gatherer of funds ceased; but it has always made and does still make excellent use of the income of its invested funds, which amount to considerably over $100,000. In addition to supporting missionaries in the dioceses of Pittsburgh and Central Pennsylvania, it is constantly rendering effective aid in the erection of church buildings. The Advancement Society has had a most honorable history, it laid foundations upon which others have builded, and especially in its early days put many a weak parish on its feet, which but for its timely aid must have fallen down.

In the autumn of 1826 the Bishop called a Special Convention to determine upon the expediency of electing an Assistant Bishop, and if that question should be determined affirmatively, to proceed to an election.

At that Convention Bishop White delivered a curious address, in which he proceeded to lay down three points, "not," he said, "as comprehending all the qualifications desirable in the Episcopal character, but being such as that deficiency in any one of them would threaten extreme injury to the church within the diocese."

These points were: first, piety; second, a theological education, and third, attachment and conformity to the institutions of our church. He elaborates these points, all of them elementary, at great length. This address, together with one delivered at the close of this Convention, which had accomplished nothing, gives the reader the idea that his remarks were the utterances of a very old man who was afraid of something, but did not know exactly of what.

Speaking of the points he had mentioned he says, could he foresee, that during his episcopacy, either now or at any future time, the stated points will be either

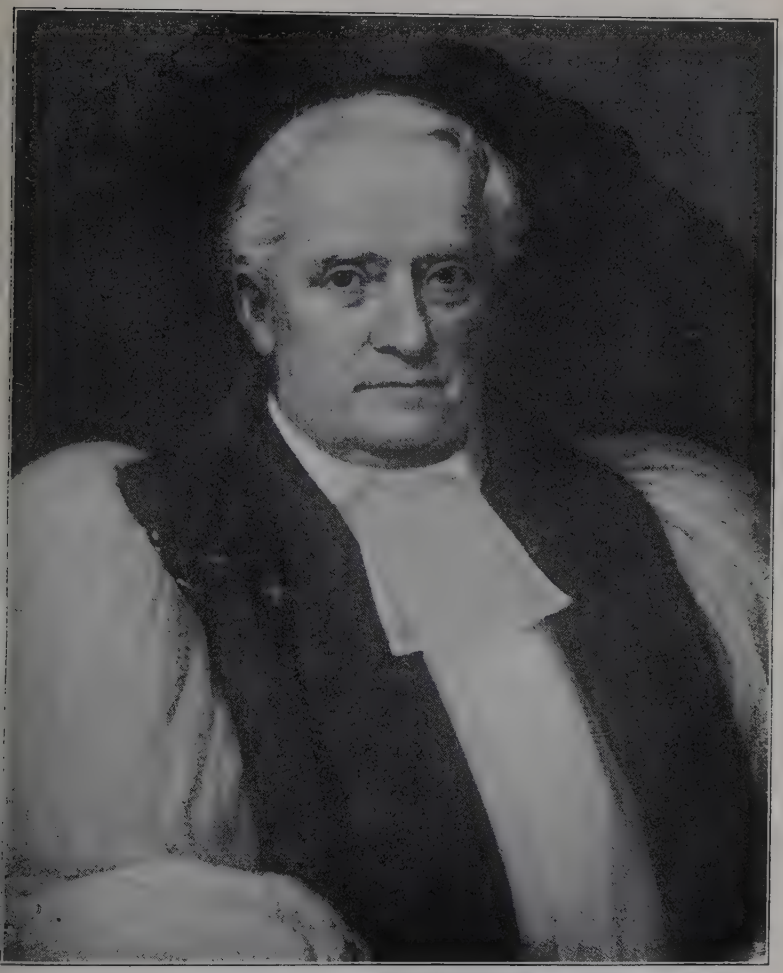
dismissed or disregarded, he would make some such request as that of Hagar in the Wilderness, "Let me not see the death of the child."

What he was afraid of, I do not know. Possibly some name had been suggested, and afterwards dropped, which he thought did not come within the qualifications, as set forth by him. He certainly could not have referred to the only two persons who were voted for, because one was the Rev. William Meade, afterwards the honored Bishop of Virginia, the other the Rev. Bird Wilson, an intimate friend of Bishop White's, and for whom he himself voted.

To return to the Convention, fifty-four clergymen were present. The Rev. William Meade received twenty seven votes, the Rev. Mr. Wilson twenty-six. The Chair announced the nomination of the former, but his attention having been called to the fact that fifty-four were present and one had declined to vote, he ruled that there had been no nomination. The Convention then adjourned.

It is very evident that diocesan matters were in very bad shape at this period, for in his address at the next stated Convention, May, 1827, Bishop White says, "From present appearances, I perceive reasons to fear that trials hitherto unknown, are reserved for the small remainder of my days. I have painfully witnessed the progress of ecclesiastical transactions, in contrariety to the clearest dictates of religious and moral obligations, nor without the accompaniment of indignities personally wounding to my feelings, such as I think unmerited, and certainly such as I have been a stranger to in my earlier years."

The Convention by a vote of 26 to 25 of the clergy and 74 to 56 of the laity decided to proceed with the election of an assistant Bishop. Fifty-one of the clergy



RT. REV. HENRY USTICK ONDERDONK, D.D.
Second Bishop

were present, and on the first ballot the Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, Rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, received 26 votes, the nomination was confirmed by the laity, Ayes, 72; Noes, 58. Mr. Onderdonk was consecrated in Christ Church on the twenty-fifth of October, 1827. Bishop Hobart preached the sermon, and that fact seems to have been made the occasion for another outbreak, for at the next Convention, Bishop White says, "The sermon having been demanded by the Consecration Service and the Preacher having been designated by me, I hold myself bound to declare my abhorrence of the calumnies to which he became subject, by his compliance with my request." The calumnies referred to, seem to have arisen out of the publication of a pamphlet sixteen years before, reflecting upon Bishop Hobart's character. The charges were investigated at the time, not only by the then Bishop of New York, but by the Supreme Court of that state, and pronounced groundless. His appearance here to preach caused these exploded charges to be revived. I mention the subject here as showing the intensely bad spirit then prevailing in this diocese.

The income of the Episcopal fund was insufficient to support the new assistant Bishop, and several members of the church subscribed $30,000, the interest to be paid to Bishop Onderdonk, the principal to revert to the givers at his death. The new Bishop started off well. On December 28th he set out for the western part of the diocese, and made a thorough visitation thereof.

After the consecration of Bishop Onderdonk in 1828, Bishop White did very little active work as Bishop. He was present at every Convention, and delivered each year a short address. On Sunday, June 17, 1836, he passed away, "a little before noon, almost ere the sound of prayers had died away, which arose from all

the congregations of our communion near enough to know his decaying condition."

He was buried in his own vault in the rear of Christ Church. On December 23, 1870, that being the one hundredth anniversary of his ordination to the Diaconate, his body was removed and placed under the chancel of Christ Church, where it now rests. On the occasion of the removal, before a crowded congregation, Bishop Stevens preached a memorial sermon. At the time of his death there were about fifty clergymen residing in what now constitutes the diocese of Pennsylvania, and there were about thirty-seven parishes in that territory.

In summing up the Episcopate of William White, extending over practically half a century, it must be understood that I refer to that great man as Bishop of this diocese, and not at all in his relation to the church at large. He was, as regards the church in this country, a far-sighted statesman, and planned well—indeed, it is hardly going too far afield to say, that our life as a church in this country would probably have been short, but for the guiding hand and brain of White. So much for that side of him, with which I shall not concern myself further.

Well born and well educated, he passed all his life in Philadelphia, residing for the most part of it on the north side of Walnut Street above Third.

I suppose the average churchman nowadays thinks of him as having given his whole time to the administration of the diocese. Such, however, was not the case at all. He was Rector until his death of the three churches, Christ, St. Peter's, and St. James'. From these churches he received as Rector a salary of about $2300, and as has been before stated, he never received one dollar of salary from the diocese during his long Episcopate.

That he was a hard working man is probably true. He was certainly a most prolific writer, but the duties of the Episcopate in his day do not seem to have been such as they are now, and must have occupied an exceedingly small portion of his time. The push, the energy, the general activity characteristic of our Bishops to-day, were absolutely wanting then. The churches were few, but eminently respectable. The preaching was weighty in more senses than one. Bishop White preached a great deal, but was never a popular preacher. His sermons were dull, and always attended with great circumlocution, so as not to give offense to any. The late Dr. Francis Wharton used to say that in preaching, Bishop White never mentioned Satan by name, but always referred to him as "that personage." When Bishop Meade preached at St. Peter's on one occasion, he made the congregation tremble by his evangelical fervor. In the vestry room after the service, Bishop White informed him that *his* congregation was not accustomed to that style of preaching.

As heretofore stated, in 1808, the General Convention passed a canon requiring every Bishop to report to his Convention what he had done during the year past. Bishop White's addresses began in 1809, and continued until his death in 1836, a period of twenty-seven years. So far as they are the records of his official acts, they bear out the statement heretofore made that as Bishop he did very little. So far as they are suggestive of what might be done, they are singularly feeble. True he tells of the organization of the Advancement Society —of the Prayer Book Society—and urges the importance of Sunday Schools, but one address is much like another—generally closing with some jejune remarks upon faithfulness to duty, urging all to help build up the walls of our spiritual Zion.

I do not know who first, after David, began to talk about the walls of Zion, but it is almost impossible to take up an address of a Bishop—or a report of a Society —or a sermon preached upon a special occasion—during the first third of the nineteenth century, without finding therein some reference to "The Walls of our Spiritual Zion." It seems to have been about the only metaphor familiar to the various writers and speakers of that period.

From 1809 until his death, Bishop White's visitations were very few, and with exceptions hereafter to be noted were confined to Philadelphia and its vicinity. He seems to have lacked any conception of this side of a Bishop's duty, for in his memoirs he protests against "the supposition in the minds of many, that a Bishop should always be engaged in visitations," and in another place avers, that a Bishop's time is "as much due to his own family as are any of his services to the church." He was not at all alone in his immobility—other Bishops did not do very much either, but one cannot help thinking, what progress our church might have made in Pennsylvania, if the Bishop between 1800 and 1820, when in the prime of life, had been more active and pushing—instead of spending his time in the city of Philadelphia ministering to the congregations of which he was a rector, and letting the Methodist circuit-riders put in their work in other sections of the Commonwealth.

Bishop White was a mild, amiable gentleman, but occasionally gave vent to indignation—a man who owed him money, called with his wife, to pay the debt, but in Continental money, then worth very little. The Bishop was legally bound to take it, and he did, but as they were leaving the house he called to his servant, in

their hearing, to see that there were no silver spoons in the entry, while those persons were passing through it.

Two of his female relatives who lived to an advanced age could, I have been told, never agree as to the Bishop's churchmanship, and particularly as to whether or not he bowed in the Creed. It was a subject of controversy between them. Both have long since passed away, and perhaps in the other country the answer to this momentous question has been vouchsafed to them and the controversy finally settled.

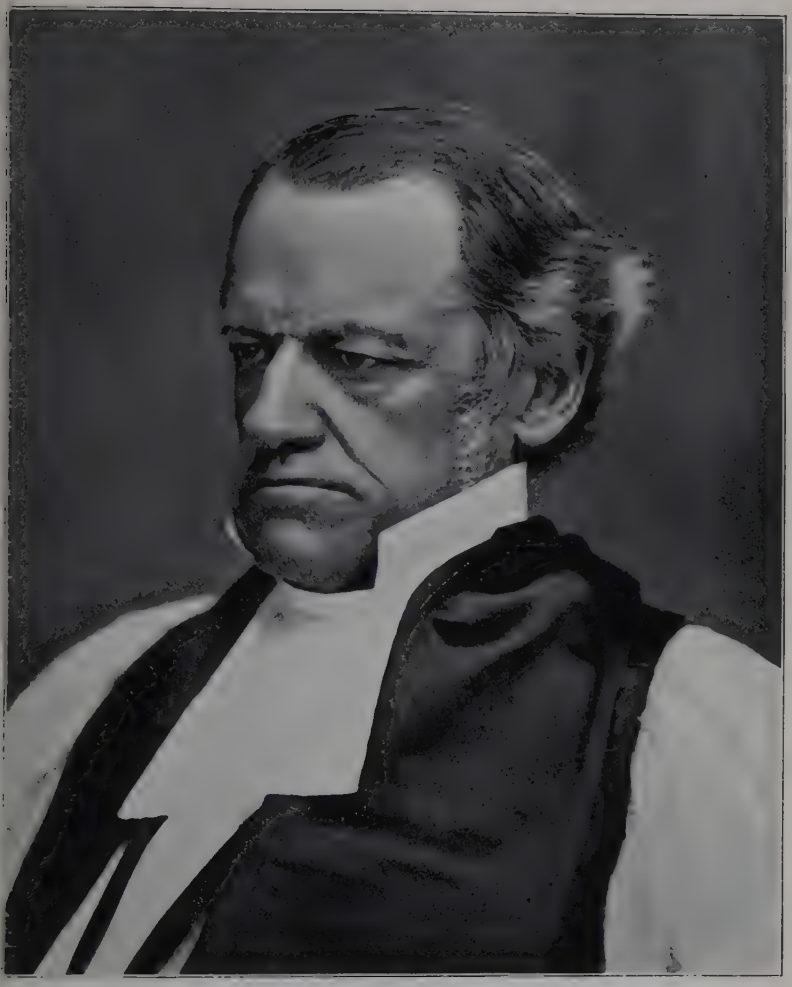
From the time of his consecration in 1828 until his resignation in 1844, a period of sixteen years, Bishop Onderdonk exhibited unflagging industry in the discharge of his duties. It must be remembered that he had a vast area of territory to get over, and that going from place to place was a very different thing then from what it is to-day, and could only be accomplished with great physical discomfort.

In 1838 Bishop Onderdonk called the attention of the Convention to the cases of the "Swede churches." There were at least three of these, Gloria Dei, Christ Church, Upper Merion, and St. James', Kingsessing. "I take the liberty of suggesting," said the Bishop, "that the door be opened for their admission into union with this Convention, on terms somewhat easier than new congregations. This people are older in the soil than we; what relation they formerly held to the Church of Sweden I know not; but for a long while they have borne none, or none of a practical sort, and they have so long used our liturgy and employed our clergy, besides having frequently our episcopal services, that it will be but an offer of Christian and fraternal kindness, to adopt some measure which may induce them to direct their thoughts, more definitely than they may yet have done, to an union with us."

A Committee was appointed to consider the matter, and some years later Gloria Dei and St. James', Kingsessing, were admitted into union with the Convention. The third one, Christ Church, Upper Merion, never applied for admission—although its Rector, of course, has his seat in the Convention by virtue of his title.

On the fifth of June, 1844, Bishop Onderdonk notified the Standing Committee of his desire "to resign the Episcopal Jurisdiction of the Diocese of Pennsylvania," and a special Convention was called to meet in September to act thereon. The resignation was accepted by a clerical vote of Ayes, 51; Noes, 13. Lay vote, Ayes, 55; Noes, 15. It may be alleged that the resignation was not altogether as voluntary as appears of record—perhaps this is true. It may also be said that the Bishop endeavored to withdraw the resignation and was not permitted to do so by the Convention. That is undoubtedly true, but notwithstanding all this, the impartial historian must admit that in the matter of his resignation the Bishop behaved very well.

It is not possible for any candid mind to feel aught save sympathy for Bishop Onderdonk. He was an able man, a preacher of remarkable power, and an excellent administrator. The victim of disease contracted in hard journeys through the state in the discharge of his duties, he resorted to brandy to assuage great physical pain. The habit grew on him, it is needless to say to the great detriment of the Church. But it took Spartan courage to admit it, and to tell his diocese the whole story, but he did it; and as has been said, he in 1844 resigned his jurisdiction and informed the House of Bishops that he had fallen into "the habitual use of spirituous liquor as a remedy for disease, to a degree which has been the occasion of unfavorable imputations



RT. REV. ALONZO POTTER, D.D.
Third Bishop

upon the Church, and brought upon him an evil report among men."

Indeed he went further, and asked the House of Bishops to administer such discipline as they deemed proper. Accordingly that body on the twenty-first of October, 1844, suspended him.

Bishop Onderdonk did not remove from the diocese, but continued to reside in Philadelphia, on Pine Street, above Thirteenth, until his death in 1858. During the years that followed his suspension he bore his punishment with great dignity. He seldom ventured from his home, save at eventide,—except to attend service at his Parish Church, the Ascension, on Lombard Street. Finally, in 1856, largely through the efforts of his successor, his sentence was terminated, and during the last two years of his life he performed occasional services—among them the consecration of the churchyard of St. James the Less, where his body now lies.

After the passing of nearly half a century it should be possible to deal justly with any man. That Bishop Onderdonk sinned and brought discredit upon the church is an undoubted fact—that he admitted his fault, repented and reformed is equally true. More he could not do, less he did not.

When the Convention assembled in 1845 to elect his successor, parties were very evenly divided, and after several ballots the clergy by a majority of one, elected the Reverend Samuel Bowman, D. D., Rector of St. James' Church, Lancaster, but the laity rejected the nomination. The Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., was put in nomination and elected. Thus began the Episcopate of a man who has been rightly called "The Great Bishop of Pennsylvania."

At the time of his election, he held the chair of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy at

Union College, Schenectady, New York, of which institution his father-in-law, the famous Eliphalet Nott, was President. In 1838 he had declined an election as Assistant Bishop of Massachusetts, and grave doubt was felt as to his acceptance of Pennsylvania, but after careful consideration he deemed it to be his duty to accept.

When Bishop Potter came here, to enter upon the discharge of his duties at the age of forty-five, it was a case of a great man meeting a great opportunity. The story of his Episcopate will best tell what manner of man he was. As I understand the situation, the diocese was in an exhausted state. There had been twenty years, more or less, of ecclesiastical warfare. It began at least ten years before Bishop White's death, and continued till the suspension of his successor. That I am not wrong in this statement, I call Bishop White to witness. When he was eighty years old he said to a lady of his acquaintance, "I have suffered bereavements in the death of my wife and children—this is the common lot, and if one day was marred by affliction, another was filled with blessings. My severest trials, have been of late years," and he went on to speak of the difficulties in his diocese.

It is neither advisable nor possible to go into all these difficulties. As far as I can understand them, they arose out of bitter partisanship. Party spirit is not *per se* a bad thing, until it degenerates into personalities and abuse, and into these during the period referred to it did degenerate. Neither side could see much good in the other, and I have always been inclined to think that the trouble was fomented by the clergy not having very much to do. The life of a clergyman in this diocese seventy-five years ago was the merest idleness compared with the same life to-day. Two services on Sun-

day, and generally not more than one in the week, filled up the measure of official work, and this left most of the time for controversy—it was a case of "Satan finding mischief still for idle hands to do." I have no desire to disparage either the ability or the goodness of the clergy of that time; they did their duty as they understood it, but had they engaged in more active employment, they would have had less time to engage in mere controversy.

Twenty years of this sort of thing should have been enough to satisfy anybody, and it was. The new Bishop was a stranger, in the prime of life, and was likely to last a good many years. They on the one hand were ready to drop controversy and get down to business—he on the other hand, a born leader of men, was prepared to show them what to do, and how to do it.

Soon after Bishop Potter entered upon his duties, an eminent physician, Dr. Caspar Morris, called to pay his respects—and the Bishop asked him what suggestions he could make to him for usefulness in his new field. In reply, the Doctor suggested a Hospital. The Bishop at once set about the task of founding the Episcopal Hospital. He called a few clergy and laity to his parlor and unfolded his plans.

In 1852 he was able to tell the Convention that the site had been given and $50,000 subscribed. To-day it has all its spacious buildings and an endowment of two million.

The gift of the site grew out of a sermon preached by Dr. Stevens at St. Andrew's Church. Two of his parishioners, Miss Leamy and her sister, Mrs. Stout, having heard the sermon, went to Dr. Stevens and expressed their willingness to give their country place as a site for the Hospital. These same ladies died within a short time of each other in 1878. They were possessed

of a very moderate fortune, which they bequeathed to the establishment of The Leamy Home, for widows and single women. The estate was to accumulate for twenty years and then the Home was to be built. It was opened February 1, 1903, having been erected at Mt. Airy. The plant cost $200,000, and the endowment is about half a million.

To revert to Bishop Potter and the Hospital, Dr. Morris says: "The detail of arrangement was left to other hands—the training of nurses was engrafted at his suggestion, and the entire system of organized female effort for the spiritual and temporal relief of the suffering, was peculiarly his own. It was his energy and determined effort which gave vitality to what had otherwise continued a mere scheme of a powerless projector, and it was he who enlisted in the service the untiring assiduity, the matchless skill and the pecuniary ability of John Welsh."

It was this genius for enlisting the services of other people, a peculiar characteristic of the Potter family, that stood Alonzo Potter in good stead all through his Episcopate. On the one hand the laity had profound confidence in him, and on the other, he always invited their co-operation and made himself well known to them, by entering to a large degree into the social life of the city.

In 1861 Bishop Potter's plan for the Philadelphia Divinity School took shape. It was his own idea, and he devoted his time and energy to setting it on its feet. Although he only lived four years after it was established, he left it in successful operation, and with an endowment of a quarter of a million. As was truly said by his successor: "The Divinity School of Philadelphia stands near the banks of the Schuylkill, as the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church does near the banks

of the Delaware, two monuments that will ever bear the name of the Bishop to far-off ages."

When Bishop Potter had presided over the diocese ten years he took occasion to give the Convention of 1855 an account of what had been accomplished in that decade. He had ordained 126 men,—the number of clergymen resident in the state had increased 40 per cent.; the communicants, 50 per cent.; Sunday School scholars, 70 per cent. From this address I must content myself with giving a single paragraph, which is one of the most remarkable stories of progress that I know of: "During the ten years just ended, fifty-four churches have been erected and occupied, and seven more are now in progress. Between twenty and thirty churches have also been materially enlarged and improved; twenty-three Parsonage houses have been erected or purchased; and I rejoice to add that there are very few places of worship in the Diocese which during the same period have not been to some extent renovated and adorned. In the City of Philadelphia alone eighteen new churches have been built for new congregations, nine have been enlarged, and nearly all repaired and improved."

But this wonderful record represented but a small part of what had been accomplished. The addresses of Bishop Potter at all the Conventions teemed with suggestions for the development of the diocese. He found time as a citizen to take a prominent part in the affairs of the University. He revived the almost defunct Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He established Convocations. He urged higher salaries for the clergy. He endeavored to secure the erection of parsonages; he attended to sending out young men to distribute Bibles through the state; he saw that divinity students were properly trained, and was ever ready to counsel and advise them. There was no duty

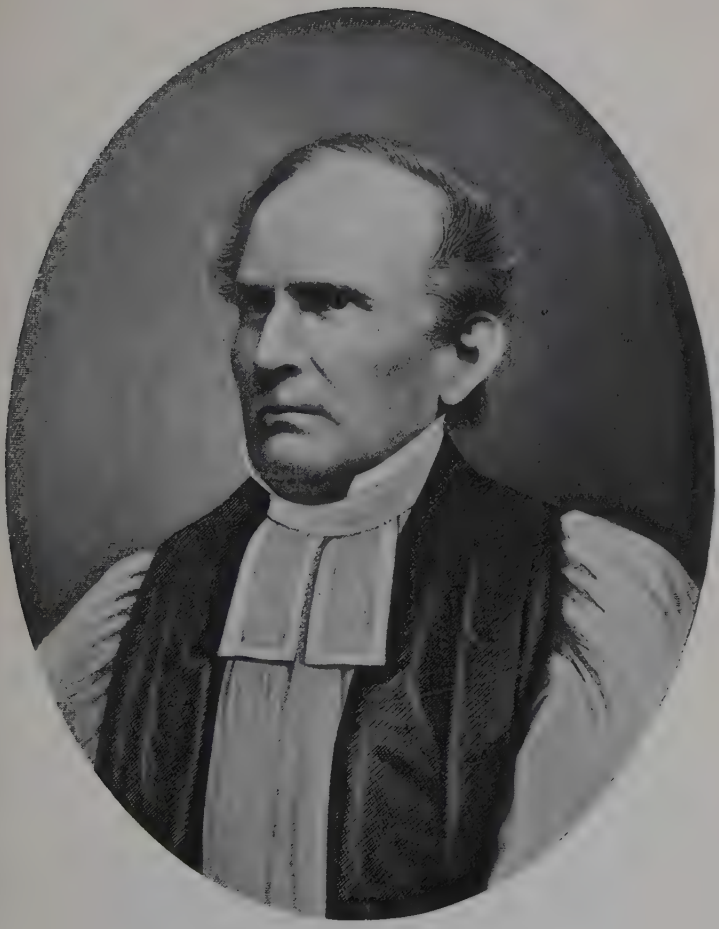
that could possibly appertain to his office which he did not discharge. Dignified, tactful, talented, zealous in every good work, he rose to the full stature of a great Bishop. It is not remarkable that after thirteen years of such Episcopal service, when he was but fifty-eight years old, the Bishop should have suffered a stroke of paralysis, and although he survived the stroke seven years, and accomplished a great deal in that time, he was never a thoroughly well man from the day in February, 1858, when he was stricken at his son Henry's house, in the little town of Greensburg in Western Pennsylvania.

He immediately asked for an assistant, and the Convention of 1858 proceeded to the choice of one. For eight ballots the Rev. Samuel Bowman, D. D., and the Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., received an almost equal number of votes, the few scattering ballots preventing an election. Then Dr. Vinton's name was withdrawn, and that of Dr. Stevens substituted, but after two ballots and no election, the latter withdrew his name and the former was renominated.

The vote could not well have been closer, for on the fourteenth ballot it stood: Bowman, 70; Vinton, 70; Blank, 1. After the fifteenth ballot a Committee was appointed to nominate a suitable person for Assistant Bishop.

The Committee reported that if one more ballot resulted in no election, they would be prepared to propose a name. On the sixteenth ballot Dr. Bowman received three more than a majority, and was nominated to the laity, and the nomination approved by that order: Ayes, 64; Noes, 56.

Dr. Bowman had been nominated by the clergy as Bishop in 1845, but had failed of confirmation by the laity. At the time of his election he was, and had been for many years, the honored Rector of St. James' Church,



RT. REV. SAMUEL BOWMAN, D.D.
Assistant Bishop

Lancaster. He was consecrated in August, 1858, and in the same month of 1861, "in the fulness of apparent health, and enjoying more than common hopefulness and vivacity of spirit, he started for a distant portion of the diocese. While walking alone by the wayside, and it would seem without warning, he was arrested by the Divine hand, and translated without suffering or pain, to a better portion than this world has to give." I suppose his brief career as Assistant Bishop can be best summed up in the words of Bishop Potter, who in a letter to his son says, "In his short Episcopate he has won almost all hearts, and was doing his work most assiduously, unostentatiously, and usefully."

A church in memory of Bishop Bowman was built at Titusville, and the clergy of the diocese erected a monument on the very spot, about twenty miles from Pittsburgh, where he fell by the wayside and entered into his rest. This stone, fourteen feet high, is surmounted by a cross, and bears on one side the following inscription: "The angel of God met him alone in the way; and he was not, for God took him," and on another "The time is short, Be ye also ready."

In the first part of this chapter, attention was called to the ordination of Absalom Jones, a black man. St. Thomas' Church was the only colored congregation, and in June, 1795, what was known as the Eighth Revised Regulation was adopted, which declared that the African Church of St. Thomas is not entitled to send a clergyman or deputies to the Convention; and in 1843 it was further declared that no church in like circumstances could do so, but out of this subject arose, what was I suppose the bitterest struggle that ever took place in the diocese, and it arose in a very curious way. In 1847 the Church of the Crucifixion was admitted into union with the Convention. The Church of the Cruci-

fixion was intended for colored people. Its vestry were all white men, and by a by-law of the corporation no colored person could vote for vestrymen. In 1849 Charles E. Lex and Francis Wharton, both distinguished members of the bar, presented their certificates of election as deputies from that parish. The credentials were referred to a committee, a majority of whom reported in favor of seating them, but a minority dissented, upon the ground that the Eighth Revised Regulation was intended to exclude *all* colored congregations.

The Convention refused to admit the delegates by a vote of 27 to 44 of the clergy and 21 to 36 of the laity.

Immediately thereafter the African Church of St. Thomas presented a petition asking the repeal of the Eighth Revised Regulation, and the fight was now on in earnest. A motion to repeal the regulation was tabled instantly without division, and the whole subject referred to a committee to report to the next convention. A majority report of great length signed by Geo. M. Wharton, Charles Breck and Tobias Wagner was presented to the Convention of 1850, declaring it inexpedient to repeal the regulation, and a minority report, signed by Drs. Montgomery and Hare favoring repeal.

The majority report was adopted, the clerical vote standing 44 to 42, and lay 51 to 16. In 1851 Judge Conyngham moved to admit the deputies from the Church of the Crucifixion, whom it will be recollected were all white men, the offence being that they represented a colored church. This was carried by a majority of one of the clergy but defeated by a majority of five of the laity.

The Convention appointed a committee to report the following year upon the propriety of admitting deputies from the Church of the Crucifixion.

RT. REV. WILLIAM BACON STEVENS, D.D.
Fourth Bishop

At the Convention of 1852 elaborate majority and minority reports were presented—the majority report in favor of seating the deputies was carried by the clergy 49 to 35 and defeated by the laity 23 to 25. In 1853 the subject was not revived, but in 1854 it again came up on a petition of St. Thomas' Church to repeal the Eighth Revised Regulation. The clergy carried the resolution 70 to 28; the laity defeated it 32 to 40.

It was not until 1864, just prior to the second election of Mr. Lincoln, that the obnoxious Eighth Revised Regulation was repealed, and then by a vote nearly unanimous St. Thomas' Church was admitted into union with the Convention.

The death of Bishop Bowman and the precarious state of Bishop Potter's health rendered an immediate election of another Assistant imperative—accordingly a special Convention was held in October, 1861, to elect one. For three ballots the Rev. James May, D. D., received the most votes, but about twenty-five less than enough to elect. After that ballot his name was withdrawn, and for the next five ballots a triangular contest ensued, the three names prominent being those of Drs. Stevens, Howe and Morton. After the eighth ballot Dr. Morton dropped out, and Dr. Leeds, Rector of St. Peter's Church, was nominated. He was recognized as the High Church candidate, and the next two ballots showed the Low Church vote to be divided between Drs. Stevens and Howe. It was obvious that if one was to be elected the other must withdraw. After two more ballots Dr. Howe withdrew his name, and his vote went to Dr. Stevens, who came within four of an election on the eleventh ballot; within three on the twelfth; and was elected by ten majority on the thirteenth. The laity approved the nomination; Ayes, 84;

Noes, 37; divided, 2, and Dr. Stevens was consecrated in the church of which he was Rector, January 2, 1862.

In 1864, the Convention sitting in Pittsburgh, Bishop Potter said that looking back over fifty years the number of clergy had increased from 21 to 232, and the congregations from 25 to 224. The population of the Commonwealth had in that time trebled, the number of clergy, and churches had increased tenfold.

Early in 1865, it became apparent that Bishop Potter must take a long rest, and in April of that year he started in the steamer *Colorado* around the Horn to San Francisco. The invitation to take this journey came from the Pacific Steamship Company. The vessel carried no passengers, only guests of the Company, the greater part of whom were Agassiz and his party, who went to investigate the natural history of Brazil and other countries. When he arrived at Panama he rode across the Isthmus to Aspinwall and consecrated the first Episcopal Church on the southern continent. That service cost him his life. He died of Panama fever on board the steamer, in the harbor of San Francisco, July 4, 1865.

On September 11, 1865, he was buried from Christ Church. Many of his friends were away on their summer vacations, but the church, its aisles and approaches were thronged, and in all the September heat his biographer tells us "as the funeral train passed through the streets of the city toward Laurel Hill, the sidewalks were lined for a long distance, by persons who paused to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of one whom all men delighted to honor."

Perhaps I may at this point be pardoned a personal reference. When I was a boy of seven, he preached and confirmed at the church which my parents attended. After the lapse of thirty-nine years, that figure and face

are as deeply impressed on my mind as though I had seen them yesterday, and yet that was the only time I ever saw him.

It is difficult to speak of Bishop Potter adequately, without seeming to use the language of extravagant eulogy, but if any one questions the statement that *he made the diocese of Pennsylvania*, I simply ask him to go to the records and study the history of his twenty years as Bishop. Until he came the diocese was thoroughly respectable, but very indolent. When he passed away it had become a working force in the Christian World, and stands to-day second in this country. If for the creation of the diocese we owe a debt of gratitude to White, for its preservation and its development we are indebted to Alonzo Potter.

The death of Bishop Potter cast upon Bishop Stevens the full responsibility of the diocese.

At the time of his election, Dr. Stevens was Rector of St. Andrew's Church. In early life he had been a physician at Savannah, Ga. His rectorship at St. Andrew's had been an eminently successful one. He was at that time considered a great preacher, and St. Andrew's, especially on Sunday evenings, was crowded with people desiring to hear him.

His style was diffuse and florid, but his thoughts were always clothed in exquisite English, while his manner of delivery added an additional charm to his discourses. Bishop Stevens was an old-fashioned Evangelical Churchman. He had little patience with ornate ritual, and still less with the doctrines which it was supposed to stand for. For a period of years in the 70's he was engaged in a prolonged controversy with the Rectors and authorities of one of the churches of the diocese—a great deal of hard feeling and party strife resulted, and that was about all. These passed away

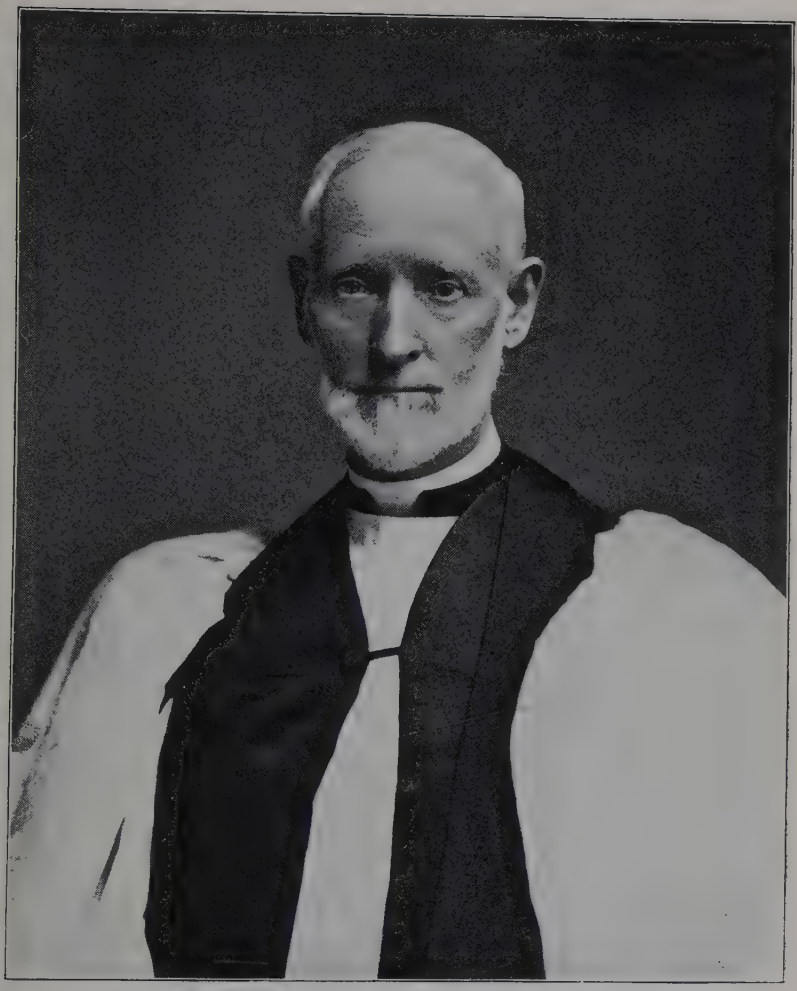
in great measure during the closing years of his Episcopate, and praise was heard on all sides of his unwearying industry and tireless devotion to duty, through several years of great physical suffering. It was in truth a case of the Shepherd willingly laying down his life for his sheep.

Bishop Stevens enjoyed not only a close intimacy with Bishop Potter, but had served more than three years as his assistant. He therefore quite naturally worked for some time on the lines established by his predecessor. He aimed to develop the Hospital and the Divinity School, and after that was well accomplished, turned his attention to establishing the City Mission. Like many other things, the City Mission has been an evolution. The original object as stated by its founder was "for the extension of the knowledge of the Gospel of Jesus Christ among all classes of the community, and especially among those who are under no parochial oversight." In the thirty-four years of its existence it has branched out in various directions, and has always been liberally sustained by the community, largely through the never ceasing efforts of its able Superintendents.

In 1871 the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania was set off, leaving the boundaries of the Diocese of Pennsylvania as they are to-day. This division left the present diocese 176 clergy, 19,000 communicants and 113 parishes in union with the Convention.

The project of a Diocesan House was a favorite one with Bishop Stevens, but he did not live to see it carried out. It was not until 1895 that the present Church House was completed at a cost of $165,000. It is to be regretted that it is still encumbered to the extent of $67,000, but this will doubtless be paid off in time.

In 1886 Bishop Stevens felt constrained to ask for an assistant, and the Convention proceeded to an election.



RT. REV. OZI W. WHITAKER, D.D.
Fifth Bishop

The leading nominees were Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., and the Rev. Thomas F. Davies, D. D., then Rector of St. Peter's Church. On the first ballot these two had the same number of votes, and for several ballots ran closely together. The supporters of Dr. Davies feeling that they could not elect him, undertook "to swap horses while crossing a stream" and one of them nominated the Rev. G. H. Kinsolving, at that time Rector of the Church of the Epiphany in this city. From that moment the election of Dr. Brooks was assured, for it is never safe in the middle of a contest to substitute one nominee for another, unless it be morally certain that the new nominee can poll all the votes of the old, plus some additional ones. And of this fact the supporters of Dr. Davies had not assured themselves. The anticipated result quickly followed, and Dr. Brooks was elected. That he would accept the election was a hope rather than an expectation. A New England man by birth, education and long residence, it was feared that he would be unwilling to leave his parish in Boston for work of a new kind in Pennsylvania. This proved to be the case.

He lost no time in declining the election, and a special Convention was called for the end of June, to choose some one else. An election was had on the first ballot, and resulted in the choice of the Right Rev. O. W. Whitaker, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Nevada.

Bishop Whitaker came to the diocese the end of October, 1886. In June of the following year Bishop Stevens passed away, and was laid to rest in the churchyard of St. James the Less.

During the past seventeen years the diocese has continued to grow. As before stated, the Church House had been built, thus making a most useful center for all diocesan business. The various diocesan charities, such as the Hospital and the City Mission have increased

their endowments and their efficiency. The Deaconess House has been organized and sends out all over the world well trained Christian women. The Church Club was organized in 1895, and its membership now approaches 300. It built and maintains at an expense of $4000 a year a Boys' Club in Kensington, where some 700 boys are taught, entertained and amused, and it has just rented a large farm where these boys may go for out-door sport.

Perhaps the most remarkable development is seen in the number of new suburban and country churches. The suburbs of Philadelphia have grown enormously in the past twenty years, and our church seems to have kept pace with this growth. The church buildings are for the most part architecturally beautiful, while parish houses and rectories generally adjoin them. On the other hand, however, the problem of the city east of Broad Street, presses severely, and remains to be solved. From a recent number of the Parish paper of the Church of the Ascension, I take the following:

> We learn from the papers that our neighbor, the Presbyterian church on the corner of Broad and Lombard Streets, is to be removed to some other part of the city. When this is done, it will leave only four Presbyterian churches for white people in the district between Arch and Catherine Streets, east of Broad Street. In the same district thirty years ago there were fifteen churches of that denomination, whereas at the same time there were eleven Episcopal churches, and only one of them has been removed. And of the Protestant denominations other than Presbyterians, there are now in that district only one Methodist, one Baptist and two Quaker meeting houses.

Some will no doubt deem it cause for congratulation that but one of our churches has abandoned this field. I do not take this view. The territory referred to is made up largely of business houses, and we cannot

preach to bricks and mortar. Then south of Pine Street comes in a great foreign population, largely Jews and Roman Catholics. There are to-day seven Jewish places of worship within that territory. I do not say that our church has no work to do in this part of the city; far from it, but I do say that we do not need ten parishes to do it. There are parts of the city, especially in West Philadelphia, where opportunities for growth are great, and if the feeble eastern church would sell its property and build elsewhere, or consolidate with some other church, much good would be accomplished. But the difficulties, largely sentimental, seem impossible to surmount.

The few who remain love the dear old church, or else someone's grandparents are buried in the adjoining graveyard. Of course if these sentimental considerations are to outweigh the spread of the gospel, the situation will go from bad to worse. A city church like a secular business must in these days be strong if it would accomplish much. It must have frequent services, and this means a large staff of clergy, and more heat and light. It must have good music, too. All these cost money, and one large plant that can furnish them, will accomplish more than a half dozen smaller ones struggling along to meet current expenses. There is no problem before our clergy and laity more important than this. It calls for clear thinking and after that definite action. The *quieta non movere* policy is always an easy one to follow, but its end is parochial death. It is as I once heard Edward Washburn say: "the policy of the barnacle on the ship's bottom, not of the seaman."

Is it too much to hope that some day the problem of the church in the eastern part of the city may be taken up, considered and settled, upon some wise and lasting basis?

In the latter part of 1901, the Bishop of the Diocese was suddenly taken ill while officiating at the Church of the Holy Trinity. It soon became obvious that a Coadjutor would be necessary, and a special Convention was called to meet in February, 1902, for the purpose of electing one. When the Convention assembled there seemed to be no special favorites for the honor. A number of nominations were made, and the first ballot disclosed a large scattering vote.

A second ballot was taken, which showed the Rev. Richard H. Nelson, Rector of St. Peter's Church, far in the lead, but still lacking 32 votes of an election. An adjournment was taken until the following morning, when on the third ballot, the clergy nominated the Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., Rector of St. John's Church, Washington, and the nomination was confirmed by the laity: Ayes, 88; Noes, 18.

Dr. Mackay-Smith was consecrated in the Church of the Holy Trinity, May 1, 1902.

It had been understood that he was to have the Missions of the diocese especially under his care, and early in 1903 he made an appeal for $100,000 as a special fund for Diocesan Missions. In a few months thereafter this fund was completed, and is now being wisely used for the purpose for which it was given.

In the autumn of 1902 the Bishop returned from a long vacation with his health greatly improved, and since that time the diocese has had the advantage of the services of two Bishops. It requires such services, and in my judgment always will, if it is to be kept up to the highest standard of efficiency.

It will have been observed that in the foregoing pages no mention has been made of the distinguished clergy and laity who from the foundation of the diocese have adorned its history. The omission is not accidental. I

RT. REV. ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH, D.D.
Sixth Bishop

could not in the space at my disposal speak of all, and it would have been invidious to have selected a few. Suffice it to say, that in all the years of its existence, this diocese has had a remarkable body of faithful clergy and laity who have stood ready at all times to strengthen the hands of its Bishops in every good work.

In bringing this chapter to a conclusion, I shall anticipate the criticism certain to be made, that it is not a complete history of the diocese, by answering that it does not pretend to be. That would involve writing a book, which some day, if I live long enough, I hope to do. Meanwhile I have complied to the best of my ability with the request of the Vestry of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville, that I would write some account of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, which might serve as an introduction to the history of their old and honorable Corporation, which with painstaking care some members of that parish have been for a long time preparing.

FRANCIS A. LEWIS.

April, 1904.

[The preceding chapter was written by one of the eminent laymen of the Diocese, Francis A. Lewis, Esq., in 1904, when this History was first contemplated. Owing to the pressure of business and professional life, Mr. Lewis was unable to cover the period from 1904 to 1925. To complete his survey of Diocesan history, therefore, I have added the following paragraphs.

F.S.E.]

In 1907, the twentieth anniversary of Bishop Whitaker's Episcopate in this Diocese was fittingly celebrated, and a fund of over $25,000 was raised among the laity, in recognition of his inspiring leadership, and the

nobility and sincerity of his personality. He refused any personal gift, and at his suggestion, the fund was presented to the Church Training and Deaconess House, as the Bishop Whitaker Endowment Fund. At this anniversary, George C. Thomas, in speaking for the laity, described the growth in the Diocese, from 1887 to 1907, as follows:—from 224 to 294 clergy, from 121 to 136 churches, and from 32,300 to 54,051 communicants.

With increasing years, however, Bishop Whitaker was no longer able to carry the burden of administration, and the problem was further complicated by the sudden and deeply lamented sickness of the Bishop Coadjutor. Bishop Whitaker died on February 10, 1911, in his eight-first year, being at this time one of the senior bishops of the church. Bishop Mackay-Smith, upon becoming the Sixth Bishop of the Diocese, at once announced that he would recommend to the Convention that a Bishop Coadjutor and a Bishop Suffragan be selected, and further intimated that, realizing his physical inability to administer the Diocese, he would shortly resign his jurisdiction.

In 1911, Rt. Rev. Philip Mercer Rhinelander was elected Bishop Coadjutor, and the Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Garland was elected Bishop Suffragan. The new Bishop Coadjutor was but forty-two years of age, and was a stranger to the Diocese. Young, enthusiastic and scholarly, with the appearance and somewhat of the temperament of a medieval saint, he soon became a vital spiritual force throughout the Diocese. The new Bishop Suffragan had long been identified with the Diocese, having been Bishop Whitaker's Secretary, and later Secretary of the Diocese. His intimate knowledge of Diocesan conditions, and an abundant measure of common sense, business sagacity and charity, made him an invaluable associate. The two Bishops were conse-

RT. REV. PHILIP MERCER RHINELANDER, D.D.
Seventh Bishop

RT REV. THOMAS J. GARLAND, D.D.
Eighth Bishop

crated in October, 1911, and shortly after, the Diocese mourned the sudden death of Bishop Mackay-Smith, who while unable, because of ill health, to fulfil all of his aspirations for his people, gave them a heroic example of the Christian Soldier,—steadfast to the end.

Bishop Rhinelander, with Bishop Garland as his Suffragan, served together for twelve years, until ill health in 1923 compelled the resignation of Bishop Rhinelander. It was a period of vitality and progress. Among the Diocesan achievements may be mentioned the Establishment of the Church Farm School, the plan for a Cathedral on the Parkway, the adoption of the "Nation-Wide Campaign" in 1919, the success of the Church Pension Fund, the new Seamen's Church Institute and the new Divinity School. Practically all of this period, however, was overshadowed by the World War, its preliminaries and its results, and the ordinary expansion of the Diocese was materially hampered by the national necessities.

In 1923, Bishop Rhinelander, because of continued ill health, resigned his jurisdiction, and at the next Convention, the Bishop Suffragan was elected Eighth Bishop of the Diocese. After mature deliberation, he decided not to ask for either Coadjutor or Suffragan, but to carry on, until he was in complete personal touch with all of the problems of the Diocese. He administers a Diocese with 140 parishes, 290 clergy, 69,416 communicants, and Sunday Schools with an enrollment of 3159 teachers, and 30,481 scholars. His business and spiritual problems are many, but in the short period of his administration, he has already demonstrated that he is "to the flock of Christ, a shepherd" and his people unite in the hope and prayer that he may be their leader for many years to come.

CHAPTER I

FRANCISVILLE

No CITY has ever been planned with greater care or more loving hope than Philadelphia. Orginally, Penn designed a city about two and one-quarter miles in length, running from the Delaware River to the Schuylkill, and about one mile in breadth, running from Vine to South Streets, with numbered streets, parallel to the rivers, and main highways, running at right angles through the length of the city. North and South of the City, within the County of Philadelphia, there were to be farms and country-places.

As the population of the interior increased, however, natural highways developed, following along the lines of Indian trails and the creeks and water-courses. One of the earliest of these roads started at Ninth and Vine Streets, running north-west to the settlements on the Schuylkill at Manayunk and Norristown. Originally, it was termed the Manatawna Road, and later the Wissahickon Road; but from the fact that after reaching the Schuylkill at the Falls, it proceeded along the heights, through Roxborough, it became popularly known as the "Ridge Road" or "Ridge Pike," until eventually it was incorporated in the City Plan as "Ridge Avenue." For almost two and one-half centuries, it has been one of the most important thoroughfares of the community it serves. As early as 1706, it was used by the Welsh and the Germans who settled on the lower Schuylkill, and later when the flour and grist mills began to use the water-power of the Schuylkill and the Wissahickon, and the rich Schuylkill

Valley became settled, it was the much-used highway for a valuable traffic.

In the Colonial days, it was an ordinary dirt-road, and many are the complaints of its travellers. In April 1795, a French Nobleman, the Duke of Rochefoucauld-Liancourt describes it, as "almost impassible." In 1811, a turnpike company was incorporated by Act of Assembly, and it was authorized to construct an artificial highway, twenty-four feet in width, over Ridge Road from Ninth and Vine Streets to the Perkiomen Bridge in Montgomery County and to charge tolls for its maintenance. This enterprise proved successful, and on the completion of the road, it was dotted with toll-houses and toll-gates, of which the nearest to the city was where Poplar Lane, from the North-East, entered the Road. With the opening of this improved highway, the Ridge became one of the favorite pleasure drives for wealthy Philadelphians, especially as the inns and taverns at the Falls of Schuylkill were popular resorts of the period, and with increased facilities, the whole neighborhood, controlled by the highway, became ripe for development.

In the Colonial days, the district, North of Vine Street, was called Penn Township and as its population increased, either along the river-front or at various settlements in the interior, incorporated districts with Boards of Commissioners were formed, such as Northern Liberties, incorporated in 1803, and Spring Garden, incorporated in 1813, which included what is now known as "Francisville."

As planned by the Founder, the area, north of Vine Street and west of Ridge Road to the Schuylkill, formed the Manor of Springettsbury, named after the family of Penn's wife. Penn reserved this large estate of eighteen hundred acres for himself, and erected a sub-

stantial manor-house, near Twentieth and Spring Garden Streets. Eventually, however, he decided to make his home at Pennsbury, and Springettsbury became a part of his inheritance. One part of it, however, he used in a manner that is still perpetuated in the street names of the district. At the north-end of the manor, between what is now Sixteenth and Nineteenth Streets, Fairmount Avenue and Ridge Avenue, he initiated his experiment in the cultivation of the grape, and the making of wine. He sent over to Pennsylvania, the Reverend Charles de la Noe, "A Frenchman of good name and a genius with a vineyard and a garden." De la Noe planted the grape in this district, which has ever since been known as "The Vineyard," probably along the line of Grape Alley, south of Ridge Road and parallel to it. De la Noe died in 1686, but later Andrew Doz, a second Frenchman, undertook the direction of the vineyard until it became the center of a settlement. Tradition says that but little wine was made, and eventually the vineyard disappeared; but the settlement remained, and long after the Revolutionary War, this district was called "The Vineyard" and "Vineyard House," and one of its main thoroughfares is still known as Vineyard Street.

In the division and sale of the Penn Estates, the eastern portion of Springettsbury came into the possession of Andrew Hamilton, who constructed a great mansion at Bush Hill, near Seventeenth and Buttonwood Streets, and who later gave national significance to the term, "Philadelphia Lawyer." The Northern portion of Springettsbury including the Vineyard was sold to Jonathan Dickinson, a prominent merchant, who made his home at Vineyard House. Upon his death the estate passed to his son, John Dickinson, and eventually, by successive inheritances, to Francis

Jones, Somerset Jones and Robert Jones, the last of whom, in 1768, conveyed the entire district of the Vineyard, over 400 acres, to Tench Francis, thereby introducing to the neighborhood the family by whose name it was henceforward to be known.

In the history of Philadelphia, there are two who bear the name of Tench Francis, father and son. The elder Francis was born in Ireland, educated in England as a lawyer, and originally was Attorney for Lord Baltimore. He first settled in Maryland, but removed to Pennsylvania, where he became Attorney General of the Colony, 1741-55, and filled other public offices. His son, Tench Francis Jr., was born in Maryland in 1730, and died in Philadelphia in 1800. Originally a merchant, he became a land agent for the Penns, and later an extensive owner of land in the vicinity of Philadelphia. During the Revolutionary War, he became a patriotic leader, and was instrumental in raising funds for Washington's Army. When the British occupied Philadelphia, his home at "Vineyard House," was burnt, lest it should become a shelter for the patriotic enemy. When the Bank of North America was organized, in 1784, he became the first cashier, which position he held until his death. Tradition records that he was a cousin of Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of the "Letters of Junius," and that at one time, Sir Philip seriously considered emigrating to Philadelphia; and if he had done so, it is probable that he would have joined fortunes with his cousin, who strongly urged him to that step.

From the time of Tench Francis Jr., the district of the Vineyard has been known as "Francisville," and it is probable that the name will long endure. Tench Francis divided his domain into sites for small farms and sold them off at convenient times, retaining however the

Vineyard for his own family. From 1770 to 1787, he sold lands in the vicinity to the following: William Dowell, Jacob Dubre, Michael Clingman, Gottfried Woelpper, William Sitgraves, James Tilghman, Robert Morris, Caleb Foulke, Joseph Straasburg, Samuel Hudson, Samuel Sansom Jr., Edward Shippen, Godfrey Twells, Thomas Rogers, David Page, Cadwalader Evans, Robert Dove, William West and Jacob Hiltzheimer.

On May 24, 1770, Hiltzheimer records in his diary:

"Attended Tench Francis's vendue, two miles from town, where I bought six acres of land at 33 £ per acre. At the same time was sold thirty-four lots, containing 331 acres, which amounted to 7544 £."

Hiltzheimer's purchase, afterwards known as Gravel Hill, embraces the section from Fairmount Avenue to Francis Street and from Eighteenth to Sixteenth Streets.

These lots were used, in large measure, for farms and country-houses, and while, during the period of British occupation, many were destroyed, yet immediately after the Revolutionary War, the development became very rapid, but altogether along rural lines. There were factories on the lower Ridge Road, and at Falls of Schuylkill, but between was a healthy country neighborhood, centering around Ridge Road, with perhaps a few more houses in the section known as Francisville than any where else in the entire northwest, until Roxborough and Germantown were reached.

After the War of 1812, the term "Francisville" was limited, in current speech, to the district between Sixteenth and Nineteenth Streets, and from Ridge Road to Hickory Lane (afterwards Coates Street and Fairmount Avenue). Within those boundaries, there was a nest of streets, parallel and at right angles to Ridge Road, and hence diagonal to the general checker-board

plan of the City. Of the City streets, Nineteenth, or Schuylkill Fourth, Street was physically opened from Vine Street to Ridge Road in 1814, but it was an ungraded dirt road for many years, and it was the only street west of Broad Street that had been opened from the old City to the Ridge Road. In its diagonal planning, Francisville was therefore unique, and proud of its isolation, it retained its character as a country village, even when the City, in the rapid period of expansion which followed the Act of Consolidation of 1854, had spread around it on every side. The old streets were retained, but the names, in most cases, were altered, and a key to the changes will help those of this generation to understand references to the old streets of the village. Parallel to Ridge Road, were Grape Alley (now Leland Street), Powell (now Perkiomen) and Charles (now Shirley); at right angles to Ridge Road, commencing at the East, were Francis, which still retains its original name, Ann (now Wylie), Vineyard, which like Francis has had no change, and George (now Ginnodo). The test of an old residenter is his ability to find localities described according to the original street names.

The first signs of municipal improvement came in the extensive use of Spring Garden for various community and welfare enterprises. The first House of Refuge was opened in 1827, below Ridge Road and Francis Lane, near where Fifteenth and Brown Streets intersect today. The City Hospital, founded in 1807, was on the west side of Schuylkill Fourth Street, on the southern limit of Francisville. The Eastern Penitentiary, long the pride of the City for its system of separate cells, was started in 1823, between Hickory Lane and Brown Street and between Twentieth and Twenty-Second Streets. The public burying-ground opened in 1816 was at the north-east corner of George and Charles Streets,

just south of the lower end of Girard College. A few years later, Girard College, whose opening in 1848 was the greatest event in the history of the region, was in building upon the Peel farm, originally sold by Francis in the vendue above referred to.

Progress and improvement were observable on every hand. The population was increasing; the City was reaching out to the country. Land values were mounting and prosperity was on the increase. And yet, in the entire section from Vine Street to Roxborough and Germantown, west of Broad Street, there was neither Church nor public school. The nearest school-house was on Buttonwood Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, one mile away. The nearest Church was in Northern Liberties district, about a half mile further.

This need was the more noteworthy because in the old City where the well-to-do resided, there was a general recognition of conditions "beyond Vine Street." The great commons between the City and Ridge Road were places of public resort and sometimes of disorder and rowdyism. As late as 1828, the Reading Mail Coach was attacked and robbed by three armed highwaymen at Ridge Road and Turner's Lane (near Oxford Street), one of whom was afterwards hanged publicly at Bush Hill.

Who then would care for education and ideals in this great district? Who would come over to this promising Macedonia and help?

CHAPTER II

THE FOUNDING OF THE CHURCH

In 1822, Philadelphia, which had survived the Revolution as the leading city of the colonies, was about to lose its primacy. The completion of the Erie Canal and the unsurpassed facilities for commerce which nature had provided for New York, had resulted in a great increase in population for that city, placing it in the lead over Philadelphia, in the same decade in which St. Matthew's Church was founded. In the Census of 1810, New York State passed Pennsylvania; in 1820, New York City passed Philadelphia; and in 1830, Manhattan Island passed Philadelphia County. The Census of 1820 gave a population of 137,097 to Philadelphia County, of whom 63,802 resided in the old City of William Penn, and about 51,000 in the outlying sections of Southwark, Passyunk, Moyamensing, Northern Liberties, Penn Township and Spring Garden.

The group of eminent Philadelphians who had taken part in the Revolutionary War, had passed away, in large measure, and had been replaced by a new generation, under whose vigorous leadership, Philadelphia was to become a cosmopolitan city. There were many signs of a civic reawakening after the War of 1812. Roberts Vaux and some associates promoted "The Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Public Economy," and its reports made public in 1817, dealing with Poor Laws, Public Prisons, Domestic Economy, Suppression of Vice and Immorality, and the Public Schools, led to the School Law of 1818, which established the County of Philadelphia, as "The First School District of Pennsyl-

vania" and laid the basis for an excellent system of public education.

In 1819, the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society was established; in 1820, the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was created; in 1821, the Mercantile Library Association was organized by city merchants, to improve the conditions of their clerks. In the same year, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was founded, and the Legislature authorized the construction of a State Penitentiary in Philadelphia. In 1824, the Franklin Institute and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania were organized. In 1825, the Jefferson Medical College was opened, having been organized under a charter granted to another institution years before. It was a period of life and progress, in which the City was commencing to assume the attributes of a metropolis.

Nor was this activity confined merely to institutions of secular learning. "The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America," as our church was formally named at the original convention in Philadelphia in 1785, was now commencing to realize its mission as a national church. During the Revolution the Anglican Church suffered from popular disfavor, as identified with Toryism in the minds of some of the zealots for independence. Later, it passed through a period of quiet life, when its leaders were content to provide facilities for religious worship for those of English blood who had originally belonged to the Anglican Communion. The rapid increase in population, and the development of the interior, demanded now a missionary movement, and the Church re-organized to meet this demand.

In Pennsylvania, the great ecclesiastical statesman, Rt. Rev. William White, was still serving as Bishop,

and, to an unusual degree, as the "first citizen of Philadelphia." With increasing years, however, his physical powers were declining, and the new spirit of the Church centered around three Bishops all of whom Bishop White had consecrated, viz., Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobart, Bishop of New York, consecrated in 1811, Rt. Rev. Alexander V. Griswold, Bishop of the Eastern Diocese (New England), consecrated in the same year, and Rt. Rev. Richard Channing Moore, Bishop of Virginia, consecrated in 1813. Under the leadership of these inspired men, the Church ceased to be merely a place of worship for the richer classes, and became a real spiritual force in the life of the nation. In 1819, Rt. Rev. Philander Chase was consecrated Bishop, and sent as pioneer Missionary Bishop west of the Alleghenies, to establish the Church in Ohio and Illinois. Two years later, "the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church" was formally organized in Philadelphia.

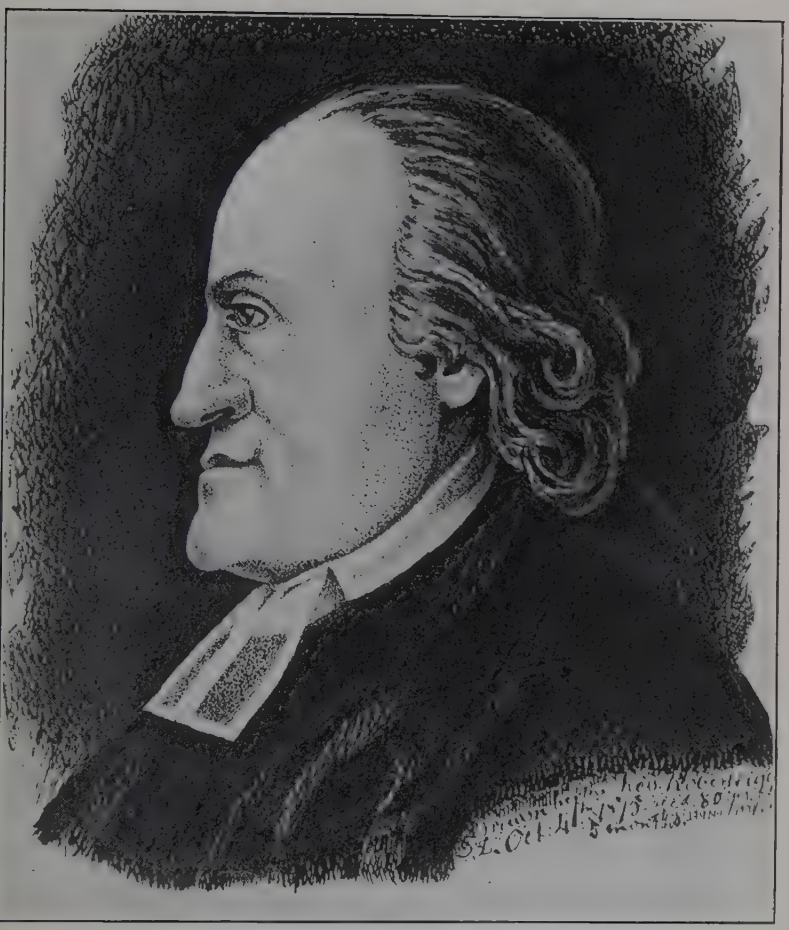
Paralleling this new life in the National Church, in this Diocese also there was a marked increase in vitality and missionary zeal. The oldest parishes in the County of Philadelphia are as follows:

1. Christ Church 1695
2. Trinity Church, Oxford 1711
3. St. Peter's Church 1758
4. St. Paul's Church 1761
5. All Saints' Church, Lower Dublin (Torresdale) Township 1772
6. St. Thomas' African Church 1794
7. St. James' Church 1810
8. St. John's Church, Northern Liberties 1816
9. St. Luke's Church, Germantown 1818
10. Trinity Church, Southwark 1821
11. St. Stephen's Church 1823
12. St. Andrew's Church 1823
13. St. Matthew's Church, Francisville 1825

It is interesting to note that six of these churches were started in the first decade after the conclusion of the War of 1812, four of which were outside of the limits of the old City of Philadelphia, but within the County. In addition, four more parishes, St. Mary's (Hamilton Village), Grace Church, St. David's (Manayunk), and the Church of The Epiphany, were organized before the close of Bishop White's half-century Episcopate, in 1836.

In this decade, Christ Church, St. Peter's and St. James' were the leading parishes in wealth, culture and beauty of service, but in evangelical zeal they were surpassed by St. Paul's, which became the parent of both St. Andrew's and St. Matthew's. From its earliest days, St. Paul's had been a center for the Low Church element, and also for anti-Episcopacy. In 1758, the Rector of Christ Church needed an assistant, and the London Society sent the Rev. William McClenachan. The Bishop of London, who had jurisdiction over the colonies, refused to license him, and requested Christ Church to give him no encouragement, as he had been assigned to work in Virginia. But in the meantime, some of the people of Christ Church had become attached to him, and so they decided to secede and form a new Parish, with McClenachan as Minister. In a short time, the new Parish, which was called St. Paul's, had become the largest Episcopal Church in the colony, and a strong center for popular preaching and missionary work.

St. Paul's had continual difficulty with English Bishops, and accepted joyously the ministry of friends of John Wesley and George Whitfield, and hence, it was not regarded with sympathy by the more aristocratic churches. Writing in 1776 to the Bishop of London, William Smith, the first Provost of the University of



REV. NORMAN NASH

Founder of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville

Drawn by Rev. Robert Piggot

Pennsylvania, said, apropos of St. Paul's,—"I have yet little expectation of Regularity from that Congregagation, but I hope I may be deceived."

From 1804 to 1821, the Rev. Joseph Pilmore was Rector of St. Paul's. He was English in birth and training, having been inspired to enter the ministry by John Wesley and educated at Wesley's School. With true evangelical fervor, he demanded good works from his followers, and he set them an example of devotion and self-sacrifice that inspired many. He promoted lay-visiting and preaching, and organized a large Sunday School of over six hundred, with teacher-training institutes. It is interesting to note in his work the same characteristics as have prevailed at St. Matthew's for a century after his death. A large circle of young men were gathered to the Church under his ministry, and among them were Norman Nash and Robert Piggot, the pioneers in Francisville.

In 1821, Mr. Pilmore was succeeded by the Rev. Benjamin Allen, whose brief ministry of but eight years was characterized by the same spiritual fervor. Originally, he had been a Presbyterian, but coming under the influence of Bishop Moore, he had been ordained in 1818, and shortly after came from Virginia to Philadelphia. As Rector of St. Paul's, he was a "spiritual dynamo." In addition to the regular Sunday sermons, he gave lectures on Sunday, Tuesday and Friday evenings, met with groups of families of the parish at their own homes on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and reserved Monday evenings for private conferences on spiritual questions. Nor was his activity limited to his own parish. He brought to Philadelphia the gifted Gregory Bedell, and inaugurated the movement which led to the organization of St. Andrew's Parish, of which Bedell was the first Rector. From 1825

to 1827, he spoke and wrote in favor of a more general appreciation of the public schools, and thus became a pioneer in the public agitation, which later bore fruit in the School Laws of 1834 and 1836. He literally laid down his life for his fold, for in 1829, broken in health, he was given leave of absence for a vacation in England, and died on the sea.

Among the many interests that appealed to his warm and sympathetic heart, the spiritual condition of the outlying settlements of Philadelphia was foremost. Writing to his brother, the Rev. Thomas Allen, he begged him to come to Philadelphia and help. "The western part of Philadelphia is rapidly settling. Broad Street is building up, so are other streets west. A Church will soon be needed there. Not one now exists in all the west beyond Broad."

Not content with appeals to others, he organized his own Parish to help. "The Female Protestant Episcopal Association of Penn Township" was largely an organization of the good women of St. Paul's. Under Mr. Allen's leadership, this Association raised funds to support a missionary, and their choice fell upon Norman Nash, who, in 1822, was sent into North-west Philadelphia to find a location and support for a Community Mission Church.*

*Extract from biography of Rev. Benjamin Allen, by his brother:

"My brother succeeded in establishing as a missionary station, Francisville, in the vicinity of the City The Rev. Norman Nash was the missionary. In order to support this mission, my brother organized a special Female Missionary Society: it was chiefly composed of the members of his Bible-class. The plan of this Society was to support the Missionary: and all money raised, over and above his support, was to be applied to the erection of a Church at the station. By the blessing of God, the Society was so prospered as to persevere in their work until the Church was completed, and delivered up into the hands of a Vestry. It was finished off with benches and not pews; thus it was peculiarly designed for the accommodation of the poor."

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, FRANCISVILLE

We are fortunate in having an account of the Rev. Norman Nash, written fifty years after his work in Francisville had been completed, by his close friend, colleague and successor, Rev. Robert Piggot.

Writing in 1875, Mr. Piggot said:

"According to the recollection of the writer, Norman Nash was born in Connecticut. He was as the phrase is, 'A Self made man.'

"Early in life he gave himself up to scientific pursuits, so that at 18 years of age he published a work for young mechanics. He was in some sort an universal genius, versed in natural and exact sciences, he was also capable of working in any sort of handicraft labour; and gave his attention to experimental studies, such as the making of optical instruments; improvements in steam engines; instructing dentists in the manufacturing of porcelain teeth and the casting of type for an universal alphabet of which he was the inventor. etc. etc.

"Like too many who absorb their minds in such studies he became skeptical on the truths of divine revelation.

"He came to Philadelphia. While in that city he was induced to attend prayer meetings held at the house of a widow lady. He was so impressed with the services that it ended in his true conversion to Christ. As his manner was, he must have something to do in the practical working of whatever he had any knowledge, in science, mechanics, medicine, or religion; so he studied theology and was ordained by Bishop Moore of Virginia.

"He came to Philadelphia the second time not as an infidel, as at first, but as a minister of Christ, with the reputation of a faithful and very successful missionary of the Church, first as a lay reader; afterward as a clergyman. He was employed here by the Female Protestant Episcopal Association of Penn Township to labour in the Mission they had established for Sunday School operations and the building of a house of worship at Francisville.

"His plan seems to have been to establish stations for missionary work and then leave them to be carried on to completion and permanency by others. He laboured first in a school house in this field; then had a church under roof, the basement finished, rented out for a week day school, used on

Sundays for Church service preaching and Sunday school; and left that others might enter into his labours.

"A venerable presbyter informs me that he complained 'Of the hard and stony ground he had to till for his divine Master, and the many discouragements he endured in preaching the Gospel to the people of that village.'

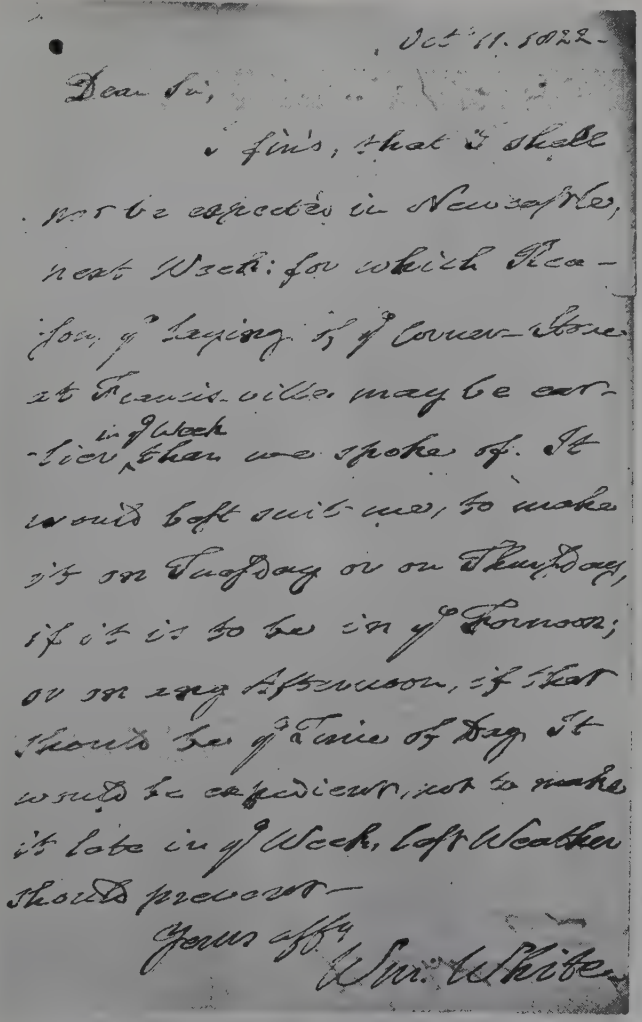
"Well might he complain, as the two most prominent and influential men of that community were decidedly opposed to the Church.

"The same Rev. Brother says of him, that he was 'Strongly built and could endure a great deal of hardship;' and that he has no recollection of ever hearing him complain of suffering from indisposition. He was blessed with a cheerful disposition. Though he did not enjoy much of this world's wealth, honour or popularity, he was uniformly serene and contented. He was very fond of his clerical brethren and delighted in interchanging his views and opinions with them. I have been in company with him and a few friends, when he would occupy the ground and converse for a long time, none of us interrupting him but listening with attention to his judicious remarks.

"The writer can bear testimony to the same. The reason was that we knew that he was better acquainted with the topics of conversation than we could pretend to. We listened as docile pupils to a learned professor. As the brother above mentioned truly says, 'He was very fluent in conversation, and gave vent to his thoughts with animation and freedom.' Doubtless this habit of fluent and correct speaking in a small circle of friends was important assistance to him when extemporizing in the pulpit. In the method of extemporizing he was highly gifted; he delivered what he had previously well digested in his mind with energy and feeling.

"When he would surprise some and they would enquire, 'Brother Nash, where did you learn all this?' It is said, he would answer, 'In the chimney corner by fire light when I could not afford to buy candles.'

"He went from St. Matthew's to Lewistown, Mifflin County. He must have left soon after the church was under roof, as the writer followed as a lay reader, and was ordained in —'23; and the corner stone was laid in Oct. '22. He remained long enough at Lewistown to finish St. Mark's, where the writer followed him in the last week of '24.



Oct. 11. 1822.

Dear Sir,

[illegible] fin's, that I shall not be expected in Newcastle, next Week: for which Reason y^e laying [illegible] of y^e Corner-Stone at Francis-ville may be earlier in y^e Week, than we spoke of. It would best suit me, to make it on Tuesday or on Thursday, if it is to be in y^e Forenoon; or on any Afternoon, if that should be y^e Time of Day. It would be expedient, not to make it late in y^e Week, lest Weather should prevent—

Yours affy

Wm. White.

FACSIMILE OF LETTER OF BISHOP WHITE TO REV. BENJAMIN ALLAN

"He once told the writer he would not engage to stay in any place ten days. He would remain as long as duty, under the circumstances, seemed to require.

"He went among the Indians and settlers at Green Bay as missionary; returned and became rector of the church at Swedesborough, N. J. He afterwards returned to Michigan, settled at Port Huron. It is said, he established a ferry there, ran it and practiced medicine during the week and preached on Sundays. He died at the age of about 80 years."

Little can be added to supplement Mr. Piggot's valuable and interesting statement, and that little is in the form of oral tradition.

After his conversion, Nash was licensed as a Lay Reader by Bishop Moore, in Virginia, and undertook Missionary work. Beside reading sermons, he delivered his own thoughts and feelings on the Word of God, and was soon called to account. The Bishop gave him to understand that his practice was irregular, and that he must go through a course of studies and be ordained before he could preach. With characteristic bluntness, he replied: "Bishop, I feel it my duty to engage in this work. If while I am pursuing my studies, I should be called away, and the Lord should say to me: 'Norman Nash, did I not call you to preach my Gospel?' And I should answer, 'Yes, Lord;' and He should ask, 'Why have you not done it?'; and I should answer, 'My Bishop has prescribed me a certain course of studies, before I proceed on the work Thou hast assigned me.' What then?"

The Bishop replied, "Brother Nash, I'll ordain you." And he did.

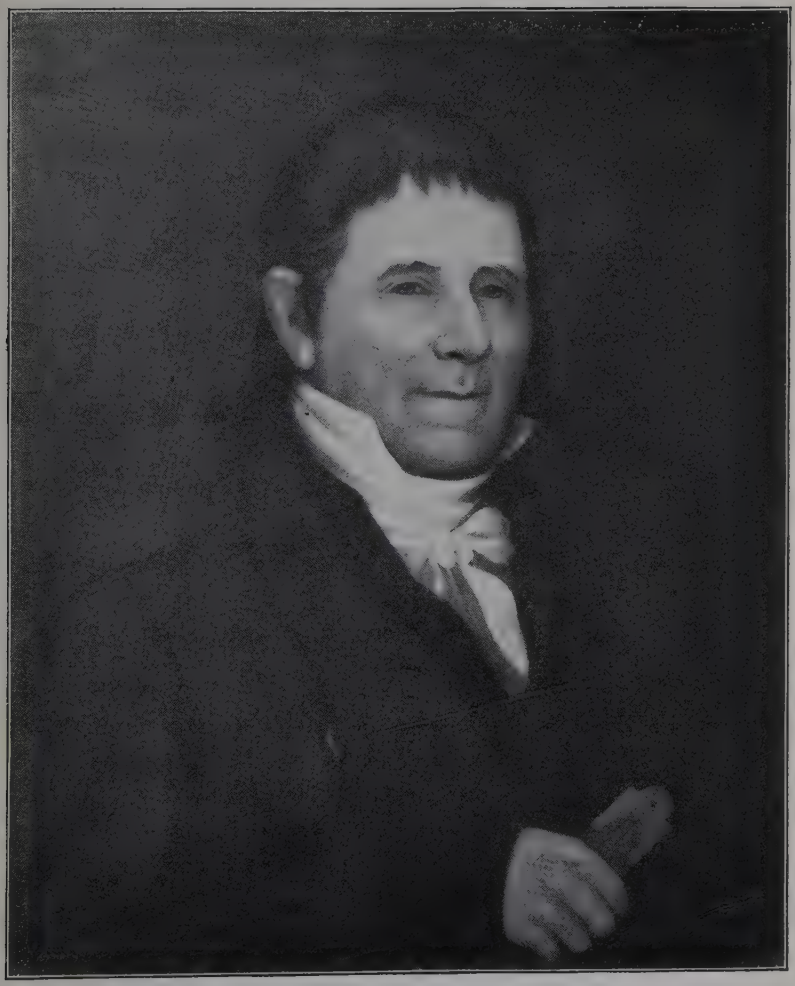
In 1822, Mr. Nash came to Francisville, and was impressed by the fact that here was a population, a settled community and children, with neither church nor school. At this time, in the whole district of Spring Garden, there were but 116 boys and 23 girls attending

the public school, which was located on Buttonwood Street, between 10th and 11th Streets, so that it is not probable that many were from Francisville. He gathered the children of Francisville for Sunday instruction in the Bible. As he won the confidence of their parents, he suggested a School and Church.

On the west side of Nineteenth Street, which was then opened, but not graded nor paved, at the intersection of Powell and George Streets, facing Ridge Road along the line of George Street, there was a triangular lot, belonging to George Harrison, a collateral of the Francis family. He agreed to give a site for the Church with a length of sixty-two feet on Nineteenth Street, and seventy feet on George Street, with a frontage of twenty-one feet on Powell Street, for a low consideration, provided the site should be used for a church in perpetuity. Some funds were raised in the neighborhood, but more by the good women of St. Paul's Parish, and a builder, Daniel Knight, was secured. Plans were prepared for a brick building, twenty-eight by thirty feet, which was later covered with plaster, to be surmounted with a plain steeple and bell-tower. The picture of the Church which is given in this History has been reconstructed from the personal recollections of many of those who worshipped there, and is believed to be accurate.

The corner-stone was laid on October 17, 1822, by Bishop White, whose letter to Mr. Allen reproduced herein, is evidence that the mission was under the supervision of St. Paul's. In the corner-stone, there was deposited a parchment containing the following inscription.

"Saint Matthew's Church, built upon Schuylkill North Fourth, and at the corner of Powell and George Streets, in Francisville, near Philadelphia. The Rev. Norman Nash,



DANIEL KNIGHT
1759 to 1838
Builder of the First Church

missionary, employed by the Female Protestant Episcopal Association of Penn Township, Minister and Superintendent of the building.

"This Corner Stone was laid on the 17th of October A. D. 1822, by the Rt. Rev. Wm. White, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania and Senior Bishop of the American Church."

In addition, there was deposited a Bible, a Prayer Book, a book of Scripture references by Mr. Nash, Sword's Pocket Almanac and Ecclesiastical Register for 1822, a copy of Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, and some pieces of paper with the names of those present. When the original Church building was demolished in June, 1864, all of the above were found in the corner-stone in perfect condition.

The builder, Daniel Knight, afterwards a member of the first Vestry of St. Matthew's Church, was a distinguished member of a well-known family, whose representatives are still active in the life of the Diocese. Daniel Knight was born in 1758 and had served in the Continental Army during the Revolution. He became a successful Contractor and Builder, and superintended the erection of the original House of Refuge on Coates Street. At one time he was a Vestryman of St. James' Parish, of which Bishop White was Rector. It is recorded that after obtaining a competence, it was his custom to contribute his services to the City without charge. Tradition also records that, when his picture was made, he required that a foot-rule be taken with him, so that his children might not become too proud to recall that their ancestor had been a carpenter.

He did not reside in Francisville, as the family home was on the south side of Cherry Street, east of Ninth Street; but he had become interested in the work which

Mr. Nash had pioneered, and it is believed that he continued active in the Church for several years.

The Church-building was planned with a basement, for the Sunday School, and a superstructure, for the Church. The former was, of course, finished first, and was in use long before the Church. On June 7th, 1824, the Church-building, having been finished, was consecrated by Bishop White, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church. Just before this service, it is recorded that a lady brought in a beautiful crimson cushion, whereon the Bible should rest, and presented it to the Church.

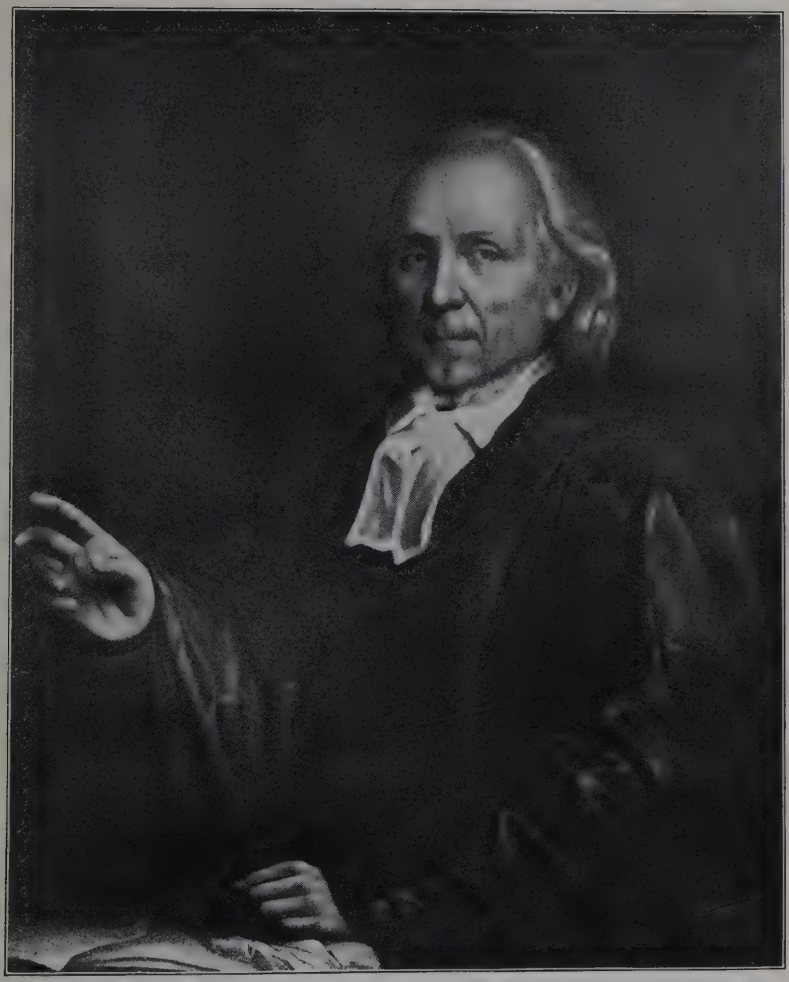
Immediately after the service, a Vestry was organized and the minutes of the first meeting are as follows:

"At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Matthews Church held at the Church in Francisville, immediately after the consecration of said Church on Monday the 7th day of June, 1824, for the purpose of choosing a Rector and Warden there were present the following gentlemen viz.: Mess. Danl. Knight, D. J. Snethen, Jos. L. Roberts, H. DeHaven, R. Chapman, G. B. Claxton, A. S. Vanpelt, B. Reese, Ay. Felton, R. S. Clark and R. Murray. On motion Mr. Knight was called to the chair and Jos. L. Roberts choosen Secretary; when the Vestry proceeded to elect by ballot a Rector, and on counting the votes the Rev. Robert Piggot was unanimously elected Rector of the Church. On motion, Resolved, that the Chairman and Secretary convey this information to Mr. Piggot which was accordingly done and the appointment accepted by him.

"The Vestry further proceeded to elect a Warden, when Mr. D. J. Snethen was unanimously choosen Warden for the Church;

"The Revd. Mr. Piggot having joined the meeting, choose Mr. Danl. Knight as Rector's Warden;

"On motion it was Resolved that the former Building Committee viz. Mess. Knight, Snethen and Roberts be continued; after which the meeting adjourned."



REV. ROBERT PIGGOT
First Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville
1824 to 1825

Most of the first Vestrymen were members of other churches, some of St. Paul's and some of St. Andrew's. Few of them resided in the neighborhood. Robert S. Clark had built some three-story houses on the east side of Ridge Road, below Hickory Lane. All honour to this pioneer group of Churchmen, who recognized the primary duty of evangelism, as incumbent upon laity, as well as clergy!

Robert Piggot, the first Rector of St. Matthew's, was ordained deacon on Nov. 30th, 1823, by Bishop White, and was not made a priest until May 11, 1825, after his service at St. Matthew's had terminated. Fifty years afterward, when the semi-centennial of the Church was celebrated, he preached the Memorial Sermon, and in two letters, he described the early days of the Parish.

"March 26, 1875

"More than fifty years ago, the Rev. Norman Nash formed the original St. Matthew's congregation and built a church, which the writer of this, after the founder left, took in charge as a lay reader, holding service in the Sunday school room, as the building was in an unfinished condition. After his ordination on last day of November 1823, Advent Sunday, he held missionary services until its completion in the summer of 1824, when, on the day of its consecration by Bishop White, he was elected its first rector.

"All papers which he possessed in reference to those times being destroyed, he is unable to call to mind the names of many that were active in its carrying on, and in completing the enterprise.

"He would mention with respectful and grateful feelings Miss Ann Cowpland, sister of Joshua Cowpland, both prominent and active members of, I think, St. Paul's Church; she was the Secretary of the Association which built the Church; a Mrs. Snethen one of its directors; Miss Margaret Pepper who gave me the last $400 to complete it, and Mr. Daniel Knight a prominent builder and churchman, who acted, I think, as Warden, and Superintendent of the work.

"Supposing that this statement might be interesting to those who shall assemble on the occasion alluded to, it is respectfully transmitted.

"'Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, that great Shepherd of the Sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory forever and ever Amen.' prays most fervently, your affectionate Father in the gospel of God's dear Son,

Robert Piggot

Rector of Holy Trinity Parish, Carroll, Baltimore and Howard Counties, Maryland.

"P. S. I would mention the name of our most prominent Sunday School teacher Miss Eliza Honey, afterwards the wife of Mr. Nogg (Hogg) an artist of New York. Her brother was an Architect of the same city 47 years ago. There was also an active lady in the Sunday School whose name is forgotten living on Ridge Road not far from the Church.

* * * *

"It was on Easterday 1812 I first entered St. Paul's Church, whose congregation was far famed for its high evangelical principles, and as being the holiest body of Christians, in all the length and breadth of the City; so admitted by all. Its prayer meetings were thronged by persons of all denominations, and was remarkable, it is said, for having within it from its very beginning a body of about 75 praying women, zealous and active in advancing deep spiritual religion in the community and in the other episcopal churches.

"Then we had schools conducted on the plan of Sunday schools during the week by men of prominent standing in the various churches; it is true there were only few who undertook that work, but from those schools have issued some of the most useful and prominent Christians now living.

"On Sunday morning before church we held prayer meeting where all denominations attended; held three services in the Church, three times on Sunday; between forenoon and afternoon Church, the young men would sometimes hold con-

ference meetings on personal religion. On Monday evening there was a prayer meeting exclusive for females; on Tuesday evening there was always some religious work on hand: the young men of St. Paul's could raise prayer meetings any where in the city. On Wednesday evening was lecture in Church; on Thursday evening we held our GRAND prayer meeting in a large school house where all denominations attended; on Friday night there was a female prayer meeting; on Saturday night preceding communion, we held prayer meeting, and on the last night of the year we held a glorious watch night where all denominations attended, although we had entire control of the services.

"Thus things continued while I remained in the congregation, that is till I entered the ministry 30th Nov. 1823. It is true, its palmiest days were the days of Doct. Pilmore, before the infirmities of age disqualified him for his work.

"In prosecuting my work at Francisville I knew of no particular Church concerned in appointing or employing me outside of the Ladies' Association. And one whom I have already mentioned who gave me the money to finish the building did not belong to any association."

Another name should be added to the list of the pioneers. Rev. John B. Clemson, later the first Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Broad and South Streets, while a candidate for Holy Orders, associated himself with Mr. Piggot in teaching the Sunday School. He had become interested in the neighborhood through an assignment as lay-reader in what was called the Yellow Fever Hospital on Schuylkill Fourth Street. He resided at Ninth and Filbert Streets, and on Sundays, he walked out Ridge Road to Francisville, and taught a class in the Sunday School, which met in the basement of the little church, while the building was as yet unfinished. Writing years afterward, he said:

"Everything was rude and cramped. It was the day of small things. There were two families who took a particular interest in the efforts made and services maintained: they were named respectively Honey and Moore."

To this record of the pioneers, it is fitting that the account should be supplemented by the statement of one of those who worshipped there. John Lambert Jr., then a little boy, residing with his father at the Lambert Country seat, "Woodstock," beyond Turner's Lane, near Twenty-first Street and Columbia Avenue, was taken to the first Sunday School by his father, who became a vestryman in 1825. Later, the son was to serve on the Vestry for almost a quarter-century, and was to become a generous donor to the Church. Thus early did the children of St. Matthew's prove their loyalty to their Church!

Writing in 1875, John Lambert Jr., said:

"My earliest remembrances of St. Matthew's Francisville date to when I, a very little boy, was taken by father into what seemed to me the cellar but was, of course the basement of the Church edifice, then, I suppose, not yet finished. Here we attended service, conducted, I think, by the Rev. Mr. Piggot.

"The Church at this time and for several years thereafter was a small red brick building. It stood on the West side of Schuylkill Fourth (now 19th) Street, opposite George (now Ginnodo) Street and on the Western-most outskirts of Francisville, a small village of a few scattered frame houses.

"Nearly opposite the Church were the blackened ruins of a brick house said to have been destroyed during the war of the Revolution.

"The Streets were uncurbed and unpaved. Schuylkill Fourth Street was the only street, at that time, in that neighborhood, opened through to Philadelphia. When this street in after years came to be graded, the grading transformed the basement into the ground floor; and high wooden steps had to be made leading up from the street pavement to the door of the Church.

"The Ridge Road was a macadamized turnpike, the first tollgate on which was near Poplar Lane, and almost opposite to the present Francis Street.

"Southward of St. Matthew's and between it and the

built up portion of Philadelphia were the extensive commons of Bush Hill used only for gravepits and for the execution of criminals.

"To the North, East, and West of the Church were farms and country seats.

"Between Francisville and Callowhill St., on the Ridge Road were milk farms—the milk being taken to the city in ordinary carts. Milk wagons were then unknown.

"No houses were on the Ridge Road below Francisville except a small row of three story brick on the East side, some distance below Hickory Lane, built and owned by Mr. Robert S. Clark; and at the corner of 13th and Ridge Road an unfinished three story Brick building, remaining unfinished for many years and reputed to be the resort of thieves—as was also the unenviable reputation of the notorious 'Red Barn' a frame structure at the corner of Ridge Road and Hickory Lane or Coates St. (now Fairmount Avenue). Here in later years stood the 'House of Refuge.'

"The Ridge Road used to be a grand place for the City boys to get Mulberry Leaves for their silk worms, the breeding of which was a great hobby with them.

"I mention all these things to show what a struggle this Church had, situated where there was almost no population, and what little population there was, not much given to Church going.

"Still, Minister after minister with brave heart undertook the work—though sometimes the Church was closed for a considerable time.

"In its early days the Rev. Mr. Nash, Rev. Mr. Piggot, Rev. Mr. Wiltbank, Rev. Mr. Perkins were among the number, and also Mr. William Rush (of the Water Department) as licensed Lay reader.

"Then the Rev. Jacob M. Douglass took hold of the enterprise. During his rectorship the Church edifice was enlarged by an addition to the West end and was rough cast. Here he continued several years till failing health obliged him to resign.

"The Rev. Dr. Hare was elected, the Rev. Messrs. B. J. Douglass, Hiester, and Spackman being at different times the Assistant ministers during his incumbency. His son, Mr. William Hobart Hare, now the Bishop of Niobrara, sometimes assisted him as Lay Reader.

"During Dr. Hare's Rectorship, the present Church Edifice was erected. After his resignation in 1862, the working of the Parish has been of course perfectly known by you.

"If the same rule holds good to Churches that applies to the animal and vegetable world, viz.: that existence is prolonged in proportion to the length of time required to reach maturity, then a long life is in store for St. Matthew's, Francisville."

With brave hearts and willing hands, these valiant pioneers had planted the seed. The responsibility for the future was now with those who came after."*

*As a picture of the Church-life of the time, Rev. George A. Latimer has contributed the following:

REMINISCENCES OF OLD ST. PAUL'S

BY THE REV. GEORGE A. LATIMER

While the Main Sunday School of "Old St. Paul's" Church, was always held in the basement of the building, the Infant School (about 1837) was 100 feet across the grave yard in the rear, in the three story brick house, still standing in the second story, the remainder of the premises being occupied by the Sexton, "old Mr. Magill," as he was called. An early Teacher, if not the very first, was Ashton Claxton, whose figure and dress was something like that of the bronze statue of Stephen Girard on the City Hall Plaza. He walked with head bowed, and hands behind and under his short swallow-tailed coat. He talked with a nasal twang, and was in fact a peculiar man. His nephew, Rev. R. Bethell Claxton, succeeded him for a short time, and was followed by Richard Samuel Henry George, the father of Henry George, the Single Tax Leader, the author of "Progress and Poverty." It was the custom at that time, when a boy or girl could stand before the whole class and repeat a text or texts of Scripture from memory, they were allowed to go over to the "big school." In this "big school," in the 40's and 50's, the Superintendents were Thomas Latimer, Henry S. Getz and Edward Brooks. Among the Teachers were John W. Thomas (father of George C. and Richard N. Thomas), John Wetham, Jay Cooke, William Alexander, Charles B. Durborow (of the late firm of Myers, Claghorn and Company) and brother of Rev. Samuel Durborow, (the first Superintendent of "The City Mission"); Richard G. Stotesbury, William E. Ashburner, Charles B. Rowley, Dell Noblitt, George A. Latimer and others. From Thomas Latimer's Sunday School Class, Bible Class, and under his instruction came forth the unusual record of 9 clergymen, to wit— the Rt. Rev. William Henry Odenheimer, D. D., of the Diocese of New Jersey, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Starkey, D. D., of the Diocese of Newark, the Rev's Benjamin Watson, D. D., Dudley A. Tyng, William Huckel, Edward C. Jones, William W. Farr, Henri M. G. Huff and George A. Latimer.

In those early days the Daguerreotype was in its infancy, hence not many

pictures were taken of the exterior or interior of the old Church, and hence also, so far as is known at present, there is no picture of the "three-decker Pulpit" then in use. The ceiling of a large room whose outside projection painted white and gold, with a side door entrance into the chancel, before which stood the "Communion Table"—was the platform of the pulpit, on which was an elevation for the preacher, and on either side, a little lower, were read the Prayers and Lessons. These elevations were all covered with red cushions. Behind all this, hung from the ceiling to the floor, was a large heavy red curtain with an opening in the middle, through which the minister would come to conduct the service, or preach the sermon. Those were great days, people flocking from all parts of the city to hear the earnest preachers of the precious gospel. There seemed to be a deeper spirituality in worship than at present. Services twice on Sunday; Sunday School morning and afternoon—"Associations" of Clergymen with crowded congregations, lasting one and two weeks, when every day, morning, afternoon and night, a sermon, two addresses on each occasion. Bishop Philander Chase (father of our present, Rev. Dudley Chase) frequently occupied the pulpit of "Old St. Paul's, preaching in his robes, with his black skull cap, and black gloves."

On one occasion, the Rev. Joseph Wolff, D. D., LL. D., a German Jew, son of a rabbi, becoming a Christian, after a startling precarious career, received Orders in the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York, and during the year 1837 preached from the "three decker," and in his impassioned delivery made the dust fly from the old velvet cushion. Heavily built, large round head, bushy hair, his very appearance in the pulpit attracted attention. The history of his life is both dramatic and tragic.

CHAPTER III

THE DAY OF SMALL BEGINNINGS

The Journal of the Fortieth Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, for the year 1824, contains the following report:

"The Rev. Robert Piggot, deacon, employed by the same Society (*i. e.*, Society for Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania), as domestic missionary in the City and County of Philadelphia, and officiating in a recently erected Church in Francisville, reports Baptisms, Infant 1, Adults 2, Total 3, Marriage, 1. A Sunday School connected with the Church, consists of about fifty scholars."

So begins the record of the century!

It was the duty of the Rector to stimulate this small beginning into real spiritual life, to attract to the Church those who had neglected its services, and to carry the invitation of the Gospel into homes, many of which had never heard the message. For this pioneer work, Robert Piggot was unusually well-equipped. A scholar without pedantry, he made culture real in primitive homes, and yet met as an equal with men of high learning. He was not contented merely to hold religious services for those of his own communion, his broad sympathies led him to aspire to a true Community Church, where all, no matter what their previous religious affiliation, would be welcome. To him, the mission of the Church was to every one who needed its help, and his breadth and tolerance enabled him to vision a church for all. Writing to a brother clergyman, he said:

"I should like, greatly, to be instrumental, in the hands of the Lord of building up a Church on Free Principles: not for

the poor exclusively—but for ALL—rich and poor. And could an opening be made for me, I would cheerfully devote my whole self and life to such an object."

It was well for the Church that these ideals inspired the first Rector, who gave the plan to the future work. A clergyman with narrow or sectarian views would never have won his standing in Francisville, where, as Mr. Douglass found out twelve years later, there was not a single Episcopal family. Close to the Church, there was a mixed population, with diverse religious loyalties, who would have been left untouched by a highly developed ritualistic worship, and many of whom were luke-warm in their interest in any Church. In the country-district north and west of Francisville, there were several Episcopal families, but most of these were members of parishes in the City, and had no particular loyalty to the locality. For the first twenty years, the effort of the successful Rectors was directed, first, toward the instruction of the children; second, to winning the confidence of the people of Francisville, many of whom did not want a church in their midst, and third, to conducting the service on such a plane as would eventually attract the cultured and wealthier residents of the country district. From the beginning to the present, the life of St. Matthew's has centered around the Sunday School, and in many cases the children have literally led their parents into the church.

Many years elapsed, however, before this happy union of rich and poor could be effected. In the beginning, the membership was drawn largely from the workers of the neighborhood, and it was not until the rectorship of Doctor Hare, that the fusion of all classes was finally accomplished, and the parish emerged from its missionary status into the dignity and standing of self-dependence.

Between the north side of Ridge Road and Broad Street, in these early days, there was a series of country-estates, which were the summer residences of some of the most influential families of the City. Three country roads coursed through this district from Ridge Road, —Poplar Lane, which entered the Ridge at Francis Street, Timber Lane, which ran north-east from the Ridge opposite Girard College, and Turner's Lane which ran similarly from the Ridge, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, where the present Ridge Avenue still makes a curious bend in its direction. These lanes were connected with a series of cross-roads, such as the well-known Stump Lane, which connected Turner's Lane with Timber Lane.

Where Stump Lane entered Timber Lane was "Sydenham," the residence of Richard Rush, a distinguished member of a notable Philadelphia family. Attorney General under Madison, and Secretary of the Treasury under John Quincy Adams, he is best known to history as the American Ambassador at the English Court when the Monroe Doctrine was first suggested and proclaimed. To the south of Sydenham, was "Willington," the home of Edward Gratz, an estate of thirty acres, with the house near the intersection of Seventeenth and Jefferson Streets. Edward Gratz was the nephew of Rebecca Gratz, the friend of Washington Irving, who, at Irving's suggestion, was immortalized by Sir Walter Scott as the heroine in "Ivanhoe." There was a large family of young children in the Willington household, and it is probable that the oldest surviving son, Hon. Simon Gratz, is at the time of this writing, the oldest survivor of the original worshippers at St. Matthew's.*

*Mr. Gratz died August 21, 1925, in his eighty-fifth year.

Between Willington and Ridge Road, was the home of Henry Seybert. North of Timber Lane were the homes of the Moss and Bartram families, and also, near Nineteenth and Master Streets, the home of Judge Hallowell, whose daughter became the wife of Judge Stroud, for thirty-five years vestryman and Rector's Warden of St. Matthew's. West of Turner's Lane, was the home of John Lambert and also the Uber Homestead. On Girard Avenue near Sixteenth Street, the present site of St. Joseph's Hospital was the Davidson Home. Those familiar with the neighborhood at present will recall that practically all of these historic names have been preserved in the streets of the section. From 1798 to 1878, the old Sharswood Mansion was situated on a lot between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets and Master and Jefferson Streets. From the map of Philadelphia in 1840, there are found, within one mile of St. Matthew's Church, country-homes of the Rush, Gratz, Seybert, Sharswood, Lambert, Uber, Nixon, Davidson, Turner, Denckla, Woelpper, Riley, Church, Esher, Newkirk, Moss, Bartram and Stroud families.

In the immediate vicinity of the Church, there were also interesting residences. There was an old Revolutionary house at the corner of what is now Wylie and Perkiomen Streets, where Bishop White had dressed in his episcopal robes, at the time of the laying of the corner-stone. The frame house of the Russell family was back of the Church, near the City Cemetery. Dr. Wylie occupied a large mansion on Ann (now Wylie) Street. The old frame house of the DeForrest family was on Powell (now Perkiomen) Street, near Vineyard Street. If a sufficient number of these families could be converted to loyalty to their parish of locality, there was a certain future for the church.

A quarter-century was necessary, however, to accomplish the welding together of these diverse elements into a homogeneous congregation, and there were many times when the prospects for this "Holy Experiment" became dim. If it had not been for the zealous interest of the men and women of St. Paul's, the church would not have been built, and in the early years, there was a constant dependence upon outside sources for strength and material assistance.

Having planted the seed, Robert Piggot, like his predecessor, did not wait for the harvest. Before he was ordained to the priesthood, he was ready for another pioneer task. The second meeting of the Vestry, of which the minutes have been preserved, was held on February 8th, 1825, and the record is as follows:

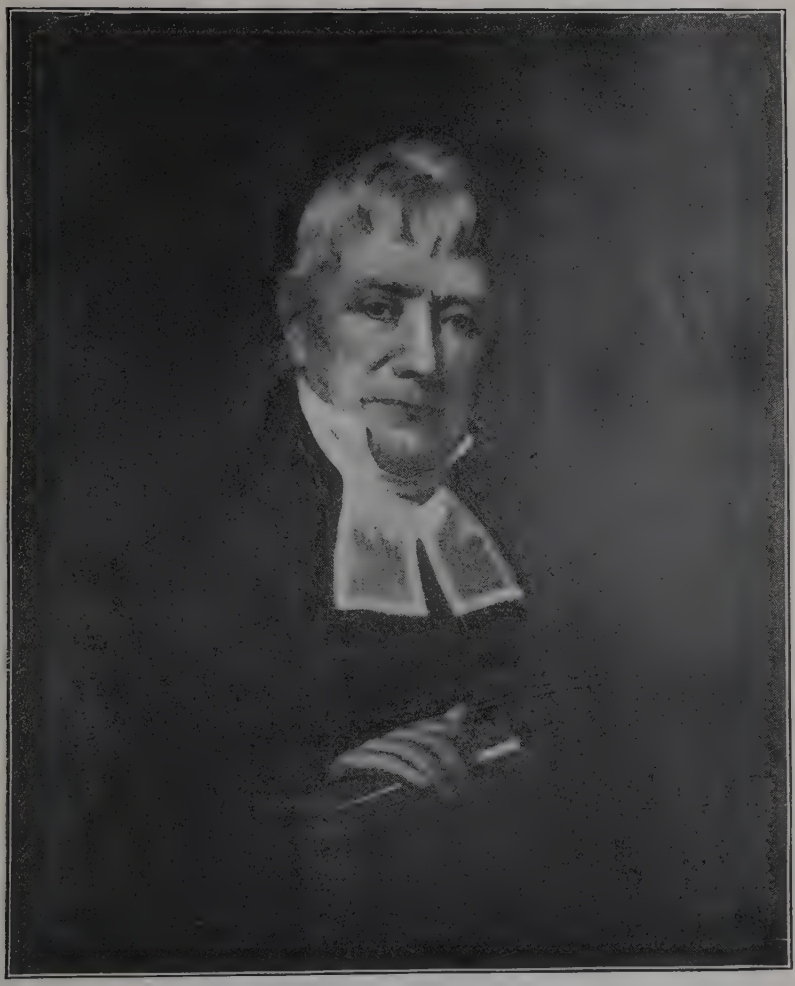
At the Meeting of the Vestry held at the house of Mr. Danl. Knight on the evening of the 8th, Feby., 1825, Mess. Knight, Snethen, Roberts, Claxton, DeHaven, Clark and Chapman being present. Mr. Knight was called to the chair, and the following letter of the Revd. Mr. Piggot, tendering his resignation as Pastor of St. Matthew's Church was read, accepted and order to be entered on the minutes, Viz.:

"PHILA., 22nd December, 1824.

To the Wardens and Vestry of St. Matthews Church, Francisville,

GENTLEMEN:

Having received a call from another part of Our Lord's Vineyard, which I have felt it my duty to accept. It becomes necessary that I inform you of this and tender my resignation of the charge, which you have for some time past, under the direction of Providence, entrusted me with I now commit it again to the hands from which I received it, trusting that the Lord will so direct your hearts in the choice of a true and faithful minister of the gospel of Christ to succeed in the truly interesting, and important station at Francisville, as



REV. JAMES WILTBANK, D.D.
Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville
1825 to 1829

that his own glory will be prompted and many souls saved through the merits of his beloved Son.

Individually accept, Gentlemen, the assurance of my most friendly, and affectionate regards—

ROBERT PIGGOT."

'Twas moved and seconded to go into an election for a Rector and on counting the Votes the Revd. Mr. Wiltbank was unanimously choosen Rector of the Church. On motion it was

Resolved, that the Chairman and Secretary be a committee to inform the Revd. Mr. Wiltbank of his election and to apprise Society for the Advancement of Christianity in the State of Penna. that Doct. Wiltbank had the unanimous choice of the Vestry as a Pastor for St. Matthews Church, and to know what aid or support the Society would be willing to give Doct. Wiltbank in the situation, after which the meeting adjourned.

Both Norman Nash and Robert Piggot were pioneer missionaries. They would visit new communities, gather the children for instruction in the Bible, urge the parents to unite to erect a building to be used both as School and Church, organize a group to maintain worship, and then pass on to the next place which needed their ministrations. Mr. Piggot spent the next two years in Lewistown, Penna., as Rector of St. Mark's Church. Later, he organized a congregation in Smyrna, Delaware. He then returned to Philadelphia, as missionary of the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania, where he officiated at All Soul's Church, Philadelphia, and St. Mary's, Hamilton Village. In his old age, he was Rector of Holy Trinity Parish, Sykesville, Carroll County, Maryland, where, until his eightieth year, he supervised a parish of over two hundred square miles, preaching three times on Sundays in two churches three miles apart. In 1875, he returned to St. Matthew's to preach the Fiftieth Anniversary

Sermon, and his patriarchal appearance and real piety made a deep impression upon that generation.

His successor, Rev. James Wiltbank, was the first of the group of eminent church scholars to be identified with St. Matthew's who gave the parish a peculiar distinction and reputation. He was born at Lewes, Delaware, in 1774, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1791. He was ordained to the Deaconate by Bishop White in 1795, and served as Rector of the Church at Lewes for fourteen years. In 1809 he became Rector of Trinity Church, Oxford. All Saint's, Lower Dublin and St. Thomas', Whitemarsh, which three churches were at that time combined under one rector. In 1814, he became Head-Master of the Grammar School of the University of Pennsylvania. After two years of double duty, he resigned his Rectorship, but retained his educational work with the University until 1830. During this period, he performed clerical duties, as there was opportunity, but had no regular charge until 1825, when he became Rector of St. Matthew's.

When Robert Piggot was preparing for the ministry, he had studied the classical languages under Mr. Wiltbank. It was natural, therefore, that in resigning as Rector of St. Matthew's, he should have directed the attention of the Vestry to his old friend and teacher, whose ripe scholarship would lend dignity to the post, and who had another position in the educational world which would enable him to serve a missionary Church for a nominal salary. During Mr. Wiltbank's rectorship, the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania allowed him $150. per year for his service at St. Matthew's, and it is probable that this allowance, later reduced to $100. per year, was his entire salary.

Mr. Wiltbank was Rector of St. Matthew's Church

from 1825 to 1829, a most important period in the life of the Parish. With his greater experience in church life, he was able to complete the organization of the parish. A Charter of Incorporation was granted by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to "The Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Saint Matthew's Church, Francisville," on March 25th, 1825. A few months afterward, the Church was formally admitted to the Diocesan Convention. The formal deed to the lot upon which the Church was built had never been delivered by the grantors, probably because they awaited the incorporation of the Church; but now a deed was secured from George Harrison and wife and William Tilghman, Surviving Trustee, to the new corporation dated August 13, 1825, and covering the original site of the Church, as follows:

> Situate on the West side of 19th Street South West side of Powell Street and on the South East side of George Street Beginning at the Northwest corner of Nineteenth and Powell Streets; thence South along the West side Nineteenth Street Sixty two feet to corner; thence by other ground of Sophia Harrison West at right angles to Nineteenth Street thirty five feet to corner; thence Northwest parallel to Powell Street thirty nine feet six inches to Southeast side of George Street; thence East along George Street seventy feet to Powell Street; thence Southeast along the same twenty one feet two inches to beginning.

There was a strong demand for a consecrated burial ground in the district, and after examining various sites, the Church eventually decided to purchase a half-acre from Robert S. Clark, one of the Vestrymen, situated on George Street, south of the Church. It is interesting to note that Mr. Clark offered this ground, and as much more as might be required for $500. per acre.

As another sign of improvement, the benches in the

Church were gradually replaced with pews, as fast as arrangements could be made for their construction and rental. The Sunday School room, which occupied the basement, was rented to J. T. Strickland for a private school on the week-days.

During the first portion of Mr. Wiltbank's rectorship, marked progress was made. By 1827, the Sunday School reported 150 pupils, 90 males and 60 females, with nine teachers, while the number of Communicants was small, but 18, yet there was a healthy increase in baptisms, marriages and the other services of the Church. Then came a period of decline and depression, the reason for which cannot be positively assigned at this time, but was probably due to the fact that the original vestrymen, who belonged to other Parishes, resigned before others from the community had been trained to the work. At times the full number of twelve could not be found to serve. In 1828, six new vestrymen were selected, including Thomas Robins, the Rector's son-in-law, and Cornelius Stevenson, who represented the Penn family in their real-estate holdings in the neighborhood.

During the same year, there was litigation with Strickland, the tenant of the school-room. His lease had been terminated by action of the Vestry, to take effect December 31st, 1827. He refused to recognize the notice, and an appeal to the Courts was made, with complete success. It is interesting to note that the Attorney for the Church, William B. Davidson, Esq., charged and was paid a fee of Ten Dollars.

The Vestry minutes note that the debts had become so pressing that a collector was employed, on a regular commission, to collect subscriptions due to the Church. Also for a time, the rentals of the school-room were paid directly to Miss Pepper, on account of certain

unpaid debts. In 1827, the Church paid Five Dollars toward the Diocesan Convention Fund, but it was several years after this date, before any more payments were made on this account.

In 1829, Mr. Wiltbank reported to the Convention as follows:

"The late rector of this church, respectfully reports, that this church has, during the last year, encountered many difficulties, which, in addition to the unfavorable location of the edifice, and the removal of a great part of her former communicants, seem to require renewed exertions. Under these circumstances he has resigned his charge, with a recommendation to the vestry, to call some zealous young clergyman who might devote himself especially to the work.

"Such arrangements are about being made, and he anticipates a happy result.

"The Sunday school, though much reduced in numbers from external causes, still comprises about eighty scholars, attended by the teachers. The prejudices excited against this useful establishment are subsiding, and the pupils again returning to their neglected teachers.

"Communicants 12, Baptisms 8, Marriages 5, Funerals 4."

We have no knowledge as to the nature of the "prejudices" to which this report refers. Some workers had grown discouraged, some had moved away. The finances of the enterprise were very limited. And it is probable that the population of Francisville had not responded cordially to the idea of an Episcopal Church. Whatever the reason, however, Mr. Wiltbank announced to the Vestry, in May 1829, his intention of resigning his Rectorship, and recommended to their consideration, "a Mr. Perkins, about to receive orders."

After his resignation, Mr. Wiltbank became a Chaplain in the Navy of the United States, and was eventually stationed at the U. S. Naval Asylum in Philadelphia until his death, March 19th, 1842.

While the Vestry acted favorably upon the suggestion of the name of Mr. Perkins, who probably conducted services in the Church as *locum tenens* for several months, yet he finally accepted a call to another field, and on April 19th, 1830, the Rev. Joseph Jaquette was elected Rector, and served for at least one year.

The Third Rector of St. Matthew's was one of the notable scholars of the American Church. He was born in Philadelphia on May 14th, 1794, and as a lad, attended the Second Presbyterian Church. He was ordained as deacon by Bishop White in 1821, and as priest in the following year. He then became Rector of the Church of St. James the Greater, in Bristol, and later of an English Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, but his health failing, he for a time devoted himself to the study and teaching of foreign languages, especially those associated with the Scriptures. Later, he instructed theological students in Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac and Arabic, while in addition, he was familiar with Chinese, Japanese, Persian, Turkish, Sanscrit, Gælic, Welsh, Irish and Manx. While his most important work was done in the study, yet it is recorded of Mr. Jaquette that he never refused a call for his services as a clergyman. His biographer states—"Of him, it may be truly said, that he never turned a deaf ear to distress, or hesitated to bear the consolation of religion to the habitation of woe."

It is probable that this learned scholar, gentle in soul but frail in physique, did not have the qualities for success in a missionary field. His ministry was opened with preaching by Bishop Onderdonk on October 3rd, 1830, and he presented a report to the Convention in 1831, as follows:

"The Rector of this church states that he officiated regularly during the last summer and autumn, until the inclem-

REV. JOSEPH JAQUETTE
Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville
1830 to 1831

ency of the winter made it necessary to close the church, as its finances would not afford suitable comforts and conveniences. As early however as practicable, it was again opened this spring, and present appearances are as encouraging as could reasonably be expected."

Shortly after this Report, Mr. Jaquette resigned as Rector of St. Matthew's, but as the minutes of the vestry have been lost for the period from April 19th, 1830 to April 20th, 1840, the exact date of his resignation cannot now be ascertained.

Returning to his work in the languages, Mr. Jaquette, in conjunction with Rabbi Isaac Leeser, edited the first American edition of the Hebrew Bible on which Chief Justice George Sharswood, one of Jaquette's pupils, commented, "Remarkable for its perfect correctness. I doubt if there is an error in a point in the whole volume."

For the last seven years of his life, Mr. Jaquette was totally blind, but he bore his affliction with sweet serenity and perfect patience. His death on May 24th, 1869, was announced to the Diocesan Convention, many of whom had been his pupils, by Bishop Stevens as that of "a guileless and godly man, who faithfully did his duty in the position in which God had placed him."

The period from 1831 to 1836, is the darkest period in the history of the Church. After Mr. Jaquette's resignation, there were four years without a rector, and five years, without a regularly organized vestry. The Church was delinquent in its parochial dues to the Diocese, and was obliged to ask for the remission of these charges. In 1832, 1833, and 1834 no reports were made from the Parish, and while James McClaranan and James Young were sometimes present at the Diocesan Convention as lay delegates from St. Matthew's it is doubtful whether there was any real parochial

organization for them to represent. It seemed as if the experiment of Nash and Piggot was to become a failure. Tradition records, however, that even in these discouraging days, there were some brave souls, like John Lambert, who would open the Church occasionally for preaching, whenever a volunteer clergyman or a lay-reader, such as William Rush, could be obtained, thus keeping the light burning.

In 1835, the Rev. Simon Wilmer was Rector of St. Matthew's. The date of his election is not known, and his right to vote in the Diocesan Convention of that year was successfully challenged. But, whatever his legal standing, his service is unquestioned, and he merits special recognition as the first of the Rectors to perceive the immense possibilities for the Parish in the founding of Girard College. His report to the Convention, is as follows:

"With assistance from clerical brethren, he has continued to labor in this Church, and other destitute places, as missionary ground. The fluctuating population owing to frequent removals throughout the vicinity, presents at times, a discouraging aspect; and yet there is sufficient encouragements for a Minister of Christ to persevere in this field, if he can continue his efforts without a salary from the congregation, or any other quarter. No part of the Lord's vineyard seems to be in greater need of cultivation. The location of the edifice, at the junction of Fourth Street, Schuylkill, with the village, although considered by some, as injudicious, should not be abandoned, more especially as its contiguity to the Girard College leads to a reasonable expectation, that by its still being occupied important results may be anticipated. By the exertion and Contributions of a few persons, the interior of the building has been painted and improved.

"Baptisms 6, Marriages 5."

Mr. Wilmer was born in Kent County, Maryland, on December 25, 1779. He was Rector of several parishes in Maryland, Virginia and New Jersey, having some-

REV. SIMON WILMER
Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville
1835 to 1836

times served as many as four churches at once. In Pennsylvania, he was Rector of St. David's, Radnor, and St. Peter's, Great Valley, and afterwards, Rector of St. Matthew's. He died in Maryland, on May 20th, 1840. His son, Rt. Rev. Joseph Bell Wilmer, was consecrated as the second Bishop of Louisiana in 1866.

The Fifth Rector of St. Matthew's, the Rev. Jacob Morgan Douglass, was elected in 1836 and served the Parish until 1844. With his election, the historian is again on firm ground. While for the first four years of this period, there are no vestry minutes, yet the Parish Register is complete and it is sufficient to tell a story of fidelity and zeal.

Mr. Douglass was ordained to the deaconate by Bishop White in 1816, and was at once employed by the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania as a Missionary in the interior of the State. In 1818, he was ordained Priest, and became successively Rector of St. Paul's, Chester, St. Martin's, Marcus Hook and St. John's, Concord. In 1821, he removed to New Jersey, but returned to Pennsylvania, three years later, as Rector of St. John's, Concord, New London. In 1829, he became assistant to Rev. Dr. Gregory T. Bedell, the first Rector of St. Andrew's. Two years later, he was elected Rector of St. Thomas' (African) Church, where he served until he became Rector of St. Matthew's. By thus combining missionary with parochial experience, he was well equipped to encourage and direct the work in Francisville.

During most of his service at St. Matthew's, Mr. Douglass served without any salary. His first effort was toward arousing the interest of the people of the locality, and to weld together the people of Francisville and the wealthier families to the North. His first confirmation class, in 1837, included John Lambert, Jr., afterwards

for twenty-three years, a faithful vestryman of the Church. His second class, in 1840, included his son, Benjamin J. Douglass, later to become Assistant at St. Matthew's and for fifty years, a faithful Missionary of the Diocese and also Hon. George M. Stroud, whose service as Rector's Warden for thirty-five years at St. Matthew's is one of the outstanding records of the Church. In his eight years of service, Mr. Douglass presented six confirmation classes to the Bishop, numbering fifty-four in all, of whom seven became vestrymen, and one became Sexton of the Church.

In his devoted rectorship, he baptized 170, including many adults. The second name on the roll is that of Ann Holden, a member of a family which served the Church with fine loyalty for over sixty years. As each family became interested in the Church, the enrollment of the Sunday School increased, always exceeding the Communicant roll, until the early years of the Twentieth Century. The Communicant roll was started in 1838, with fifteen names, but grew to seventy-four in 1844.

With this growth in the spiritual field, there was a corresponding advance in material prosperity. In his various reports, Mr. Douglass pointed out the difficulties of the work. There were many children in the neighborhood, but few teachers could be found, until some young men and women volunteered from other churches in the City. Intemperance was a prevailing vice of the neighborhood, probably because of the proximity of the taverns on Ridge Road, so he organized "The Temperance Society of Francisville." The Church was poorly located, on side roads, and so lost the effect of a commanding site. Some of the wealthy were indifferent, and on the Lord's Day the carriages of the rich, driving out Ridge Road to Girard College, then in building, or to Falls of Schuylkill, provided a

REV. JACOB M. DOUGLASS, D.D.
Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville
1836 to 1844

poor example to their neighbors. The population was, in some degree, transient, and when public works ceased, the workers moved away. One can always find grounds for discouragement, but Mr. Douglass never allowed these factors to depress him.

In his report for 1839, he says:

"The rector desires to be thankful to the Lord, for the amount of good which has been effected in his Church. The Sunday School which was, at one time, quite deprived of teachers, is now provided, several pious young ladies, and a gentleman, from the larger churches in the city, having volunteered their services in the laudable employment of teaching the young the way to Christ and to glory. The Church is well attended, not only in the morning, but likewise in the evening. During the last year, there has been a remarkable improvement in the attendance on the evening service. The Church is, unfortunately, not well located, or a greater interest might be excited. It is too retired; it is too far removed from the main street. When the Girard College, in the vicinity, is completed, it will be found necessary to have a new and more commodious edifice erected, and one which shall be more easy of access than the present."

The spiritual fire for Evangelism never burned dim in the heart of this Rector. When an old lady of ninety-six years was publicly baptised, he writes, "Not unto us, but unto Thy Name, O Lord, be the praise." When a gentleman of the neighborhood, who had been a Universalist, was formally adopted into the family of God, having been confirmed by the Bishop while lying on the sick-bed, he rejoices at this sign of grace toward his ministry.

Meanwhile, the Church prospered, as it always will, when served with simplicity, earnestness and sincerity. The current debts were paid, including arrears of interest for thirteen years on the mortgage on the burial lot. A Sunday School Library was started. An

organ was loaned to the Church. The burial lot was enclosed with a substantial fence. In 1843, J. Francis Fisher, a descendant of Tench Francis, donated a strip of ground in the rear of the Church, thus permitting the enlargement of the Church.

Mr. Douglass reports this addition, as follows:

"The Rector in reviewing the transactions of the last year, has abundant cause of thankfulness to the 'Father of lights, from whom cometh down every good and every perfect gift.' During the last winter it pleased God to pour out His spirit in copious effusions on our Zion. Many individuals, it is hoped, have been savingly converted; although not a few of the members of the church have removed, yet the number of our communicants is greater than ever. And the Lord has not only blessed us in spiritual things He has also blessed us in temperal. The Rector is happy to state that the work of enlarging the edifice has been brought to a successful termination. The building has been lengthened 15 feet; in addition to which there is a recess of 6 feet for the pulpit and the reading desks. The pulpit and the reading desks and the pews are new and the latter are made after the same fashion as those of the church of St. Philip. In order to raise monies to defray the expenses of repairing and enlarging, the vestry would have been necessitated to mortgage the church, but for the generosity of the Hon. Judge Stroud, who advanced the requisite sum. A young gentleman of the congregation has presented 2 splendid chairs for the chancel. The church of St. Matthew gratefully acknowledge the continued liberalities of the ladies of St. Peter's, Philadelphia, by whose munificence the church has been supplied with the requisite decent and appropriate furniture."

The improvement to the Church building cost $1030.00, of which $100.00 was donated by the contractor, James Clark, and a like amount by Philip M. Price and Edward Clark. To finance the improvements, the Parish, for the first time in its history, turned to secular entertainment, and on November 30th, 1843, there was a concert in the basement-room, for which

each Vestryman was required to sell twenty tickets. The net receipts were $70.49, but the by-products were much greater. Such entertainments have long been a feature of the life of St. Matthew's and have contributed, to a marked degree, in promoting the social life of the Church, in developing friendship among the members, and in developing *esprit de corps*. A wealthy congregation, whose funds are raised by subscription, knows little of the advantages of poverty in church-life, in compelling real self-sacrifice and personal service from the members, who, by working together for a common aim, experience fraternity and friendship,—not the least of the blessings of a real church.

In the same year, came an opportune gift from the most distinguished public servant ever enrolled among the sons of the Parish. Hon. Richard Rush had noted, with approving eye, the healthy progress of the Church, where three of his family had been confirmed. He sent to Judge Stroud the following letter:

"Sydenham, Near Philadelphia
April 21, 1843

Gentlemen:

Having learned that a communion table is making for St. Matthew's Church out of some of our native wood, I have had a print of the Lord's Supper from the well-known painting of Leonardo da Vinci, framed out of part of the same wood, and shall be much gratified if you will accept it, as a little gift to the Church; it having occurred to me, that the wall in the recess back of where the communion table is to stand, would be a suitable place for hanging it up.

I remain respectfully,
Your obedient friend and fellow parishioner,

Richard Rush.

To The Vestrymen
St. Matthew's Church
Francisville"

The gift was thankfully accepted, not to be hung back of the Communion Table, for this was the time when the Native-American movement was in its infancy, and anything savoring of images in the Church was severely opposed. Instead, the picture was hung in the Vestry Room, and it was not until sixty years had elapsed that the idea of the great statesman for the beautification of the Chancel was fulfilled under Mr. Nelms.

The last improvement of this Rectorship was the purchase of a corporate seal, the old seal having been lost, and the final adoption of By-Laws for the Church.

On September 25th, 1844, on account of ill health, Mr. Douglass resigned as Rector, asking the church to accept as a parting gift, the Communion Service which had long been in use. His resignation was accepted with deep regret, and with genuine sorrow, and the minute of the Vestry records their deep appreciation of the services of one who had found the Church weak and disorganized, and who left it healthy and prosperous, and ready for even greater work.

Mr. Douglass continued his work in the Diocese for many years. He became again Rector of St. Thomas' (African) Church, and was one of the active crusaders in the fight to obtain recognition for the colored churches in the Convention. In 1848, he organized Zion Church in Penn Township, and served as Rector there for fourteen years, during which time a stately building was constructed at Eighth Street and Columbia Avenue. Ill health prevented him from attending the Semi-Centennial of St. Matthew's in 1875, and shortly after, in May, 1876, he died, being at the time the Senior Clergyman in the Diocese of those who had received ordination from Bishop White.

"A patient, persistent and earnest spirit," said Bishop Stevens, "producing good and permanent results."

CHAPTER IV

A GREAT RECTOR AND HIS WORK

"Bless and praise we famous men—
Men of little showing—
For their work continueth,
And their work continueth,
Broad and deep continueth
Great beyond their knowing!"

So wrote Kipling of the teachers of his youth: and in a larger sense, the same tribute might be paid to George Emlen Hare, minister, and George M. Stroud, layman, who by their devoted and effective service finally established St. Matthew's on a lasting basis for which, under the Providence of God, generations to come will give thanks.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Douglass, but one name was placed in nomination before the Vestry, and on November 5th, 1844, Dr. Hare was unanimously elected Rector of the Parish. In a brief letter, "with many prayers that the connection between this parish and myself may be blessed by the Head of the Church," Dr. Hare accepted the election, and thus inaugurated a rectorship of eighteen years, the longest in the history of the Parish.

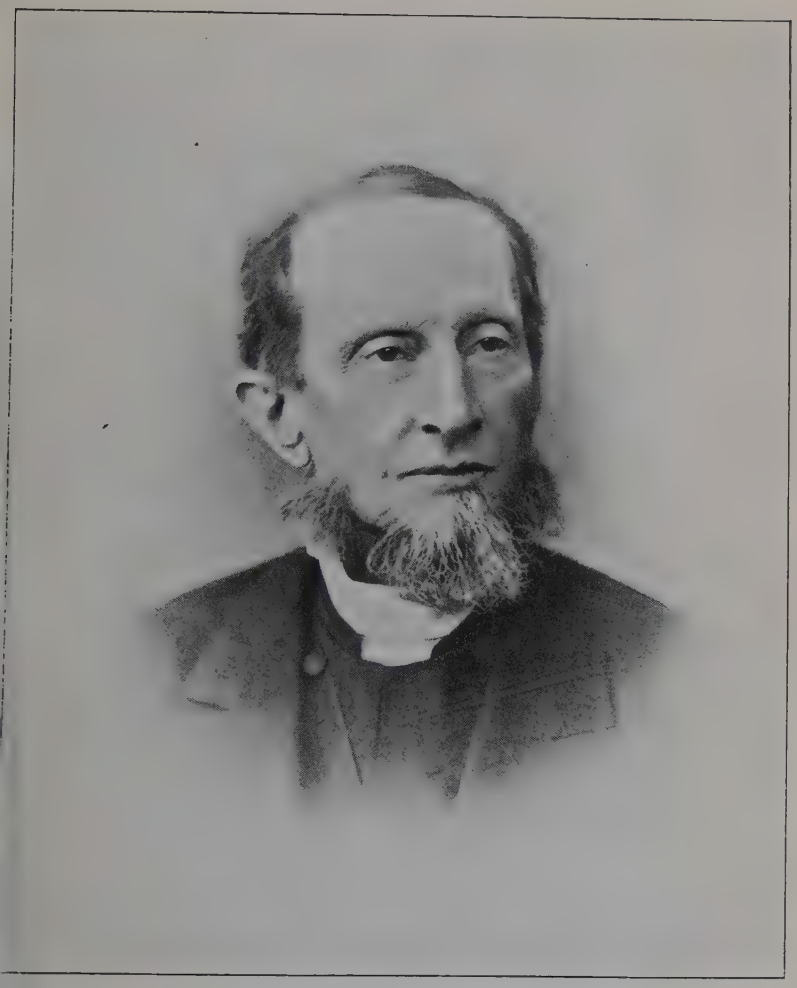
When Dr. Hare assumed his new duties, he found a communicant list of seventy-four, many of whom had only a nominal connection with the Church, a Sunday School with ninety-two teachers and pupils, and a Church whose annual income was less than $600.00. The rector's salary was $300.00 per year, the sexton received $40.00 per year and the first salary for the

leader of the Choir was $25.00 per year. It required men of courage and foresight to recognize the possibilities in these scanty resources.

The new Rector was a member of an old and distinguished Philadelphia family. On his father's side, he came of Church of England stock, and his mother, Ann Emlen, belonged to one of the original Quaker families. George Emlen Hare was born in Philadelphia on September 4th, 1808, and was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where Alonzo Potter, afterwards Bishop of Pennsylvania, was then a teacher. In 1827 he entered the General Theological Seminary, of New York City, recently founded through the efforts of Bishop Hobart and became one of its early graduates. In 1829 he was ordained deacon by Bishop White, and at once assumed charge of St. John's Church, Carlisle. In 1830, he married Elizabeth C. Hobart, third daughter of Bishop Hobart, and two years later, he was ordained priest by Bishop Onderdonk. In 1834, he removed to Princeton, N. J., where he served for nine years as Rector of Trinity Church.

In 1843, he returned to Philadelphia, as a Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and also temporarily in charge of St. James' Church, during the absence of the Rector abroad. Thus was inaugurated a service to education which continued until his death forty-nine years later. His biographer states: "For the half century of life that was still left before him, the work of the education of young men in the family, in the school, in the college and in the seminary, was without flagging his constant pursuit in Philadelphia."

Because of the income which he derived from his academic work, he could afford to serve as Rector of St. Matthew's for a very small salary, provided the



REV. GEORGE EMLEN HARE, D.D.
Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville
1844 to 1862

vestry would agree that his service was to be confined to the two Sunday Services, and such general oversight as was needed. On this basis, his long and fruitful ministry began.

He had the great advantage of a Vestry and people who were in absolute harmony with their Rector. The Vestry minutes for the entire term of eighteen years, do not disclose a single division. Judge Stroud and John Lambert, Jr., were members of the Vestry during this period, and their wise and capable leadership, supplemented by the service of James D. Whetham, Thomas Briggs, Dr. J. Dickinson Logan, James S. MacCalla, Alphonso B. Shubert, S. Griffith Wells, Thomas D. Smith and others, was a tower of strength to the Rector.

In the traditions of the Parish, Dr. Hare is recalled as a clear and scholarly preacher, with marked talent in exposition, and with a precise but nervous manner, which added forcefulness in his presentation. He rarely read his sermons, but he always prepared with the same care and accuracy that he would give to a college lecture. His reputation and his scholarship gave to the Church a unique reputation. Hon. Simon Gratz, whose sister, Louisa Gratz, and Mother were confirmed at St. Matthew's during his Rectorship, is authority for the statement that at Dr. Hare's Wednesday Evening lectures, the scholars of the City would fore-gather, and that it was not unusual to see a dozen men, each with his New Testament in the Greek, following the lecturer in his interpretation and comments, and sometimes, after the evening service, discussing with him the fine points of the translation he had made.

To this period belongs the reputation of St. Matthew's, as a parish of high scholarship. Tradition tells of a Rector of a large and fashionable city church, where

there was no evening service, who had dined with Dr. Hare one Sunday Evening and was invited to assume his pulpit. He promptly declined, stating that he was not prepared. Whereupon Dr. Hare urged him to preach the sermon that he had preached in that afternoon in his own Church. "Never," replied the visiting Rector, "that would do for my people, but I couldn't think of offering it to a church like St. Matthew's!"

Under Dr. Hare's inspired leadership, the Parish developed on sure foundations. The welding together of the people of Francisville and the country families to the north was finally effected. The confirmation classes of this rectorship include representatives of the following families: Gratz, Davidson, Logan, Stroud, Truitt, MacCalla, Tunnelle, Fox, Burton, Seeds, Overn and Elliott families, and many others whose future service was proof of their loyalty. From 1846 to 1862, the communicants grew from forty to one hundred and eighty, and the Sunday School to three hundred and fifty-four teachers and pupils.

In this growth, the Parish was aided by the change in the character of the neighborhood. By the Act of Consolidation in 1854, Francisville, as a part of Philadelphia County, was included within the limits of the City, and the municipality soon began to open streets in the Northwest. Nineteenth Street was paved about 1859, and the streets north of Ridge Avenue, were opened as residential streets about the same time. In 1861, the opening of Seventeenth Street cut a corner from the residence at "Willington," and obliged the Gratz family to move down town. This period of improvement increased tremendously the population of the region, and this increase is reflected in the Sunday School and the Communicant List; but it also caused eventually the disappearance of the country-estates,

and this removed from the Parish some of the families whose interest had been manifested from the beginning.

During this Rectorship, the basement of the Church was leased for school purposes, at one time for a private school, at another time for the first public school of the locality and later by the Francisville Infant School Society, whose work was maintained for several years. In 1854, the managers of this Society were Mrs. G. Emlen Hare, Mrs. Robert O. Lowry, Mrs. John Marston, Jr., Mrs. S. Griffith Wells, Mrs. John R. Whitney, Mrs. Catherine T. Butler, Miss Mary L. Davidson, Miss Louisa Gratz Jr., Miss A. M. Herneiser, Miss Rebecca H. Stroud and Miss Elizabeth J. Wheeler. This society provided instruction for children under ten years of age, and kept them until there was room in the nearest public schools. The parents paid six cents per week per child, and the costs which were much greater, were met through donations. Special stress was laid upon religious instruction, and in the reports references are again found to drunkenness as one of the sins of the neighborhood.

When Dr. Hare came to St. Matthew's, he had seven children, six sons and one daughter, and during his rectorship, two daughters and one son were added to his large family. During most of his service, he resided near the Church, his last residence being at 1609 Girard Avenue, and this afforded opportunity for his children to take part in the life of the Parish. Seven of his children were confirmed at St. Matthew's, including his fourth son, William Hobart Hare, who afterwards became Bishop of Niobrara and later, of South Dakota. One of his sons, Charles Willing Hare, was the architect of the Sunday School building in 1860, and later a member of the Vestry. Several of the family, including three of the sons, William Hobart, Chandler and

Charles Willing taught in the Sunday School, and thus aided in maintaining a high grade of Christian instruction and discipline; and one of the daughters had charge of the Infant Department of the Sunday School, and the musical training of the Colored School affiliated with the Parish. Mrs. Hare, who led the Dorcas Society, and other forms of women's activity, was "a woman of the warmest affections and truest piety, and exercised enduring influence upon the lives for which she was responsible." Tradition records that late in life, at a Christmas re-union with her family, she broke her leg by a fall while playing blind-man's buff with her grandchildren. It was a live, animated Christian household, and its example was a potent influence for good in the neighborhood.

As soon as the financial condition of the Parish permitted, Dr. Hare directed attention to the fact that, in view of the scholastic work in which he was engaged, an assistant should be secured in order that visiting in the parish, care of the sick, etc., might be properly supervised. In 1847, Benjamin J. Douglass, son of the former rector and a teacher at the Episcopal Academy, was ordained deacon and at once elected Assistant to Dr. Hare. He served for three years, with efficiency and loyalty, and inaugurated a series of house-services in the remote districts of the Parish. In 1850, he was ordained to the priesthood, and became successively Rector of Christ Church, Towanda, Rector of St. Paul's, Columbia, Rector of St. Paul's, Upper Providence, and an active Missionary of the Diocese.

The second assistant was Rev. Henry T. Hiester, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and the Virginia Theological Seminary. He served for more than one year at St. Matthew's, in 1851-3, and then

was transferred to the Diocese of Ohio and Illinois, where he had a useful and honorable service.

The third assistant, Rev. Harry S. Spackman, was a personal friend of John Lambert, Jr., who has written the following account of his life.

Henry S. Spackman was the son of the late Samuel Spackman, a prominent Shipping Merchant of Philadelphia. He was born March 13th, 1811; and was admitted to the Bar April 11th, 1832.

Political life had great charms for him, and he entered the arena of politics, and was elected to the State Legislature at the early age of twenty-three years. For several years he was a member, first of the House of Representatives, then of the Senate. He distinguished himself by his bravely acting, in peril of his life, as Speaker pro tem of the Senate during the notorious "Buck-Shot War."

Notwithstanding his excessive nearsightedness he was a great student.

He also was a debater of consummate skill. In 1844 his attention was awakened to the subject of religion; and after a careful examination of the different Schools of Theology became convinced of the truth of the doctrines as held by the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In 1846, he was ordained Deacon at St. Philip's Church, Philadelphia and was elected Rector of St. Mark's, Frankford. Here he fearlessly devoted himself to those stricken by "Ship Fever," during an epidemic of that disease.

In 1847 he was ordained Priest. He continued at St. Mark's, Frankford, until 1853 when he accepted the position of Assistant at St. Matthew's Church, Francisville, during the Rectorship of the Rev. Dr. Hare.

During the terrible "Yellow Fever" Pestilence at Norfolk he offered his services to the Hospitals at that place.

In 1855 the new Parish of St. Clement's was organized by him and in 1859 that Church was opened under his Rectorship. Here he remained till the end of 1862 when his failing health obliged him to resign this arduous task, and he entered at once on the duties of Chaplain of the large Military Hospital at Chestnut Hill.

In 1865 he accepted the Rectorship of Trinity Church, Williamsport, a new enterprise. In 1868, he resigned this charge, and took the position of Chaplain of the Episcopal Hospital, Phila. This he retained until his death which occurred from Paralysis on the 9th of Feb'y, 1875, being nearly 64 years of age.

The degree D. D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania.

Firm in his friendships, sympathetic in his nature, liberal in his views—free from selfishness, faithful at the sick bed, afraid of no consequences, he fearlessly and zealously tried to do his duty.

Mr. Spackman assisted Dr. Hare from 1853 to 1857. He had tested a system of cottage lectures in Frankford with so much success as to win commendation from Bishop Potter. While he was assistant at St. Matthew's, Mr. Lambert fitted up a room as a temporary chapel on Ridge Avenue, near Jefferson Street, and here services were held every Sunday afternoon for a time. The first service was in February, 1854, and in three months a Sunday School of eight teachers and fifty-two pupils had been organized. This chapel was discontinued, after a few years, but it is probable that the efforts, thus inaugurated, bore fruit in the organization of the Parish of the Beloved Disciple.

After Mr. Spackman left St. Matthew's, he became the first Rector of St. Clement's Church at Twentieth and Cherry Streets. It is interesting to note that St. Matthew's, which has always been considered as a Low Church Parish, was not without its influence in the inception of the Parish whose ritual is perhaps as advanced as any in the Diocese.

With the increase in prosperity and in opportunity that characterized Dr. Hare's administration, the question of expanding the Church or re-building became urgent. There are few living who worshipped in the

original building of St. Matthew's Church, and from their memories, it is easy to understand how the little Church had become inadequate to the need. There were two aisles, with pews on both sides of each, and there were large families in attendance. In the right hand corner, west of the pulpit, there were two transverse pews occupied by the Stroud family. The first two pews on the left side were reserved for the large family of the Rector. Immediately behind was the pew of John Lambert, Jr., Miss Gratz brought the flock of her younger brothers and sisters with her. The Church had become a neighborhood Church, and as the community increased, the need of larger accommodations became acute.

As early as 1845, the question of new Church accommodations was considered by the Vestry, and a special committee, composed of Messrs. Stroud, Field and Clark, was appointed to find a site. The lot at the north-east corner of Sixteenth Street and Girard Avenue was considered favorably, and it was proposed to erect a Church, forty-four by ninety feet, which would have been a threefold increase in capacity. This proposition failed for want of funds, but it was revived in 1853, when Mr. Lambert offered a site at the south-east corner of Twenty-third Street and Columbia Avenue, provided Fifteen Hundred Dollars could be subscribed for the site. Plans were approved for a building to cost $12,000.00, but the funds could not be secured, and after a year, the offer was withdrawn.

In the meantime, other Episcopal Churches were being organized in the neighborhood. South of St. Matthew's, there was a large territory in which new residences were being built. In 1856, a vestry was organized for the "Church-men of Bush Hill" and in the next year, worship was conducted in a room at the

corner of Nineteenth and North Streets. From this movement, the Parish of St. Matthias resulted, which in 1857, commenced the erection of a stone chapel at Nineteenth and Wallace Streets.

During the same period, a movement started in the vicinity of Broad Street to organize another Parish, to be known as "The Church of the Holy Apostles." In 1856, the proponents of this movement proposed to unite with St. Matthew's, and erect a Church in the vicinity of Broad Street and Girard Avenue. The Vestry of St. Matthew's, however, unanimously voted to decline these overtures, unless Dr. Hare would become the Rector of the United church. This proposition was not acceptable to the younger group, and they later changed the name of the Parish to "Incarnation," and in 1858 purchased a lot at the south-east corner of Broad and Jefferson Streets.

It was a period of building and growth, and it was necessary that St. Matthew's should keep step with progress.

During these deliberations, the Vestry had grave doubts as to the right of the Church to sell the ground on which the original building stood. As early as 1845, Judge Stroud had conferred on this subject with J. Francis Fisher, the nephew of George Harrison, the original grantor, and the representative of the Francis family. At this time, Mr. Fisher flatly refused to consent to the sale of the lot or the removal of the Church, and this refusal set back for ten years the plans for a new church. In 1856, however, the negotiation was resumed, and resulted successfully. As the resolution of the Vestry explains why a church, now located beyond the limits of "Francisville," still retains that name in its corporate title, the minutes are given in full:

A stated meeting of the Vestry of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville, was held on Tuesday evening, July 1, 1856. Present, Rev. Dr. Hare (in the chair) Mess. Briggs, Stroud, Shubert and Wells. The minutes of the special meeting held May 3 were read and adopted, after being amended by adding the word "from the 14th May" as the period of absence granted Rev. Mr. Spackman.

The Committee on Burial Ground was continued. On motion of Judge Stroud the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously.

"Whereas Joshua Francis Fisher and Elizabeth Middleton his wife have executed a deed dated the 23 of June 1856, whereby they have released to the Rector Churchwardens and Vestry of St. Matthew's Church Francisville a certain condition contained in two deeds the one between George Harrison and Sophia his wife of the first part, William Tilghman surviving Trustee of said Sophia, of the second part and the said The Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of St. Matthews Church Francisville of the third part—the other deed between the said Joshua Francis Fisher and Elizabeth Middleton his wife of the one part, and the said The Rector Churchwardens and Vestrymen of St. Matthews Church Francisville of the other part, as by the first of the before mentioned deeds, reference being thereunto had, will fully and at large appear.

"And whereas the said Joshua Fisher, being about to sail for Europe, did thereby after the execution of the said deed of June 23, 1856 put in writing the following directions addressed to Joseph Warner Erwin Esq. of this city, as his agent, in regard to the same deed viz.: 'You will procure an obligation of the Corporation (meaning the said Rector Churchwardens and Vestrymen of St. Matthew's Church Francisville) regularly authorized and executed, that they will, in case of the sale of the present Church property, faithfully apply the whole of the proceeds to the purchase of a new lot and erection of a church edifice or if the lot be given or previously purchased, then to the erection of a Church building and to no other purpose whatever—said church to be in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the state of Pennsylvania and that it shall be situated not more than half a mile from the present location and that it shall be styled St. Matthew's Church, Francisville, even although

situated beyond the original bounds of the Francis Estate. Moreover that at the time of the sale, the value of the old lot shall be separately estimated from that of the present building upon it, if it is supposed that the building existing has added to the price obtained for it and that the proceeds properly estimated as those of the land shall be recorded in the most formal manner as the endowment of the said Church by George Harrison and his wife, my object being to preserve the name of the Church in connection with its original locality and also the names of my uncle and aunt as contributing to its foundation.'"

Resolved that this Corporation doth fully consent and agree to accept the deed of release dated June 23, 1856 from Joshua Francis Fisher and Elizabeth Middleton his wife, on the terms expressed in the said letter of the said Joshua Francis Fisher before recited and that the proper officer of this Corporation do affix the seal of the Corporation to any instrument of writing binding the same to a faithful compliance with the terms so expressed in said letter.

Resolved that this Corporation thankfully acknowledge the liberality of J. Francis Fisher Esq. in executing the deed of release of June 23 above mentioned.

On motion Judge Stroud was appointed to carry out the necessary plan in relation to perfecting the above deed—

On motion of Judge Stroud the thanks of the Vestry were tendered to Mess. Cash and Redner* for their gratuitous preparation of the deed above mentioned.

The Rector introduced the subject of taking steps toward building a new Church strongly recommending that the Vestry take some decisive measure in relation to it and expressing his conviction that the necessary funds could be raised—After some conversation by the members present, whose opinion was unanimous as to the expediency of the effort, it was informally agreed that the Rector and Vestry

*Lewis H. Redner, whose service was thus commemorated by the vestry, was an eminent conveyancer of the city, at this time serving as volunteer organist of St. Matthew's Church. He was a vestryman of Holy Trinity Church, and was associated with George C. Thomas, in founding the Parish of the Holy Apostles. He made many visits to St. Matthew's Sunday School, where he loved to tell of the early Church, and, the Sunday School would sing for him, "O Little Town of Bethlehem," to the tune which he had composed for Phillips Brooks's beautiful hymn.

should ascertain what amount of funds they could get subscribed and report at a future meeting.

On motion adjourned.

S. Griffiths Wells,
Sec. pro tem.

With an unquestioned right to sell the original property, therefore, the Vestry took up vigorously the question of a new location. Several sites on Girard Avenue were suggested, viz., south side, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, south-west corner of Seventeenth and Girard Avenue and south-east corner of Eighteenth and Girard Avenue, also Seventeenth and Cambridge Streets. In 1857, members of the Stroud Family offered a site on Master Street between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, within the limits of the Hallowell estate. There were several parish meetings at which the question was generally debated, the influence of the Stroud and the Gratz families being exerted in favor of a site to the North-ward. On August 6th, 1857, final decision was made in favor of the lots at the north-east corner of Eighteenth and Girard Avenue, with a frontage on Girard Avenue of eighty feet, and a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet, which were purchased from Messrs. Kayser and Warner, subject to a ground rent of $480.00 per year.

John Notman, architect, who was then superintending the erection of the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Logan Square, and who was a noted authority on ecclesiastical buildings, was engaged to prepare plans for the new Church. The contract for the Church building, excluding furniture, stained glass windows, gas-pipe and fixtures and furnaces, was awarded to Jesse E. and Charles E. Colson for $12,485.00. A subscription paper was circulated, and a number of con-

tributions secured, both from within and without the membership of the Church.

The corner-stone of the new Church was laid on April 26th, 1858 by Bishop Potter, and the new edifice was consecrated on December 23rd, 1858 by Bishop Bowman. The corner-stone contains a parchment with the following statement.

STATEMENT

"St. Matthew's Church, Francisville, in the county of Philadelphia, was founded in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-two (1822) and enlarged its original edifice, which stands at the corner of George and Powell Streets in Francisville, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two (1842).

"The Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville, in the presence of many of their fellow Christians who have assembled to testify their good-will and impart solemnity to the occasion, lay this stone to be of the foundation of a new sanctuary, on Monday, the 26th day of the month of April, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ—eighteen hundred and fifty-eight (1858); the Right Revd. Alonzo Potter, Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Laws, being Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

George Emlen Hare,
Rector.

"The Honourable George McDowell Stroud and Mr. James Sherron MacCalla,

Church Wardens.

John Lambert, Esq.
Mr. Alphonzo Shubert
Mr. Philip Lansdale Fox
John Dickinson Logan, M. D.
Mr. Samuel Overn
Mr. Thomas Briggs
Mr. Samuel Griffiths Wells
Mr. Samuel Murray
Mr. Thomas Hargrave
Mr. James Russell

Vestrymen.

"Herewith are deposited copies of the Holy Bible in English and the Book of Common Prayer, together with other articles current in the present generation and bespeaking the faith, practice or customs of Christians of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this age.

"This is written for those that come after, that the people which shall be born may praise the Lord.

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Amen."

The certificate of Consecration is as follows:

LETTER OF CONSECRATION

The Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of Saint Matthew's Church, Francisville, Philadelphia City and County, Pennsylvania, having requested me to consecrate and set apart the House of Worship lately erected in and for the said Parish:

Be it known that on this Twenty-third day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight with the rules and solemnities prescribed, I have duly consecrated and set apart the said House of Worship; separating it henceforth from all unhallowed, ordinary and common uses; and dedicating it to Almighty God, for reading and preaching His Word, for celebrating His Sacraments, for offering to His Glorious Majesty the sacrifices of prayer and thanksgiving, and for the performance of all Holy Offices, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Philadelphia this twenty-third day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and in the first year of my consecration.

S. Bowman,
Assistant Bishop of the
Diocese of Penna.

While the Architect deserves credit for the strength and simple dignity of the interior of the Church, yet in its details there are many signs of Dr. Hare's influence.

Three generations have since worshipped in this Church, and they unite in their testimony to the effectiveness of a structure which inspires true reverence and worship. Some years after, Dr. Eccleston remarked to a friend that every detail in the ornamentation of the Church reflected Dr. Hare's learning and scholarship. "He placed the Communion Table where it is; and you may be sure that when Dr. Hare placed the Communion Table, he knew exactly why he wanted it in that spot."

The wide span of the roof, unsupported with columns, attracted great attention; and for some years, students in architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, were brought to the Church, as one of the notable buildings of the City. The Church was intended to accommodate six hundred, with provision for side galleries, if needed, which would seat two hundred more. The organ of the old Church which had been purchased by John Lambert and loaned to the Church by the owner, who retained title until 1875 so that it might not be claimed by creditors of the Church, was placed in the gallery in the rear.

It was at first intended to have the basement for the Sunday School, but upon the architect representing that another building could be erected at but little more expense in consequence of the walls requiring to be so much thicker in case of a basement, it was deemed advisable to purchase two lots on the rear for that purpose. These lots were each subject to a ground rent of sixty dollars per annum. In 1860, the walls of the first Sunday School building were erected and put under roof. The floor of the first story was laid, and the school held there during the warm weather until 1862, when it was plastered, furnished and regularly occupied. The delay was caused by the resolution adopted and adhered to, not to do any part of the work until the money to pay for it was ready. The total cost was

about twenty-eight hundred dollars. The architect was Charles W. Hare, Esq., a son of the rector and member of the Vestry. This building was then considered large, but in a few years it was too small to accommodate the rapidly growing school.

While the new buildings were being constructed, the congregation continued to worship in the old building. In 1857, the first Church was sold to Philip M. Price for $3500.00 and by resolution of the Vestry, $2200.00 of this sum was ear-marked as the donation of George Harrison and his wife, and $800.00 as the value of the land given by J. Francis Fisher. While all of these funds were used in the building of the new Church, it is technically correct to include these donations as the first gifts for the endowment of the Parish.

The financing of the new buildings was a hard and serious problem. After the work had been authorized, the full force of the Panic of 1857 burst upon the community, and at once curtailed the giving-power of the people. Also, as is usual in a proposition of this magnitude, there were a number of "extras", and their cost had not been anticipated in the beginning. Shortly after the consecration of the new Church, the difficulties over slavery ripened into Civil War and this prospect affected financial conditions. In his report for 1861, Dr. Hare refers to the "poverty among his parishioners," as a reason for a decline in extra-parochial givings. Some of the members of the Vestry grew apprehensive for the future, especially after the contractor brought suit for the balance of his promised payment, and suggestions were advanced for the sale of the Church, or an exchange with the smaller plant of the Green Hill Presbyterian Church. Without the faith and loyalty of Dr. Hare, Judge Stroud and Mr. Lambert, it is possible that a failure might have resulted;

but under their courageous leadership, all storms were weathered, and the great plan carried into effect.

During his entire rectorship, Dr. Hare, in addition to his clerical duties, carried on educational and diocesan work to an extent and with a success that is rarely achieved. In 1846, at the request of Bishop Potter, he revived the Episcopal Academy, at first with a handful of students, but after the buildings at Juniper and Locust Streets were finished in 1850, the School grew to one hundred and eighty students and ten teachers. While teaching boys, however, he found time to prepare young men for the ministry. When he resigned as Head-Master of the Episcopal Academy in 1857, Bishop Potter requested him to initiate a Training School for Young Men for Holy Orders. From 1857 to 1862, he conducted this School in the Academy building, but in 1862, the Training School developed into "The Philadelphia Divinity School," and Dr. Hare became the first professor in the new Faculty. This appointment necessitated his resignation from the Rectorship of St. Matthew's, which was accepted on January 20th, 1862, with profound regret and sorrow, thus terminating the longest Rectorship in the history of the Church.

Dr. Hare continued his work at the Divinity School until his death in 1892. He was an active leader in the Diocese, having been first elected to the Standing Committee in 1848.

He was a clerical delegate from the Diocese to the General Convention for many sessions, and was a Canonical Scholar of National reputation.

In 1858, he received an unusual testimony of the confidence of his clerical brethren. In the Diocesan Convention of that year, there was a bitter dispute over the election of an Assistant Bishop. After many fruit-

less ballots, a resolution was adopted by the Convention, appointing Dr. Hare and Mr. Spackman, the first the Rector of St. Matthew's, and the second had just resigned as Assistant in the same Parish—to name a Committee of six clergymen who should nominate a compromise candidate for Bishop. It is doubtful whether any Parish in the Diocese has ever received an equal tribute to the fairness and good judgment of its clergy.

Also, in 1862, a layman of St. Matthew's, Judge Stroud, and the recent Rector, Dr. Hare, were both elected delegates to the General Convention, a most unusual honor for any Parish.

During this rectorship, St. Matthew's was frequently selected for ordination services. It is probable that the Rev. Benjamin J. Douglass was the first candidate for the ministry to be ordained in the Church, but on account of the Rector's activity in teaching, he was frequently called upon to present candidates to the Bishop, including two of his own sons, Rt. Rev. William Hobart Hare (1860), and Rev. Chandler Hare (1861).

Such was the record of a great Rector, who gave of his best to a loyal and appreciative people!

CHAPTER V

DR. KELLOGG'S REMINISCENSES

After the resignation of Dr. Hare, the Church was without a Rector for several months. During this time, three efforts were made to persuade Rev. William Newton of West Chester, to accept the vacancy, but without avail. During this interregnum, one of the vestry, Mr. Murray, reported that he had heard a Rev. Mr. Hubbard, while visiting in Providence, whose name he suggested for consideration. Eventually, in August, 1862, upon the recommendation of Bishop Potter, a unanimous call was extended to Rev. Day Otis Kellogg who then became the seventh Rector of the Church, serving first for three years, and then, beginning with 1874, for a second term of six years.

The new Rector was voted a salary of $600.00 per year, and at the same time, the salary of the sexton was $100.00 per year, and the salary of the organist $50.00 per year. This was scarcely a living wage, but during Dr. Kellogg's rectorship, he was an editorial writer for the newspapers, chiefly *The Press*, and supplemented his income with writing and lecturing.

Dr. Kellogg was born in Troy, New York, in 1837, and was graduated from Hobart College. He studied Theology, and was ordained in the Diocese of Michigan. Young, scholarly but filled with enthusiasm, with a broad vision of the place of the Church in society, Dr. Kellogg entered upon his ministry with high hopes and abundant expectations.

His three-year ministry at St. Matthew's was filled with activity and progress. The floating debt was

REV. DAY OTIS KELLOGG, D.D.
Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville
1862 to 1865
1874 to 1880

gradually reduced, and by a judicious system of pew-rents, provision was made for a regular income. It is interesting to note that Pews Nos. 39 and 40 were conveyed to Judge Stroud in payment of the debt of the Church to him, and Pew No. 16 to Thomas D. Smith for the same purpose. Before Dr. Kellogg retired, the salary of the Rector was increased to $1500.00 per year and never, after his time, was there any question of closing the Church for lack of funds.

In the life of the Diocese, Dr. Kellogg inaugurated a movement for the study of the history of the parishes, and as a pioneer in this field, he began the collecting of the material from which this book has been written. Long after his retirement from the ministry, he wrote out his recollections of the life at St. Matthew's during his ministry, which are here given in his own words.

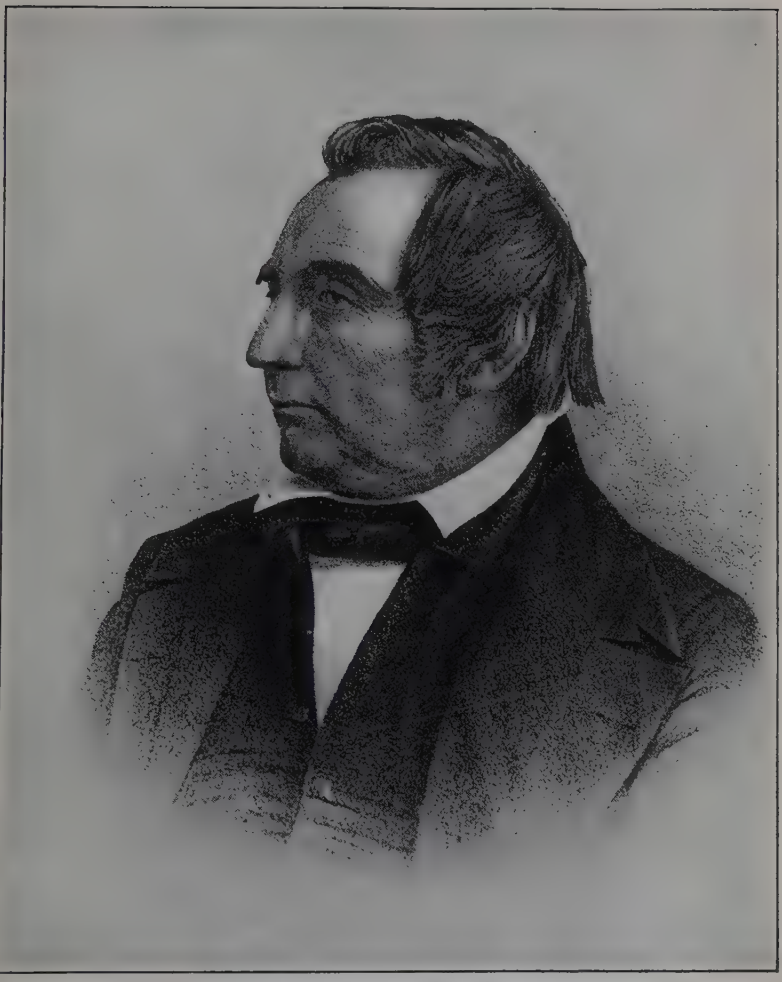
REMINISCENCES OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH

Judge Stroud: Up in Monroe County, where the Blue and the Pocono Mountains encompass a vast amphitheatre of farm lands, on Broadhead Creek that finds its way into the Delaware, lie the village and township of Stroudsburg. From the family that gave name to this region came George McDowell Stroud, who was one of the most upright and pure-hearted judges that sat on the woolsack of a Pennsylvania Court. When I first met him, in 1862, he was a presiding judge in one of the Common Pleas Courts of Philadelphia. How long he had held this eminence I do not know. He had then been a lawyer for forty-three years, and a goodly part of it he had passed on the bench. To me he seemed to have been born in the ermine, so suited was he in appearance, manners and learning to the dignity. He left the bench by the legal process of superannuation some years later.

At the age of sixty-seven he was a man of venerable and distinguished appearance. His hair was scant and silvery; his features were impressively aquiline; beneath his projecting forehead and his large brows were blue eyes as clear and searching as a hawk's. Even then his figure was round-shouldered and bent and his movements were slow, as if oppressed with age. I think he generally gave the impression of reticence, and when he spoke his observations were clear and directly to the point, so that no manner of doubt remained as to his meaning. Yet his clarity of speech was clearly not self-assertion, but the result of a mind long accustomed to analysis and reflection. His tone was judicial though not magisterial or dictatorial.

For nearly forty years he was senior warden of St. Matthew's Church, although for several years after he moved to Germantown and through age ceased to attend vestry meetings, that position was accorded to him and he died holding that office. No one would have dreamed of displacing him, and the acquiescence of every one in keeping him in that station so long as he lived was a significant tribute to the warm esteem in which he was held in the parish.

Regularly sent to the Diocesan Convention as one of the lay deputies for many years, and as long as he cared to go, his personality so overshadowed the lowliness of the parish, that St. Matthew's was familiarly called for a long time, "Judge Stroud's Church." It may have been a popular impression that he was a sort of autocrat there. This notion would have been heightened by his reputation at the bar. Yet he was far from that. He had a lofty scorn of shams, unveracities and pretences, and it is said, that more than once he broke in on a lawyer's pleading in court, when counsel seemed to trifle with the law, with the ejaculation, "Sir, you know



HON. GEORGE M. STROUD
Rector's Warden
1840 to 1875

that is not law." He was impatient of irrelevancies and misrepresentations, but no man had a keener sense of the rights of others, or a sweeter and more deferential spirit. If he would not permit one to trespass on another's rights and interests, neither had he the least inclination to do so himself. Once an elderly relative of mine visited me, and, on walking home after a Church Service in Judge Stroud's company, struck by his venerable and dignified appearance, she ventured to ask for his counsel to guide my inexperience. "Hoot, madame," he replied "we have him here to guide us." And this on behalf of a mere boy, twenty-four years of age, in his first real rectorship and from a Nestor at the bar and on the bench. I love to bear testimony to the winsome sweetness of that man's nature, for I first encountered him with awe, but he brought me to an affectionate and implicit confidence in him. I do not think he ever knew how genuine my trusting esteem became.

I must tell yet another anecdote to illustrate Judge Stroud's sterling regard for others' rights and his scrupulous care for their position. An attorney once offered to buy me tickets to England if I would take his eldest son with me. That then seemed a momentous thing to me, and I wanted to go, but had my doubts about incurring such an obligation. The matter was promptly submitted to Judge Stroud, and his reply was given in kindliest terms, though I suspected he could not approve. His answer was, "I do not see how Mr.—— can do it, for there are judgments against him in the courts; but you are your own master, and must do as you think best." To one familiar with the circumstances this would seem like rare and generous self-restraint, but I always found him careful and just.

On another occasion I found a Church of England clergyman preaching on the premillenial advent of

Christ, which was to come, according to his interpretation of Daniel, in the time of Napoleon III. In the romance and ebulliency of youth, and touched by the mystical piety of some Plymouth Brethren, who were then more in evidence than now, I invited this Evangelist to inculcate his hopes, or possibly his fears, from St. Matthew's pulpit, and announced from the chancel that he had agreed to do so. This could give but little satisfaction to a man of Judge Stroud's experience, learning and sound judgment. The only remonstrance he ever made before or after was that on the occasion of the sermon in question, the Judge was not in his pew. He recognized a rector's right to control his pulpit, and discharged his own conscience by simply taking no part in that particular service. His gentle reserve will be more conspicuous if contrasted with another churchman of some eminence, who subsequently moved to Connecticut and sold Alderney milk in sealed cans in New York, to have his estate sued after his death for milk supplies from a city brewery. This gentleman, who was a Chesterfield in manners, learned of my intention to supply my parishoners with some Second Advent churning. His face fell at once, and, although he was no intimate friend, he said, "Don't, my brother, you will outgrow all these enthusiasms and regret them." This prophecy was far truer than my itinerant acquaintance's interpretations of Daniel and identifications of "the man of sin" with living monarchs.

When I went to St. Matthew's, the parish was pinched with poverty. There were not five families in it who could live on the income of their investments, and the building and furniture were mean and poor enough to suit the requirements of an orthodox Quaker meeting house. Judge Stroud came with others to offer me the place, and stated that the salary was insuf-

ficient, but it was all that the parish could properly undertake. Again his downright frankness and honor were safe. The parish was always true to its engagements and fast bettered them. This improvement was promoted by the generosity of the Judge. At that time, besides a ground-rent for the land on which the buildings stood, there was a floating debt of $4000, half of which was held by the Judge and the Hallowell, or his wife's, estate. At this time, if all the communicant members of the parish had seen fit to attend at one time, there was nearly an entire pew for the accommodation of each. The first thing to be attacked on the way to self-respect was the payment of that floating debt. As soon as the matter was proposed to Judge Stroud, he offered his own personal indenture from the parish for $1000. as his contribution, and in about a year, half of the obligation was liquidated. I have long been convinced that the Judge's part in the matter was liberal.

At that time he lived in a somewhat baronial manner on a property that came to his wife from the Hallowell estate. Master Street, from 18th to 19th Streets, confronted its southern aspect and its long white picket fence. Nineteenth Street bounded it on the west and faced the same sort of fence. On the north and east, the streets were not cut through. To my mind the boundaries were as vague as those of Greenland before Peary plotted its northern shore. Back some 150 feet from either street, behind lawns, shade trees and shrubs, stood the ochre house with its semi-colonial architecture. To the ordinary observer the lord of the domain must have seemed a sort of baron whose property was of increasing value. The family had the reputation of very large wealth, but this idea was probably an exaggerated one. It is enough to say here, that when the good Judge died, there was a general surprise at the

small appraisement of his property. To my own mind the explanation has long been that he had little art in speculation or money-getting. He was a scholar and a devoted professional man. His thoughts were but slightly, far too slightly, bent on self-aggrandizement. His was not a wealth-gathering strenuous life, but one of tranquillity, studiousness, and the beneficence of honesty, honor and every fidelity. The longer I live to reflect upon it, the more spotless, useful, amiable and dutiful, Judge Stroud's life grows to me.

For years before I knew him, his pastor at St. Matthew's had been Dr. George Emlen Hare, a son-in-law of Bishop Hobart of New York, a diligent scholar of the old fashioned Evangelical type, a man of undaunted mental probity, and in his latter days, a primordial professor in the Philadelphia Divinity School that the great Bishop Alonzo Potter persistently labored to found. There was a notable accord of sober and deep piety, illumined with intelligence and learning, between these followers of divinity and law. There was no restless turbulence about them, but self-centered, deep spinal integrity with placidity and honor.

I have spoken of Judge Stroud's learning. No one doubted it. He was a mere youth at the bar when he compiled and digested "The Laws relating to Slavery in the Several States." Later on he published a revised edition. Let it be noted that the Missouri Compromise was under debate when, at the age of thirty-two, Mr. Stroud first analysed the sort of system to be taken into that new State and with the territory south of 36 degrees 40′ latitude; and that John C. Fremont was running for president on the first National Republican ticket when the revised edition was published. Clearly, he was early in the field as a champion of liberty to the enslaved, and his faith in the cause never wavered. I

have owned his book and it is a lawyer's brief, not addressed to popular enthusiasm, but to questions of deep jurisprudence and to reflecting, studious and fair men. Its aim is to show that slavery was incompatible with any sound system of equity. It was a store-house of arguments for men gifted with the ability to incorporate its reasoning into popular appeals. So it was characteristic of the Judge who cared far more to do real work than to win applause; to convince intelligence than to move the throng. He was a very early and persistent abolitionist, as his Quaker blood and his humane spirit required. I have also seen that he was the Editor of the fifth and sixth editions of Purdon's Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania published in 1841.

In intervals of Court terms, when judges are supposed to have leisure, on calls at his residence, I found the Judge often reading in books from his very considerable home library, and I received distinctly the impression that he was revelling in the observations of Montesquieu, in Edmund Burke's Orations or in Chateaubriand's Works. That he knew Hooker's Polity by heart I have little doubt. On one occasion, he heard me apply to Charles the First, the apothegm, "He never did a wise thing and he never said a foolish thing." He subsequently referred to the matter and said the observation was made of that King's son, Charles the Second, and, what most impressed me, was his citation of the author, occasion and place of record of the pungent antithesis, as if it were given in Court. His range of reading was solid and had a very considerable literary, as well as a wide professional character, while his memory was notably accurate. Precision of learning and fidelity of statement were characteristic of the man's mental processes all through, for he was a venerator of candor and truth.

It may have been in his Quaker blood, though, I think it was in the very structure of his nature, that Judge Stroud had no sympathy with ostentation. The family carriage, which was a plain equipage, never stood at the Church door. Indeed I never saw him in it, but I have often seen him walking on Ridge Avenue, on the long route to his court, with his green bag of documents in one hand, and, in summer, with a generous expanse of umbrella held above him in the other. He may have used the street cars, but probably he preferred the exercise of walking. It was a tradition of his record that he uniformly returned the railway passes sent to him, in common with all civic dignitaries, big and little, saying he did not know when one of these corporations might be before his Court and he would not have even the name of being under obligations to them. Indeed, his was a fine conscience—a conscience of scruples, if you will, but it kept him immaculate in self-respect and in universal reputation.

In demeanor that venerable man, was placid, undemonstrative, accessible, knowing no distinctions of caste and yet of such dignity of self-respect that no one would dream of taking familiarities with, much less of being rude to, him. Yet his organization was naturally highly nervous. His voice was high-keyed and inclined to be strident; his gestures were angular and impulsive when he made them, which was rare. Graces of oratory and rhetoric he had not cultivated and he seldom spoke much in public, even in vestry meetings or in diocesan convention. On his feet he seemed impatient to express himself and to do it exactly. When he spoke he commanded the deference given to thoughtful, wise and veracious men.

At his funeral the Church was filled with prominent men who knew his worth not only in society and in the

Church, but in the legal and forensic circles of the city, and nothing evoked from them more cordial unanimity of feeling than the tributes to his guileless rectitude of mind, and his sterling acumen. His personal fidelities were persistent and never clouded by whims or moodishness. Once you had his esteem, and, like all pure-hearted natures graced with the kind humility of unselfishness, this was not hard to get, you had an undeviating and trusty friend for life. We who knew him in the parish, believed in him with all our hearts. His sympathies were very real for all perplexity, for all distress. He was a friend to the needy and the bereaved. Moreover we felt that he was a tower of strength to the Church and to those who were associated with him. I am sure he was loved, because no man could be so implicitly trusted and revered without love. For those who knew him his memory is indelibly impressed as that of a single-hearted devout Christian, of a gentle and true friend, and of the good upright judge. Everyone who had him for a friend was a stronger, safer and juster soul for it.

THOMAS D. SMITH: Another man of like probity and dignity of character was Thomas D. Smith, who was related to prominent families in the upper Schuylkill Valley. He was a counsellor-at-law and much employed in fiduciary trusts. His residence forty years ago was on Broad Street near Brown. He entered the vestry in 1859, and a few years later succeeded James S. MacCalla, long the editor and proprietor of the diocesan weekly journal (*The Episcopal Recorder*), as accounting warden. Mr. MacCalla moved away to a country seat near Wallingford and died there.

Mr. Smith was a good man to know—quite impressive in appearance, gentle and reticent, but kind and unassuming as well-bred gentlemen necessarily are.

He did on one occasion a service for the Sunday School, characteristic of the man for alertness of mind and generosity of heart. The transaction also illustrates his facility in business and his personal influence.

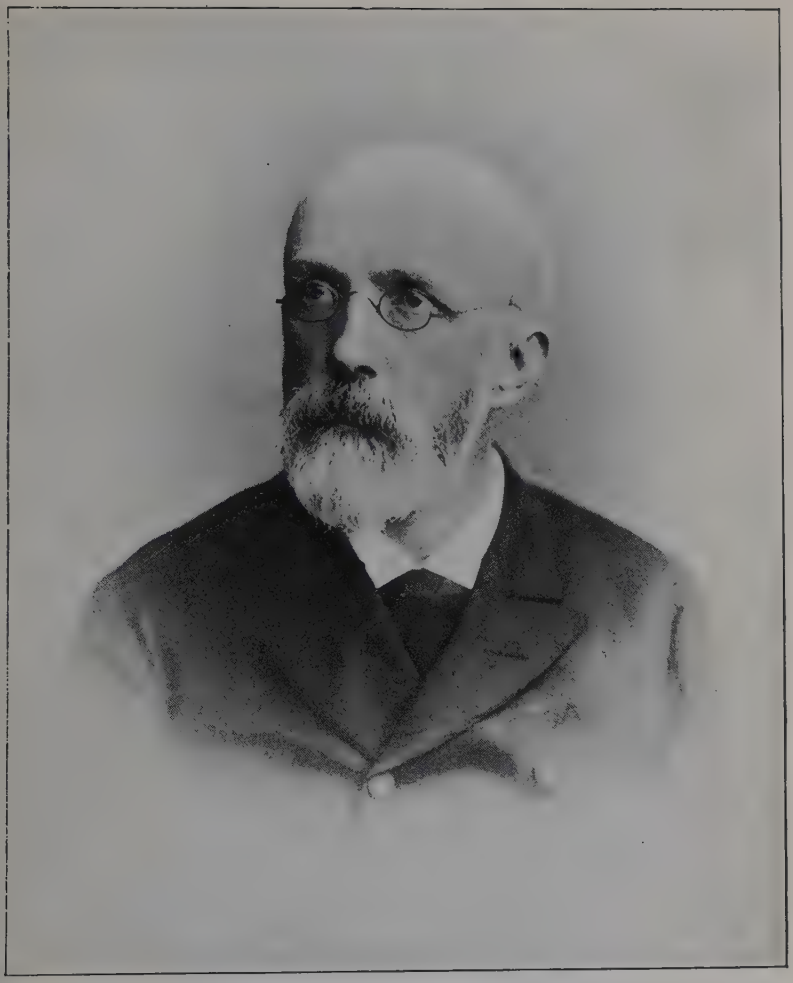
Across the street from Mr. Smith's residence, two lone elderly women lived together, both communicants at St. Matthew's Church. An early friendship brought them thus together and they had outlived their near kin. Their means were small but their frugal habits enabled them to live carefully on their income. One of these gentlewomen, anticipating that her days were briefly numbered, sent for an attorney to draw up her will. In it a goodly part of her property was devoted to charitable uses, and among them was St. Matthew's Sunday School. Now under the Pennsylvania statutes, such bequests, to be operative, must be in a will signed not less than thirty days before the death of the testator. Still other provisions of law give to the state all intestate property for which there are no heirs at law, but the informer of the Secretary of State may claim half the property as a reward for notification of the case. The event showed that the attorney summoned to draw the gentlewoman's will contemplated delaying its execution until it was morally certain the lady could not survive thirty days, in which event the charitable bequests thereof would lapse to the State and the informer, though the legacies to persons would hold. The testament was duly drawn and an arrangement made for the attorney to attend for its signing and witnessing. This function was delayed under various pretexts, except that he did not avow that her pulse was too normal for his scheme. So it happened that one Sunday morning in the winter, while the Legislature was in session, the good woman died with her will unsigned and her charitable intentions, as expressed in it, apparently frustrated.

All these circumstances were known to her friend and neighbor, Mr. Smith, whose honest soul scorned the fraud. Under them the whole estate would accrue in equal parts to the Commonwealth and the informer. That very evening Thomas D. Smith, with the unsigned will in his pocket, was on the train to Harrisburg. Tarrying not on his arrival there, he entered notification with the Secretary of State and came into the legal rights of the informer, shutting the woman's attorney out entirely. By this prompt process Mr. Smith intended to put himself in position to carry out the intentions of the lone decedent. But he went further still, and the next day he was in the legislative chambers with the will, told his story, had a bill brought in validating the instrument. The bill promptly passed both chambers, was signed by the governor and the gentle old woman had her own gracious way to the full. Of course, Mr. Smith for his services got nothing, with a glad heart, but the scamp for his got a thorax full of chagrin and shame. Mr. Smith was a good man to know —a wholesome and genial verity "to men of good-will."

James S. MacCalla and Son: Mr. MacCalla became a vestryman when the Church was still "at the corner of Powell and George Streets, in Francisville near Philadelphia," and served for fourteen years, being accounting warden during those years when the great transition was made from "Schuylkill North Fourth Street" as North Nineteenth Street was first named, to its present location. His son Clifford was for many years lay-secretary of the diocesan Convention and held that position when he died a few years ago. This position was accorded to him very early in life, probably because of his connection with *The Episcopal Recorder* through his father. He married a Miss Arrison, who lived across the way from his father's residence on Poplar Street,

and to this circumstance, I attribute the later connection of her brother, James M. Arrison, with the Church and the vestry. Mrs. Arrison was a great comfort to a rector, with her gracious manners, her sweet spirit always animated and gentle and ready for her share of duty. The truth must be told that Dr. Eccleston got these lovely people into definite relations with the parish, as he did many others.

Rev. J. H. Eccleston: Mr. Eccleston's association with St. Matthew's began while he was a student in the Divinity School at West Philadelphia. He was then invited to take charge of the Sunday School, which in those days was more flourishing even than the parish, thanks to the indefatigable work of Rev. Dr. Hare's sons, the Stroud family and other devoted friends, through whose efforts the first school building was put up. It was a two story affair of Leiperville stone, quite in corresponding severity with the Church architecture. In it on the second floor was a room devoted to Miss Rebecca Stroud's large Bible Class. The rest of that floor consisted of an infant-school form, also large. It was taught by Mrs. S. Griffith Wells, who was the sister-in-law of one of the editors of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*. Her husband, the Secretary of the Vestry, was a hopeless invalid, paralysed below his waist, and restricted to a wheeled chair for locomotion. He died not long after my rectorate began, but his wife and her sister, Miss Arrott, were very devout and fervent and their labors for the Church were zealous and incessant. When I think of the devotion of the people, and especially of the women of those days, who even in penury secured the results of wealth and diffused a spirit of unity and emulation in generous works throughout the parish, I realize that to such self-sacrificing and enterprising souls the earth is promised for the kingdom of God.



REV. J. HOUSTON ECCLESTON, D.D.
Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville
1866 to 1870

JOHN LAMBERT: A few words must be allotted to Mr. John Lambert, one of the courtliest and dearest men of those or subsequent times. An Englishman by birth, he married a descendant of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. As a result, he lived in a baronial way in the centre of a large square plot of ground of which the picket fence ran along the north side of Columbia Avenue and the east side of North Twenty-Second Street. As in the case of Judge Stroud's place, the north and east boundaries were to me as indefinite as those of Greenland in those days. The city grew along the routes opened by Ridge Avenue, but forty years ago, that Avenue was a cobblestoned road with a horse tramway along its centre running to Manayunk. Its side walks were of brick beneath fine old trees. Here and there were a few small houses or stores of Philadelphia brick with marble trimmings, but most of the way from the great cemeteries to Girard College, the highway was waiting to be built up. On Twenty-Second Street was a new row of twenty houses just completed in 1862, some of which Mr. Lambert owned. They were built on the bonus principle, that is a moiety of the houses were allotted by the contractor to the owner of the land with ground rents. I was a tenant of Mr. Lambert's at $12.00 a month for a three story ten-roomed brick house, and my first-born was contemporary with Mr. Lambert's only son and child. Mrs. Lambert had a cow for the nourishment of her heir, and every morning a portion of her alderney milk was left at our door for our baby-boy. I have always contended that that cow made those children foster-brothers.

Mr. Lambert owned the organ which supplied the music for the Church, when it was in Francisville, and until the energy of my dear old friend, Rev. Mr.

Hubbard, displaced it with one more adequate and pretentious, though possibly not with a sweeter instrument. Mr. Charles Heber Clark, one of the best of kind gentlemen, played it for years in those reminiscent days. After him came Wm. G. Fischer. Years after I found Mr. Gardner at the manuals, also doing delightfully in his generation. The instrument was really a large parlor pipe organ, and to save room, the bellows was in a box outside of the instrument. It was a very melodious affair and like the Church it served, in tone and appearance. When I came back to St. Matthew's in 1874, the same instrument was beneath the arch of the choir loft. Then Mr. Lambert sent me a note asking me to call upon him at his office on Walnut Street. At that time his mansion had been swept away and dull uniform streets had been cut through this old ancestral home. The object of this note was to give the parish a bill of sale or conveyance of the organ which it had used for a quarter of a century and the deed was done with Mr. Lambert's characteristic grace and cordiality.

St. Clement's: In the list of Assistant Ministers is the name of Henry D. Spackman. He was an old friend of Mr. Lambert's, had been in those purer days a successful politician and a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. In mature life he turned his attention to the ministry and the venerable and estimable Dr. Hare was his personal friend and Mentor. He took orders. Think of it. *Tempora mutantur et mutamur*, indeed. From the primaries, the caucus and the convention to the pulpit. Can such things happen now? Spackman passed his novitiate for the ministry and then, with the aid of his devoted friends, built St. Clement's Church. A wealthy friend furnished much of the money and secured it by a mortgage, which in Rev. Mr. Walden's rectorate was extinguished by converting the mortgage

into pew ownership, and St. Clement's was then consecrated by Bishop Potter. Mr. Lambert was a personal friend of Mr. Spackman, and helped him in this enterprize becoming one of the original vestry. But, bless his heart, he did not retire from St. Matthew's vestry. He continued to give me and, I hope, my successors the comfort which his benign heart and generous hand could not withhold.

The allusion to Bishop Potter calls up an incident illustrative of his character and so unusual in these days that it must be told. It is an instance of ecclesiastical dignity that lay in a man's character and not in an "Episcopal habit." Alonzo Potter, when he was a professor in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., had been the friend and counsellor of my father. One day he appeared at my vestryroom, having come up from town either on foot, as I infer, or in the street cars. He had no portmanteau with him nor insignia of degree. With confusion, gratitude and alacrity, I bade him welcome, and offered the surrender of the services to him. "No," said he, "I came up to have a quiet time with you, and if you will let me, I shall read the lessons for you." So in a priest's surplice, he remained and did that small genial service and went away with a boy-priest blessing him. That visit I have always taken as an expression of interest in the son of an old friend, which he instinctively knew was best rendered without ceremony or paraphernalia. It was so well rendered that to this day I revere his memory as one of the best of men and I do not think the bench of bishops now has a man who more honored his station or put a lovelier, and, for that matter, a more potent spirit into the office he bore so meekly.

Texas: When I went first to St. Matthew's, Texas lay on its northeast border. Texas was the region north

of Thompson Street and already a possession of far-sighted Roman Catholics. With a view of getting within the precincts, many Irish people had located in the neighborhood. Now the stately and enormous Church of the Gesu stands at Eighteenth and Stiles Streets with Jesuit schools and convents on its East. This enterprise made an unsympathetic belt on the north of St. Matthew's, while eccentric and perversely plotted Francisville on the west, joined with the petty huckstering shops of Ridge Avenue, cut off the Church from chance of much strength in those directions. Nor will opulent people come from the narrow region accessible along Girard Avenue to this temple while statelier ones crowd Broad Street. As these features of the situation inevitably developed, the future of St. Matthew's became more distinctly a mission among people who have more piety than money to maintain it. Mr. Eccleston became rector at the time just before this development of the neighborhood declared itself. He was a very simple-mannered lovable man of scholarly acquirements and refined tastes. As the records show, in his regime the neighboring families of highest cultivation filled the pews. Then were the halcyon days of St. Matthew's from a social point of view! Its future halcyon days can only come from the zeal and winsomeness of its people of every degree that it can command. Its future calls for endowment so that it can reputably maintain itself among a people who will receive from it more than they can give.

Rev. J. P. Hubbard: I cannot leave the subject without a tribute to that chivalric Christian, Rev. John P. Hubbard. Under no rector has St. Matthew's shown so many outward signs of culture and improvement. The Church was renovated in equipment and appearance in his administration. I had long known and

loved him and wanted him to be my successor as most admirably equipped to give the parish the zeal, unity and aspirations it seemed most to need. He was called and came, and I told him then what lay before him of trial and of hope, and that the work would require all his fortitude and generosity. So far as the future is concerned, no man could have put the church in finer condition to meet it. He built it up in its outward attributes of beauty and efficiency; he inspired it with devotion, and when he laid down this charge with the feebleness of age creeping on him, he took no other charge and soon death made him a holy memory for those to whom he had ministered. His devotion to truth as he saw it was untemporizing; his sweetness of spirit would melt a Philistine; his generosity of purse and thought were large and contagious. Out of many years of friendship and some of well-fought battles, his comradeship and nobility of character evoke from me still and always will a fervent benediction on his memory.

SOME PARISH EXPERIMENTS

Observant farmers know that fertilizing weeds does not produce crops and high feeding of scrub stock does not result in fine wool, good milk, or strong and speedy horses. They first attend to the strain of their cereals and vegetables and of their animals. As all varieties of farm products came originally from wild stock it is worth inquiry as to how the sower and the stockraiser came by their improved grades. It was by a process of pollinization and select-breeding. The pollen of the choice plants went on to the pistils of the old plants, and so gave a new seed, to produce desirable results. In other words, the plant must have in itself the potency of good fruit, or fertilization will not give a good crop. Now Dr. Chalmers in Glasgow long ago, and Edward

Denison in East London a generation later, found that a similar law governed the improvement of mankind. They learned that the culture and redemption of the lowly and even of the base could not be accomplished by discharging upon them the superfluities of the rich. There must be an element of growth in the depressed or the fallen, and this must be cultivated to secure permanent results. The cast-off clothes of wealth do not make gentle natures of those who wear them; cold pieces at the back gate do not nurture feelings so fine as gratitude and loyalty; money is not bread for the soul. But what a man gives of his companionship, his example, his experience, is really a pollen for those who receive it. In this way improvable natures are brought under cultivation.

With such convictions deeply cherished, I came back a second time to take charge of St. Matthew's. The congregation was conspicuously homogeneous. It was scarcely touched by classifications of social rank or wealth. Its most prosperous people were tainted scarcely at all by invidious distinctions of station. Either they had made their own fortunes and respected their processes or they were of genuine sympathetic natures. The bulk of the congregation were wage and salary earners. What a field to reach out from into the large fields of humanity. Would these people neucleate into centres of assimilation and draw the humanity about them into new, virile, permanent organic growths? I thought they would, I even thought the field was a very promising one for work on such lines. It seemed to me the congregation would grow enthusiastic to do and cherish such missionary or humane and gospel functions. Indeed, I must here say, that it is the only function St. Matthew's can have in the future, as it was the only thing to look forward to a score of years ago.

For the reason now given, the parish-building was not consecrated in my day, though the bishop and a cloud of vested priests scrambled along its rough foundations to lay its corner-stone. The objection to consecration did not lie in opposition to a formal dedication to pious uses, but in the perverse prevalent idea, that secular functions concerned humane earthly welfare, and pious ones the post-mortem felicity of souls. Many persons then thought a supper party in the parish building, unless it was to raise money or to buy holy vestments, was a profanation; that insurance against sickness was secular compared with a dubious insurance against damnation; that instruction in drawing or art was unspiritual compared with catechisms and the dull, mechanical Sunday-School lessons that have too long enriched syndicates of publishers.

Drawing School: Anyway there were some experiments I was allowed to try without any visible opposition, except from the sexton whose work was increased thereby. One thing failed. The Drawing School was taught by M. J. B. Sword, an artist of distinction in Philadelphia and he was assisted by Dr. E. R. Stone, who had fine instincts of art and manipulation and who deservedly became afterward the Senior Warden, as well as by Mr. William H. Miller, who has come to distinction as an art teacher in several prominent Philadelphia institutions. A few parishioners came at the earnest solicitation of the rector, and he himself entered as a pupil in vain. The St. Matthew's community saw nothing in this tender of art instruction. The people told me the children had no taste for drawing and no ambition to be draughtsmen. In vain I pleaded the culture of it all. People did not see how the thing was to pay. Therefore in the Spring of 1875, the windows of the Parish Building were dark on drawing school nights

and that most genial and generous staff of instructors was disrupted. What pearls those sweet fellows were! Our terms were too cheap, only a "thank you", and few are they who revere what costs them nothing.

KINDERGARTEN WORK: When the new parish-building was opened in the autumn of 1875, Miss Fannie Schley began a Kindergarten in the Infant School Room. It was a private School but had considerable patronage from families in the parish. Among its features was a system of oral instruction in German intended to lay the foundation of a colloquial knowledge and use of that tongue. This department was conducted for some time by Professor Schoenherr, who had in him the heart of a child, so sympathetic and enthusiastic was he. His life was very short, and no tribute to his winsome character could be finer and truer than the tumultuous grief of the little children when they learned that the professor was dead.

Miss Schley conducted the kindergarten attractively for several seasons in the parish-building and then moved over to 15th Street above Jefferson, and on this foundation established an academy in which girls were fitted for collegiate courses. Her success was marked until her premature death. She was a woman of engaging manners, liberal tastes and tireless energy.

CLUBS: Workingmen's clubs secured a foundation in the parish in 1875, and the first one started there had the fostering support of a number of zealous and faithful communicants of the parish. I remember with gratitude the regularity and fidelity of the first officers of the club, among whom were Samuel R. Marshall, John J. Gilroy, William Gravell and Drs. E. R. Stone and A. C. Rembaugh. Besides them a goodly number of young men of the parish became primary members, and remained such so long as I knew the fortunes of the association.

The scheme was a canny and simple one, and was furnished by Mr. Samuel Wagner of St. Mark's Church, on Locust Street. His story was that he and a Mr. Pepper were travelling in Great Britain together, looking particularly into the conditions of laboring people and their expedients for improving or securing their good estate. In Scotland they learned of associations for annual assurance against sickness and for the payment of funeral benefits that were marvels of economy and solvency. Each term of assurance was one year, but at its close the members immediately reorganized for a new year. At this reorganization chronic invalids and undesirable members were dropped and only fair risks were renewed. Some such restriction was vital, for the means to pay benefits came out of the pockets of members, and theoretically a member could only get back what he had paid in. On any other basis the Society would either go bankrupt eventually, or resolve itself into a charity scheme for the support of chronic invalids. The association was not a charity, but a just mutual assurance society deriving its income solely from pooling and husbanding the stated dues of its members.

Another feature of the Club, consisted in dividing among the members pro rata all the funds in the treasury at the close of each year. This admirable provision resulted as follows: there was always something on hand to divide; each eligible member, though not obliged to do so, as a matter of fact, did turn his dividends to pay on the next year's dues, which made the new start very easy. The benefits consisted of a weekly payment to members in case of sickness, of a liberal sum for funeral expenses when a member died, and of a less sum for the burial of a member's wife in the event of her death.

This bright plan had been put in operation in con-

nection with St. Mark's Church's mission work. It was taken up at St. Matthew's and imediately became very popular. Each year began with an initiation fee of fifty cents; the dues were fifty cents a month; and an assessment of fifty cents on each member was levied for the funeral benefit of an associate or of twenty-five cents for that of the wife of an associate. The funds thus raised were adequate to furnish $10.00 a week to a sick member, to keep all funeral obligations and to leave from a tenth to a half of all the payments in the treasury for the dividend to be declared at the end of the year.

A year's experience at St. Matthew's was so favorable that the Club came into great vogue among wage-earning people, even beyond the congregation. In a short time it became necessary to restrict the membership to four hundred persons, in order to protect its vital character. The administration cost nothing, as light, fuel and rent were supplied by the parish and there were no salaried officers. Men came from long distances to attend the monthly meetings, and a large proportion of them came to the Church only on occasions. But the inculcation of thrift was very forceful; the example of what men of small means could do to preserve their independence and to profit by prudence and economy was exhilarating. The working men's Club was a great success.

Dispensary: Two consequences followed. Dr. A. C. Rembaugh carried the plan down to the Unitarian Church at Broad and Spring Garden Streets and it took root there readily and flourished. Then he and Dr. E. R. Stone added to these organizations a medical dispensary feature. For the small additional payment of ten cents a month a member became entitled to medical care for himself and his family at any time during the

year. This too was a British device and I had heard of such a dispensary Club in Birmingham that had a membership of 12,000. This scheme seemed very desirable to one who had witnessed more than once the straits to which families dependent on wage-earning were reduced by sickness that paralyzed the energy of the bread-winner and imposed new expenses of prescriptions, doctor's fees, nourishment for the patient and the severe tax of nursing upon the wearied muscles of those who were already burdened with care for the sick.

Nor must the physician's side of the cases be left out of view. It is among just such families as these that the doctor's noble charities begin. His fees often cannot be and among many families are never paid. By this system in a club of 400 members $1.20 a year produced $480.00 which went to the medical staff, and that under circumstances which otherwise would have produced little or nothing for professional services.

THE FORMATION OF THE SOCIETY FOR ORGANIZING CHARITY

In 1876, while occupying the place of a sick friend on the Editorial staff of the *Philadelphia Press*, a letter reached me inquiring for the author of an article in the columns of that journal on the miscarriage of charity. This inquiry led to the information that the soup societies of the city were about to call a representative meeting in the Board of Trade rooms to consider how the distribution of alms could be improved, and I was asked to attend. Ex-mayor Fox presided over the meeting, and gentlemen from Germantown were largely in evidence, because in the 22nd Ward, under the initiation and guidance of that admirable man, Rev. Charles G. Ames, who subsequently succeeded James Freeman Clarke in the charge of a Unitarian Church in

Boston, an organization had already been formed for the care of the poor, which had done very successful work. Its system incorporated some of the best features of the London Charity Organization Society, particularly with reference to conjoining all charitable elements of Germantown in one system and in developing a house to house visitation by friendly visitors. Of Dr. Ames's work at that time, I knew but little. I was, however, on a diocesan Committee to report to the next Convention on the charitable work of the Episcopal Church in the city. This fact was known to Mr. Francis Wells, of the *Evening Bulletin*, and he called attention to it at the meeting in the Board of Trade Rooms and asked that I be heard. The result was that, when a large Committee was in process of formation to report a scheme of improved charitable work in the city, it was discovered that Mayor Fox would name me as its chairman.

Now there were two men whose philanthropic views and devotion I had come to know with some precision. It was plain that so large a Committee would commit the drafting of plans to a smaller body and it was probable that the selection of that body would fall to the Chairman of the greater one. I determined that these two gentlemen should in that event be named for the Committee on plans. They were Professor Robert Ellis Thompson, now President of the Central High School of Philadelphia, then a professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Charles E. Cadwalader, a colleague on the Diocesan Committee, and a man of large acquaintance with the relief work of the city and his church.

What had been anticipated fell true and when the general Committee met, it entrusted the drafting of plans to five gentlemen of whom these were two, and I

think, Philip C. Garrett, Rev. Charles G. Ames and Theodore Justice were the others. Thus met in one conclave the Germantown and the larger civic interests. Therein also lay seeds of divergence which greatly affected the whole future of the Association. The Germantown contingent, quoting their local success, which indeed was notable, believed that the principles of Charity Organization were so obvious that their application could be entrusted in the most democratic way to popular local assemblages of the philanthropic. The others held that the new work could safely be lodged only with men well informed in charitable history, and that new adherents would need education in order to ripen them for administrative work. The Germantown contingent won out. To them was due the fact that the new society was to consist of voluntary associations in every ward of the city. In turn these associations were to be represented by delegates in a central Board, and there to designate a working executive committee, or a Board of Directors. Certain executive officers of the city and Commissioners of Charities, as the Mayor for example, were to be ex-officio officers of the general Society, but this feature was never of any account, as none of the ex-officio members ever came to the meetings, or in any way evinced the slightest interest in the project. In the second year of the Association, there was consequently an assembly of the officers, directors and women visitors of twenty-six organized wards, or a body of nearly twelve hundred persons entitled to seats in its meetings. There were 3,600 contributors, and in that year the receipts amounted to over $32,000. There were lots of intelligent, zealous workers—men and women animated by the largest generosity of spirit and governed by the prudence born of real kindness. They shrank not from personal labor, often when it would

have been vastly easier to commute their duty into alms and then have gone their way. But so cumbrous and big a scheme was bound to collapse. There was not leaven enough to leaven so huge a mass.

But in its time the Association made a vast sensation. The newspapers discussed it often and critically; the begging fraternity came from its purlieus and dens expecting to find new springs of beneficence opened to them.

It took two years to get this titanic Association on its feet, and it was only due to the harmony of purpose, the rare discretion, the ability and ceaseless care of the early promoters of the movement, who became also directors in the Association, that this crude and huge mechanism got to work at all, or, getting to work, accomplished noble ends.

A year was spent in preparing and discussing plans. The small Committee of Five drew up a scheme modelled very largely on that of the London Society, but modified to meet the experience and wishes of the Germantown members. Then its report was taken to the general Committee of Twenty-Five and debated for weeks, night after night. The slow progress here is attributable to two facts; first, the real divergence of views between a highly popular organization and a more restricted and educational one; and secondly, to a large part of the Committee, the plan was new and its members needed the information and the proofs of success elicited only by debate, in order to reach intelligent agreement. Owing to these delays the Buffalo Association, led by the Rev. S. Humphreys Gurteen, an English clergyman who had been identified with the London Society, launched its organization about a fortnight before the Philadelphia Society reached the same stage of development. The final report was made just before Christmas

to a large meeting of citizens held in St. George's Hall at the corner of Arch and Thirteenth Streets. There it was adopted and a Board of Directors appointed to set the plan in operation.

There followed another tedious and laborious time of waiting. Mr. Joshua L. Baily established the Society's offices in his Coffee house, that stood on Market Street on the corner of Penn Square, a site now covered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. Mr. Josiah R. Sypher walked in there one day, laid down $5 and said he wished to become a member of the new Society and his donation is the first receipt in cash recorded on the books of the Society. Not long after Dr. Cadwalader came with a check from his honored father, long the judge of the United States District Court in Philadelphia, and asked the Secretary to get promptly to work. But there were auxiliary societies to be organized in all the wards from which were to proceed the final and permanently controlling board of directors. There were scores of old charitable societies to be conciliated and their co-operation invoked. Then a feminine remonstrance broke out among the women of the New Century Club, because women were not adequately recognized in the official rosters of the new Society.

The general voice of the organizing directors called me to be the first Secretary, a position that I held for about a year, until I was relieved by my brother, Charles D. Kellogg, who had come from New York to help out in the growing and multifarious details of administration, and who, after fifteen years of labor as Secretary of the Philadelphia Society, went to New York, enriched by an invaluable experience in problems of charitable administration, to become the first Secretary of a similar Society in that metropolis.

There were conferences to be held with boards of old charitable societies, which almost uniformly refused as associations any terms of cooperation, although individual members of their boards were active and cordial participators in the new movement. Among them I recall John H. Atwood of courtly manners and rare tact; Rudolph Blankenburg, a Boanerges of energy, in whose hands things got done then as they have memorably since; Philip C. Garrett, quiet and inexhaustible, because he was a perennial spring of beneficence; and Dr. H. Lenox Hodge, of incomparable sweetness and tact, the first president of the Board of Directors and a man who gave strength and delight to his colleagues, and force and influence in society to our movement.

Again, there were wards to be searched through for men of influence and intelligence upon whom the task of local organization could be laid. Here meetings were to be called and propaganda started. This work revealed to me how unequally men of force and enterprize were geographically distributed throughout the city. In some wards there was a plethora of philanthropic spirit and intelligence, men and women who were natural leaders of their fellows; in others there was a dearth of material that seemed almost paralyzing.

One conference in a ward led to another, and to me these meetings seemed endless. Among our speakers, the acute mind and persuasive tongue of Professor Thompson were in constant evidence, and he went everywhere. Dr. Cadwalader was indefatigable. He was not an orator, but he knew Philadelphia to the core and always had lots of work planned out in advance. To it he gave his time without stint or reluctance. I recall him chiefly in those days as visiting and making personal friends to the cause, either because of their experience in charity or their social force.

At last the huge affair, trumpeted in the newspapers, criticised and challenged widely, got on its feet with statistical results that have already been related.

The women did nobly in the number of their adherents and in the quiet devotion of their labors. Among them, two came to civic eminence through the official duties later devolved upon them,—Miss Anna Hallowell of the Seventh Ward and Mrs. Joseph P. Mumford of the Twenty-Ninth, and also a member of St. Matthew's Church. Through their interest in phases of charity organization work and their practical and marked abilities, they not long afterward became members of the Philadelphia Board of Education where they served for many years as the first representatives of their sex in the history of the city.

I shall never cease to remember the admirable adjustments and personal compensations that were found in the original promoters and directors of this movement. I have named many of them whose work is most salient in my memory. There are others I recall with delight for my pleasure in contact with them, but as I cannot well define what specific contribution of strength or direction they gave to the Charity Organization Society, I do not name them in this account drawn purely from memory. They were a delightful crowd to know and be with, and I end this recital with an invocation of blessings on their good hearts and level heads.

CHAPTER VI

PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY

The preceding Chapter has given a vivid and accurate picture of the life of St. Matthew's for a generation. It will not be necessary, therefore, to elaborate upon what Dr. Kellogg has written so well.

His first administration, covering three years, was a period of substantial progress, and his resignation, in 1865, to accept a call to the rectorship of the Church of the Saviour, in West Philadelphia, was received with unfeigned regret. An interregnum of three months ensued, during which period Rev. Dr. J. DeWolfe Perry, who had recently commenced his long and honored pastorate at Calvary Church, Germantown, was elected to and declined the rectorship of St. Matthew's. As Dr. Perry's son is now Bishop of Rhode Island, if he had accepted the call to St. Matthew's, it would have added another name to the list of Rectors whose sons have attained the Episcopate.

After Dr. Perry's declination, a unanimous call was extended to Rev. James Houston Eccleston, then a student in the Philadelphia Divinity School, who had just been ordained Deacon, and who had been brought to St. Matthew's by Dr. Kellogg to assist in the Sunday School. After some difficulty in obtaining a transfer from the Diocese of Maryland, which was his home, Mr. Eccleston accepted the call, and served as the Eighth Rector of St. Matthew's for five years.

It was a brilliant and happy period in the life of the Parish. The new buildings had been finished and the payment financed. The neighborhood was increasing

in population, and St. Matthew's was the pioneer Church. The Rector was a young man, filled with enthusiasm and spiritual zeal, and his preaching won high encomiums, even from those who were not Episcopalians. The Sunday School was thriving and was one of the most popular institutions of the neighborhood. The statistical record shows an increase in communicants, from 1865 to 1870, of over fifty per cent., from 228 to 375.

So rapid was the growth in the congregation, in response to Mr. Eccleston's ministry, that the Vestry seriously considered erecting galleries, so as to accommodate the demand. At this time, also, plans were formed for a new Sunday School building, and a committee was authorized to secure funds.

While Dr. Eccleston was rector, two notable Philadelphians were added to the workers of the Parish,—Darlington and Clark. In 1868, he asked Joseph G. Darlington, then a young man of twenty-six years, engaged in establishing the mercantile business which bore his name for half a century, to become Superintendent of the Sunday School. His service of seven years is contemporaneous with the period of greatest prosperity in the life of the School, and culminated in the new Parish Building. "One of the best Superintendents a man ever had," wrote Dr. Eccleston, forty years later. "He was the most efficient Superintendent I have had during my ministry," wrote Dr. Falkner.

The only controversy of the period arose when Mr. Darlington had secured funds toward the new Sunday School building through a Fair and the Accounting Warden desired to merge the amount thus secured in the General Fund. Darlington and the Sunday School Association, which had been organized in 1868, protested. Judge Stroud was a member of the Committee

which heard the complaint, and his large-minded sense of equity guided the Vestry, in giving to the Sunday School Association an interest-bearing due-bill for the amounts which had been used for the general expenses of the Church. The Accounting Warden resigned, but a righteous principle had been vindicated.

While Darlington presided in the Sunday School, Charles Heber Clark was the Organist of the Church. He was one of the eminent journalists and publicists of the period. Born in 1841, in Maryland, the son of an Episcopal clergyman, he had served with distinction during the Civil War, and had re-entered civilian life as a reporter on *The Inquirer*. In 1866, he became organist of St. Matthew's Church and served the Parish in that capacity for ten years, during which time, he was Editor of *The Inquirer*, and Editor and part-owner of the *Evening Bulletin*. While at St. Matthew's, he wrote and published, *Out of the Hurly Burly* (1874), and *Elbow Room* (1876). When he removed his family residence to Conshohocken, in 1876, he gave up his connection with the Church; but his letter of resignation expresses the spirit of his service so fittingly that it deserves perpetuation in this book.

PHILA., Apl. 3, 1876.

MY DEAR MR. CAIN:

I wish to express to you my great gratification that the vestry should have adopted a resolution of such a complimentary character concerning me, as that which is conveyed in your note. The service at the organ in St. Matthew's is one in which I have always found solid satisfaction for many reasons. One of these is that I have always had the sympathy of the congregation with my theories respecting church music. They have wanted the only kind that I shall ever consent to give: namely, music, which will be not wholly a work of art, but a part of the worship of Almighty God.

During all the past ten years I have never had a complaint or an unkind word from congregation, vestryman or pastor. It is the *Christianest* church that I have ever heard of. I withdraw because I must, but I do so with deep regret, and with the sincere wish that the church, and all who are connected with it may have prosperity and peace. I shall play for you until Easter, at Mr. Mumford's request, when I shall retire finally.

I am
Very truly yours
CHAS. HEBER CLARK

During the latter portion of Dr. Eccleston's service, he suffered from ill health, and at one time a permanent loss of eyesight was feared. After a prolonged leave of absence, as no improvement resulted, he decided to retire from the active ministry, and in 1870, resigned his rectorship to become Secretary of the Evangelical Education Society. Nothing but happy and grateful memories can be found of his five years' service, which was a halcyon period in the life of the Church.

After a brief intermission, Dr. Eccleston became Rector of the Church of the Saviour, which was fast becoming the leading Church in West Philadelphia. During a seven years' service in this Parish, he was elected Bishop of Iowa and later of West Virginia, but declined the Episcopate because of frail health. Eventually he became Rector of Emanuel Church, Baltimore, one of the largest of the city parishes, where he frequently gave a gracious and courtly welcome to visitors from St. Matthew's.

Three times, St. Matthew's has given a first call to a rector, to Kellogg, Eccleston and Nelms; the future service of these devoted ministers is a proof of rare discernment in the selection of men of power and growth.

Shortly after the announcement of Dr. Eccleston's

resignation a unamimous call was extended to the Rev. John Blake Falkner, whose acceptance made him the Ninth Rector of the Church, and whose service has given to St. Matthew's one of its most precious memories.

Dr. Falkner was born in England in 1832, and was educated at New York University, and the Virginia Theological Seminary. He was ordained in 1861, and had served for two years as Rector of Christ Church, Belleville, New Jersey, and for six years as the Rector of Christ Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut. He had married the daughter of the Rev. Clement M. Butler, for many years Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, and later colleague of Dr. Hare, in the Faculty of the Philadelphia Divinity School. Through Dr. Hare's recommendation, therefore, his name was brought before the Vestry of St. Matthew's Church, and a call resulted.

Dr. Falkner served as Rector of St. Matthew's for four happy and prosperous years. He brought to his work a cultured mind, a cheery personality, a broad and liberal spirit, and great gifts in the preaching of the Gospel. Excellent work was done in every department of the activities of the Parish. The Sunday School, under Mr. Darlington's vigorous direction, continued to thrive, and probably attained its maximum in 1873, when there were over 600 in the School and Bible Classes.

In 1871, a Mission, known as St. Matthew's Chapel, was organized at Ridge and Columbia Avenues. Service was held here on Sunday afternoons by the Rector, and a Sunday School organized, of which Lewis D. Vail, Esq., son-in-law of Judge Stroud, and a vestryman of St. Matthew's, was superintendent. In a few months, there were twelve teachers and seventy pupils, and the School continued as a Mission of St. Matthew's, until in January, 1873, when it was transferred to the control

REV. JOHN BLAKE FALKNER, D.D.
Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville
1870 to 1874

of Rev. A. Louderback, as the Holy Innocents' Mission. In 1874, this mission became the nucleus for the new Parish of the Beloved Disciple.

This Rectorship also witnessed the first attempt to organize the activity of the young people of the Parish. In January 1871, seven young men met at the residence of the Rector, and formed the Young Men's Literary Society, of which Dr. H. Y. Evans was the first President. Meetings were held fortnightly, generally, in the Bible Class Room in the parish-building, and programs were prepared, including readings, recitations, essays and debates. In 1873, the scope of the association was broadened to include both sexes, and the name changed to Young People's Association. In one form or another, and under a variety of names, this movement continued in the Parish until the present day, although the first association, which by 1875 had attained a membership of 105, was probably the most successful. This Association edited a parish newspaper, called *The Ventilator*, which was circulated in manuscript for several years, but eventually in 1875, was published in printed form. This is the first of the series of parish newspapers.

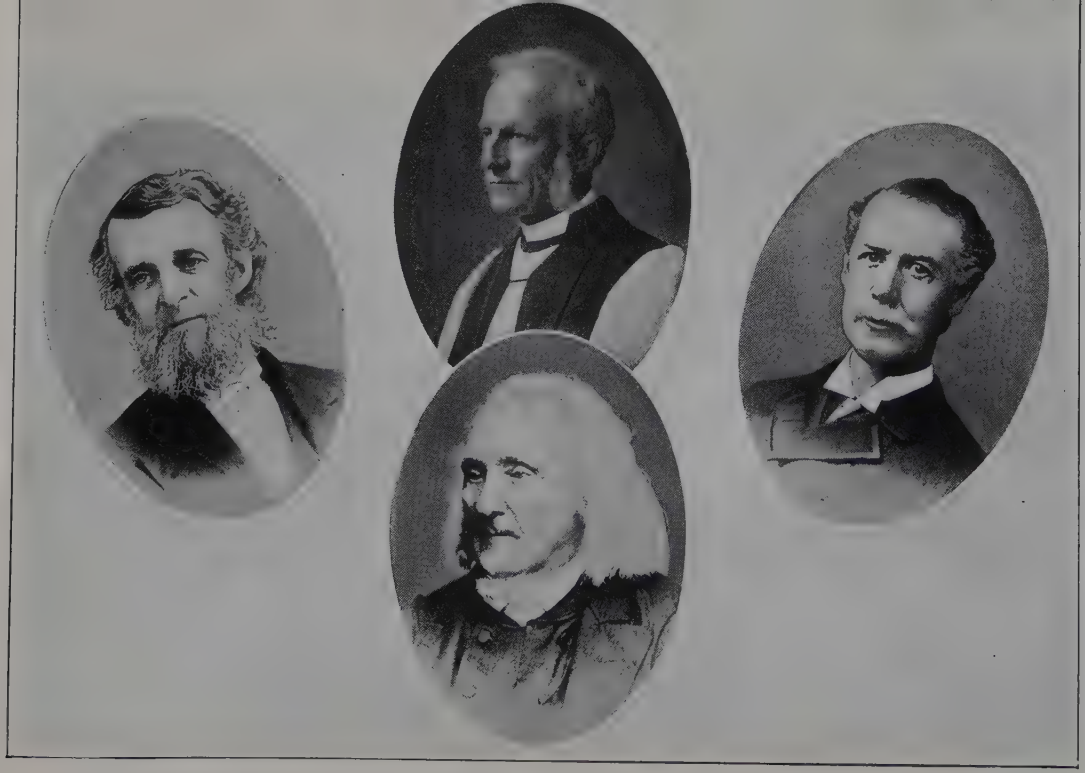
During the same period, William S. Harvey, an active worker in the Sunday School, and later its Superintendent, organized a group of young men, from sixteen to thirty years in age, into what was popularly called the "*SAST*"—Searchers After Scriptural Truth. This society was devoted to Bible Study, and it has been referred by many as a potent and helpful influence to the young men of the Parish.

In February, 1874, Dr. Falkner resigned as Rector of St. Matthew's, and became Rector of Christ Church, Germantown, where he served until 1899. During this quarter-century, he made occasional visits to St. Matthew's, where the memory of his service was always

cherished, and after he became Rector Emeritus of Christ Church, as will be narrated later, he returned to St. Matthew's again, as one of the clergy of the Parish, and rendered there a ministry filled with service and benediction.

When Dr. Falkner resigned, there was an earnest and unanimous effort to persuade Dr. Eccleston, who was then in the midst of a notable ministry in West Philadelphia, to return to St. Matthew's. He was invited, and declined; then he was given a unanimous call, and declined; then a Committee of the Vestry conferred with him, but he persisted in his declination. While this negotiation was in progress, it occurred to several of the leaders of the Parish that Dr. Kellogg, who, after a brief service at the Church of the Saviour, West Philadelphia, and a brilliant service as Rector of Grace Church, Providence, Rhode Island, had become Professor of English Literature at Kansas State University, might be persuaded to return to Philadelphia. Following the tradition of the Parish, he was given a unanimous call, which he promptly accepted, and in June, 1874, he commenced his second rectorship of the Parish, which continued for six years.

The notable events of this rectorship were, the observance of the Semi-Centennial of the Parish, the completion of the new Sunday School Building, the formation of the Parish Aid Society and the organization of the Beneficial Association. In all of these projects Dr. Kellogg was unusually well qualified to lead. Since his first rectorship, he had become one of the outstanding figures in the world of scholarship. He had been one of the editors of *The Living Church;* he had been one of the editors of the *Encyclopædia Americana*, the supplement to the Britannica, and that his powers as a writer were of the highest order is illustrated in the pre-



REV. CLEMENT M. BUTLER, D.D.

RT. REV. WILLIAM HOBART HARE
Bishop of South Dakota

CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA

REV. ROBERT PIGOT in 1875

ceding chapter. With the details of parish life, and the burden of visiting, he was not so happy, and his most successful period as Rector was while he had the loyal and effective service of Rev. George C. Foley as his assistant.

Dr. Kellogg had already directed the attention of the Diocesan Convention to the necessity for preserving the records of parochial history, and in 1875, he now urged upon his own people the obligation to observe fittingly the Semi-Centennial of the Church. A brief historical pamphlet was prepared, based in large measure upon a pamphlet written by Lewis D. Vail some years earlier, and a program arranged for May 9th to 14th, 1875. Undoubtedly the most significant event of the Anniversary was the discovery of the venerable Robert Piggot, serving in Maryland in his gigantic but little-known Parish of Sykesville, who although over eighty years of age, came back to St. Matthew's to preach the Anniversary Sermon from the text, "What hath God wrought!" Through the suggestions of Mr. Piggot, Dr. Kellogg was enabled to collect many interesting records and memories, which have been used in this history.

Mr. Piggot's last letter to Dr. Kellogg contains a characteristic exhortation:

"The awful responsibilities of over half a century of ministerial work, preceded by a decade of a quasi-ministry as lay reader and otherwise are sufficient to depress the spirit of the stoutest one possessed of any conscience.

"Doctor Pilmore used to say, 'It is a wonder to me how any minister of the gospel can save his own soul!' It is said of Grotius, as clear as I can recollect, that on his dying bed, he lamented in some such language as this: 'Alas! Alas! I have squandered a world of time in the laborious doing of nothing. If I had my time to live over again, I would spend it wholly in reading David's psalms and Paul's epistles. I would freely give up all my learning and reputation for the

simple piety of John Ulric!', a holy labouring man of the place. Archbishop Usher's last words were, 'Lord, forgive my sins of omission!'

"My dear brother, I hope when you have arrived at my years, you may be surrounded by a host of precious souls, really and truly redeemed to GOD, in the blood of the everlasting covenant, through the blessing of the Spirit of all holiness and grace on your faithful labours; and that you shall be able to say with exulting joy, Father, behold me and the children whom thou hast given me!

"You must excuse me; my heart is deeply solemnized on this occasion. I hope in GOD'S mercy, 'When I come unto you, I shall come in the fulness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ.'"

The climax of the Semi-Centennial came on Monday, May 10th, 1875, when the corner-stone of the new Sunday School Building was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, by Bishop Stevens. This was the culmination of seven years of devoted work, in which Joseph G. Darlington and William S. Harvey had borne the leadership. A fund had been collected sufficient to justify building. An Architect, J. C. Sidney, had prepared adequate plans. The contract was awarded to Given, Gillette & Company for $12,905.00, and the work was commenced shortly before the Semi-Centennial. As a result, the Sunday School, which has used this building for fifty years, was given as adequate accommodations as any Sunday School in the city.

In the early summer of 1875, the Parish mourned the loss of Judge Stroud, for thirty-five years Rector's Warden, and a loyal and effective leader in parochial and diocesan matters.

Shortly after the completion of the new parish-building, Mr. Darlington resigned the superintendency, and gave up his membership in the Church. The well-equipped Sunday School building is the monument to his memory.

While the subscriptions and pledges paid for a large part of the cost of the new Building, and the Sunday School and the Young People gave numerous entertainments and fairs, in order to assist in the financing, yet the last payments required the Parish to create a new mortgage on the Church buildings. This brought acutely before Dr. Kellogg, the importance of working out some financial plan to insure regularity in income. The pew-rentals yielded from $3000. to $4000. per year, but even with the plate-collections, this was not enough to maintain a first-class parish. To meet the emergency, Dr. Kellogg suggested an "every-member canvass" of the community, in securing offerings of ten cents per week or some multiple thereof to the Parish Aid Society. This was the beginning of regular systematic giving among the non-pew-holders, and the result exceeded expectations. By 1879, the receipts through the Parish Aid Society exceeded $2200., and the indirect results of systematic canvassing by volunteer Parish workers were most gratifying. Eventually, the Parish Aid Society was merged into the Envelope System, which is used to-day to maintain the Church and has wide vogue among many churches. In this field, as in many other social experiments, Dr. Kellogg may fairly be regarded as a pioneer.

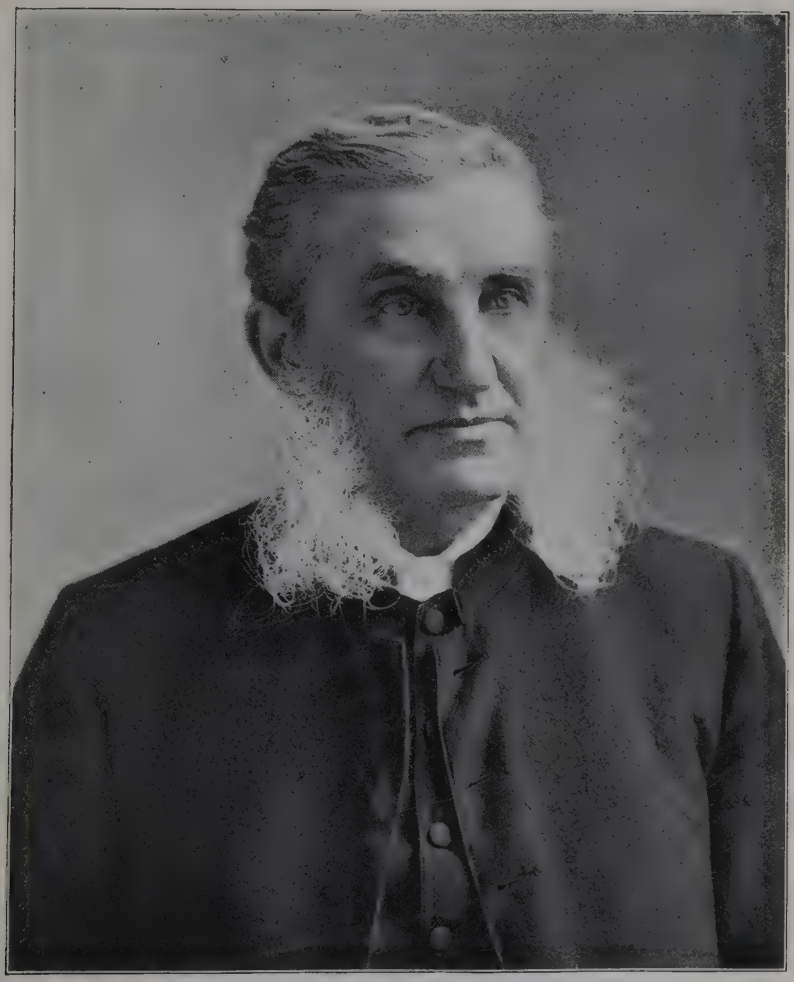
Reference is made in the preceding chapter to the St. Matthew's Yearly Beneficial Association which attained wide popularity, and had at one time a membership of four hundred.

The last years of Dr. Kellogg's second administration were less happy than the preceding. He had become more interested in research and writing than in the ministry, and the parochial work suffered. In 1880, he resigned his charge; two years later he was deposed from the ministry by Bishop Stevens "at his own request."

After leaving St. Matthew's, Dr. Kellogg was elected President of Griswold College, Iowa. Later, he became Librarian of Vineland, New Jersey, where he resided until his death. During his residence at Vineland, he renewed many friendships with his old time parishioners, who recall with gratitude his ripe culture, stimulating conversation and wide social vision.

The Tenth Rector of St. Matthew's, Rev. John P. Hubbard, had long been known by reputation to the leaders of the Parish, and had even been suggested for the Rectorship, eighteen years before. Mr. Hubbard was a descendant of an old Puritan family, but was born in London, in 1820, while his parents were visiting in England. He was educated in Boston, and when sixteen years old, he was sent to China to fit himself for mercantile life in the Orient. After his return, when twenty-two years old, he determined to renounce business, and to prepare himself for the ministry. He was graduated from Yale University in the Class of 1848, and from the Virginia Theological Seminary in 1851. Undoubtedly, the dominating desire during this period of study was to prepare himself for missionary work in China, a work which was always close to his heart. But after he had been appointed to the China Mission, and even had his passage engaged, he was rejected by the medical supervisors of the Board of Missions, and thus directed into the home field.

During his ministry of almost a half-century, he was successively Rector of St. John's Church, Northampton, Mass.; Christ Church, Bay Ridge, Long Island; Christ Church, Westerly, Rhode Island; the Church of the Strangers, Washington, D. C.; Trinity Church, Shepherdstown, West Virginia; and St. Matthew's. It was a ministry of service and power, characterized with great spiritual breadth and vision. While at Westerly,



REV. JOHN P. HUBBARD
Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville
1880 to 1892

Mr. Hubbard invited a Baptist clergyman to occupy his pulpit, and this act of brotherly courtesy provoked a storm similar to the more recent controversy over "Canon No. XIX." Some of his professional brethren stirred up so great a clamor, that eventually Rev. Dr. Cotton Smith, then of New York City, made a careful study of the historic position of the Church with reference to the exchange of pulpits, which completely vindicated Mr. Hubbard's position. This was the period when Dr. Kellogg was the brilliant preacher at the Bishop's Church in Providence, and he and Mr. Hubbard, alike in their broad conception of tolerance, became warm friends.

Mr. Hubbard's name was suggested to the Vestry of St. Matthew's by the Rev. Dr. Butler, who for a generation was the confidential advisor of the Vestry of the Church. His ministry commenced in December, 1880, and continued until April 1892, the third rectorship in length of service, in the history of the Church. At the time of his election, Mr. Hubbard, then in his sixty-first year, was the oldest minister ever called to St. Matthew's.

He found a Parish which needed vigorous direction and leadership. After the enthusiasm which characterized the completion of the parish-building there had been a gradual decline in interest, which gave proof of the need for re-organization. With the flight of years the workers of the Hare régime had passed on, and it was necessary to develop a new group. Alphonso B. Shubert, Samuel R. Marshall and Joseph P. Mumford were the leaders of this period, and their activity and loyalty were manifested without stint. In the Sunday School, Artemas Ward, who had become Superintendent and John Jay Gilroy, who taught a large Bible Class, and DeWitt C. Walsh, who was secretary, were the

outstanding figures. Artemas Ward started his work in the Parish when he was so straightened financially that certain members of the Church subscribed to a fund to pay his car-fare from the suburbs. He died recently, leaving a fortune of three million dollars to Harvard University. He was a brilliant, but restless spirit, of great executive force and lofty aspirations, who continued the Sunday School along the lines of the Darlington tradition. In 1883, Edward H. Bonsall and Henry D'Olier joined the Church, and thus started a record of effective service rarely equalled in the history of any parish.

After surveying the field, Mr. Hubbard decided to improve the material conditions with the confident belief that if the Parish worked, it would soon develop a healthy morale. As a result, the interior of the Church was beautified, and the chancel ornamented; the main room of the Sunday School was covered with a wooden ceiling, and a colored window placed on the west side; and a new organ placed in the Church, the old organ, the gift of John Lambert, being transferred to the Sunday School.

These improvements involved a heavy outlay, but the Rector was assiduous in canvassing for funds both outside of and within the Parish, and the members of the Parish rallied to his support. In 1882, a mortgage of $12,000.00 was placed on the Church-building, replacing the ground-rents which had been charges since 1858, and also providing for the final payments on the improvements. Campaigns were then instituted to reduce the mortgage, which by 1892, was but $5000.00. In thus financing the Church, the Vestry and people worked harmoniously and the Young People's Association demonstrated its value, not only in providing funds, but in training workers. In 1888, Mr. Hubbard reported,

"The mortgage has been reduced $500.00 and all floating indebtedness has been wiped out; the Young People's Association raised $835.00 towards this."

Mr. Hubbard had a high ideal of the relation of a minister to his people. With a strong and positive nature, which sometimes seemed to be slightly autocratic, he had also the sympathy and insight which could win the confidence of a child. He had a veritable passion for the winning of souls, which is reminiscent of Robert Piggot. Until ill health prevented, he visited with great regularity, and his visitations were not mere social calls. There are many still living in the Parish, who will recall his stately appearance in maybe some humble home where all of the members of the household, including the children, would be summoned to meet the Rector. After a few words on topics of the day, he would lead the conversation to spiritual themes, and before leaving, it was his custom to offer prayer for all of the household. In his teaching, he was strongly evangelical, with a very vital interest in Missionary Work. His early life in China had given to him an intelligent conception of the importance of Christian Missions and his inability to engage personally in that work was the great disappointment of his life. One of his sons, John P. Hubbard, Jr., was at one time a candidate for the ministry, but later decided to study medicine, so as to become a medical missionary. While in the course of his studies, he was ordered to take a long sea-voyage; the boat sailed from Norfolk, and with all of its passengers, was lost at sea.

He had a large family, who played a most helpful part in the life of the Church; one of his daughters, Miss Mary Hubbard, was superintendent of the Infant Department in the Sunday School, and later organized, from the fathers who had brought their little children to

the School, a Male Bible Class, which has continued for thirty-seven years, under but two teachers, its founder and Edward H. Bonsall.

With advancing years, Mr. Hubbard suffered from ill health, and once a painful accident resulted in a broken hip. During one period of disability, Rev. Edward W. Syle, a former missionary in China, served as Assistant, and also as Superintendent in the Sunday School. His enthusiasm for the Chinese led to the establishment of a Chinese Sunday School in the Parish House where Chinese emigrants were taught English and writing. At one time, there were seventy teachers and seventy-two pupils in the school. There was strong feeling against the enterprise, however, and it was eventually abandoned.

After Mr. Hubbard passed his seventieth birthday, he was no longer able physically to maintain the work, and in 1892 he submitted his resignation, and was at once elected Rector Emeritus. His last years were spent in Germantown, but he was a frequent, and always welcome visitor to St. Matthew's, where his striking and venerable appearance and his spiritual personality will long be remembered. He died October 12th, 1899.

His successor and the Eleventh Rector of St. Matthew's was Rev. Robert Wright Forsyth, whose service from 1892 to 1904, is almost identical in length with that of his predecessor. For several years, the Vestry of the Church had been observing the work of Mr. Forsyth, and during Mr. Hubbard's last years, an effort had been made to secure him as "Associate, with right of succession," to Mr. Hubbard. Born in Baltimore, educated at the Baltimore City College and Virginia Theological Seminary, married to a descendant of Chief Justice John Marshall, Mr. Forsyth was a

REV. ROBERT WRIGHT FORSYTH, D.D.
Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville
1892 to 1904

typical "Virginia Churchman." He had been Rector of St. John's, Liberty, Virginia; Trinity Church, Baltimore; Assistant at Christ Church, Baltimore, and Rector of Trinity Church, Portsmouth, and wherever he had served, he had won the friendship of his people, the esteem and respect of his colleagues, both in the Episcopal Church, and in other churches, and universal recognition of his fine personal qualities. In the traditions of St. Matthew's, he will always be remembered as the Christian gentleman.

He assumed the rectorship in May, 1892, and speedily established himself and his family in the affections of the people. The material progress of this administration was great. It witnessed the commencement of the establishment of beautiful memorials in the Church and parish-building, as is narrated in the next chapter. As a home for the rector, the Vestry purchased for $9000.00 the property, 1731 Girard Avenue, adjoining the Church to the east, which was henceforth the Rectory.

In May, 1900, the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the admission of the Parish to the Diocesan Convention was formally celebrated with appropriate exercises, of which the program was as follows:

SUNDAY, MAY 20TH

10.30 A. M. Rev. George C. Foley, D. D.
8 P. M. Sunday School Song Service
ARTEMAS WARD
WM. S. HARVEY

MONDAY, MAY 21ST

8 P. M. Service of Retrospection
REV. J. H. ECCLESTON, D. D.
CHARLES HEBER CLARK

TUESDAY, MAY 22D

8 P. M. Congregational Reception

LEWIS H. REDNER
G. HARRY DAVIS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23D

8 P. M. Visitation of the Bishop
Confirmation

In connection with this Anniversary, Mr. Forsyth, with the assistance of Joseph P. Mumford, prepared an interesting pamphlet on the history and work of the Parish.

Inspired by this celebration, five young men of the Parish, Edmund B. McCarthy, James H. M. Hayes, Henry D'Olier, Jr., Frank O. Zesinger and Franklin S. Edmonds, prepared a plan for the publication of a Church History, to be sold for the benefit of the Endowment of the Parish. This plan was formally approved by the Vestry, in December 1900, and its approval marks the inception of the Endowment Fund, which has since proven to be a tower of strength to the Parish.

The Fund began with a "Widow's Mite." One afternoon, when the Woman's Guild was having a social meeting in the Church Parlor, Mrs. Adelaide McGlue dropped in. She was poor in this world's goods, and had not much to give, but she produced, as her offering, an old silver coin given to her years before. Mr. Forsyth's heart was touched by her devotion, and he took that coin as the beginning of the Endowment Fund. Later, Mrs. Thomson, mother of William W. Thomson, secretary of the Vestry, made a second gift; but for years, the Fund was less than One Hundred Dollars.

Speakers at the Seventy-fifth Anniversary, 1900

Perhaps the chief characteristic of this administration was the expansion of the life of the young people. The Sunday School, under the superintendency of Edward H. Bonsall, Franklin S. Edmonds and Edmund B. McCarthy, the last of whom was superintendent for eleven years, the longest administration in the history of the School, was vigorous and progressive. The Young People's Association, under the leadership of James H. M. Hayes, William L. D'Olier, Edward W. Mumford, Anna J. Hayes, Ella A. McCarthy and others, became not only a centre of social life, but also a real spiritual force. The Men's Brotherhood, which had been organized as a local group in 1884, re-organized as the Parish Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and maintained both a Senior and Junior Chapter. The older boys, led by Charles H. Fricka, Sidney E. Smith, Arthur J. Cottrill, Harlan P. Statzell and Samuel Goodman, built for themselves a gymnasium in the basement of the Parish House. The younger boys organized a battalion of the Boy's Brigade, drilled by recent graduates of Girard College. The girls, and even the children, had similar organizations. It was the boast of the parish that it provided opportunities for worship, and also facilities for social life and self-improvement for both sexes and of every age and condition. St. Matthew's was fulfilling its mission as a Church for all people.

In November 1894, a parish newspaper, "St. Matthew's Messenger," made its appearance, edited by Samuel C. Edmonds, George A. Landell and John G. Hayes, under the business management of Arthur J. Cottrill and Thellwell R. Coggeshall. This journal, under several editors, has had a continuous life for thirty-one years, and has been a happy means of unifying all aspects of parish life.

In 1898, Rev. Henri M. G. Huff was elected Assistant to the Rector, and served for two years. Later during the prolonged sickness of the Rector, Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, Archdeacon of the Diocese and a well-known writer, filled the pulpit for several months.

After Mr. Forsyth had been rector for over eleven years, he resigned to accept a call to St. Paul's, Camden, the largest Episcopal Church in that flourishing city. After a service of several years in Camden, he became Rector of St. Paul's in Richmond, Virginia, the historic church of Jefferson Davis during the Confederacy. Here, he was host to the General Convention in 1907. His was a genuine ministry of reconciliation, attracting all who loved ideals. When in 1911, it was announced that he was suffering from severe illness, Catholics and Jews united in prayers for his recovery and a Baptist college conferred on him its doctorate in divinity. He died February 20th, 1911, in his fifty-fourth year, leaving a memory of Christian service that is a real influence on the lives of his parishioners.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Forsyth, the leaders of St. Matthew's had a serious problem to solve. For thirty years, the parish had maintained itself, but the growth had been but slight. In 1873, there were four hundred and thirty communicants, and a Sunday School of six hundred and three: in 1903, there were five hundred and eleven communicants, and a Sunday School of four hundred and sixty-five. While the automobile had not become common, the movement toward the suburbs had commenced, and a change in the character of the neighborhood was imminent. Some thought that, with the retirement of a much-loved rector, the best days of St. Matthew's had been past, and the parish would gradually decline in importance. No such thought, however, entered the mind of Mr. Bonsall,

Parish Committee on the Seventy-fifth Anniversary, 1900

who had now become the leader of the Vestry. During the interim, until a new Rector could be found, Dr. Falkner, who had become Rector Emeritus of Christ Church, Germantown, was placed in charge of the parish and thus began a second ministry. Although in his seventy-second year, his vigour and fine powers of exposition made a marked impression upon the people, and his genial vitality and sound judgment prevented any disintegration.

After a few months, the Vestry called Rev. J. Henning Nelms to be the Twelfth Rector of the Church, and in a short time, St. Matthew's began to show signs of new life and vigour. Mr. Nelms was born in 1859, near Smithfield, Virginia. He was educated at Suffolk Military Academy, University of Virginia and Richmond College, where he was graduated in law in 1879. For twenty-five years, he practised law, with brilliant success. Before he was twenty-eight years old, he had served three terms as Mayor of Smithfield, and had been elected Commonwealth's Attorney of the county. Later, he practised in Lexington, Kentucky, and in Baltimore, where he became counsel for large corporate interests. After he had become a distinguished figure in the legal profession, in 1901, he decided to prepare for the ministry, yielding to a desire that had been in his heart for many years. He studied at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada, where he was ordained deacon on December 3rd, 1902. A few Sundays after ordination, he preached his first sermon in St. Matthew's, as the guest of Mr. Forsyth. After finishing the course at Lennoxville, he was ordained priest on June 19th, 1904, and started his ministry at St. Matthew's later in the same month. As he had received his ordination in Canada, the Canons of the Church required a service of one year in the Diocese before he could be-

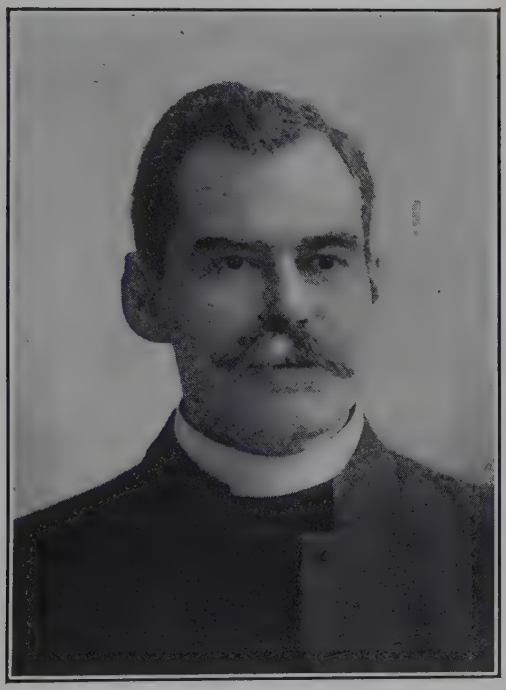
come rector of an American parish; so that he was not formally inducted into office until October, 1905.

Although fresh from the Seminary, Mr. Nelms had had a wide experience with life, and the teachings of his earlier profession aided him in his new field. Dr. Falkner, who had been elected Associate Rector, consented to stay as one of the "clergy of the parish," and the team-work between the two was beautiful to behold. An experienced parish visitor, Mrs. Charlton, whose knowledge of the parish has been a strong asset to the work of the church for a generation, aided for the first six months of this rectorship, and later, a lay-assistant, Roy W. Magoun, was added to the staff.

Mr. Nelms was dynamic in thought and action, and was literally "*Ignis Ardens.*" Fertile in resources, appealing in the breadth of his sympathies, eloquent in public speech, not circumscribed by tradition, he did a great work for St. Matthew's, not only materially, but in awakening the mind of the parish to the possibilities for future usefulness. He refused to limit his field, either to the communicant list or to the territory adjacent to the church. His broad experience with life made him a social favorite, and wherever he went, he made friends for the Church. Moreover, he inspired others to work, and gradually the conviction that there is literally no limit to the expansion of a Christian Church, no matter how difficult the situation may be, became universal. As a result, within four years, the communicant list was doubled and St. Matthew's became a major parish in the diocese.

Some years ago, Dr. Falkner wrote the following account of the material advances of this rectorship:

"The first thing to be done, in a material way, was the improvement of the outside of the Church buildings. The tower was, therefore, completed in harmony with the archi-



REV. J. HENNING NELMS
Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville
1905 to 1908

tecture of the Church and, as nearly as possible, in accordance with the original design. The cost was about seventeen hundred and fifty dollars ($1750.00). There was no difficulty in obtaining, from members of the congregation, the money to meet it. The tower was completed in June 1905, and the improvement this added to the building was greater than the most sanguine could have expected.

"The second material need was a new carpet. It was estimated that a carpet of the best grade of Body-Brussels would cost seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750.00). This fact was announced from the chancel and, without any personal solicitation, nine hundred and five dollars ($905.00) was voluntarily contributed. This amount was sufficient to pay for the carpet, and, also, for the recarpeting of the kneeling stools of the Church. Perhaps, the best that can be said about this matter is that the above nine hundred and five dollars ($905.00) was the sum total of the gifts of two hundred and fifty (250) families; while the carpet was being laid, one of the congregation, who has always showed a deep interest in the parish, ordered the pews to be repaired and varnished at his individual expense.

"About the time when the above improvements were completed, Mr. and Mrs. Levin placed a fine memorial window on the east side of the Church—subject 'The Resurrection Angel,' which adds much to the beauty of the Church.

"Just before Easter 1906—a handsome solid silver Communion Service, consisting of five pieces, was presented by one of the classes of the Sunday School. This gift resulted from hard labor on their part for several years.

"About the same time a family, whose interest in the Parish has been shown in many ways, presented three new collection plates. These were much needed; for the growth of the congregation made six plates necessary instead of three, which had hitherto been sufficient.

"In the Autumn of 1905, Miss Mary Clark, a devoted friend of the Church, contributed five hundred dollars ($500.00) as the beginning of a fund for a new organ to be placed on the east of the chancel, and to provide stalls to be placed in front of the communion rail for a vested choir. This it was thought, almost unanimously, by clergy, vestry and people, would increase the attractiveness of the services.

"It was estimated that this improvement would cost about four thousand dollars ($4000.00). In addition to which it was found that about one hundred and sixty dollars ($160.00) would be required to pay for clergy and choir stalls. By the middle of April 1906, the whole amount ($4160.00) was subscribed. The clergy and choir stalls were the contribution of Mr. Edward Powell, who furnished the lumber, and of Mr. George Lucas, who had them made at his factory free of cost.

"The console was presented by the children of Mr. and Mrs. William Alexander Millar, as a memorial to their deceased father, who was, at one time, the rector's warden of the Church.

"The organ is now in use and praise only is heard of the quality and volume of its tone, and of the increased attractiveness which its golden pipes have added to the chancel."

While this work was in full activity in January, 1908, Mr. Nelms was invited by Bishop Satterlee to become Rector of the Church of the Ascension, the Pro-Cathedral of the Diocese of Washington. With genuine sorrow, he resigned from St. Matthew's, and commenced service in the Capital city. For thirteen years, he was rector at the Pro-Cathedral and then with broken health, he resigned to accept a smaller charge at Woodside, Maryland. He died, October 16th, 1924, literally in the harness. Of all the activities of his varied life, his first ministry was closest to his heart, and its friendships, which were many and intimate, endured to the end.

With the resignation of Mr. Nelms, his colleague, Dr. Falkner, also retired from the ministry of the Church. After mature deliberation, a unanimous call was extended to Rev. Dr. Charles Campbell Pierce, who in March, 1908, became the Thirteenth Rector of St. Matthew's. The facts of his life and the record of his service are fully presented in the next chapter, where the Memorial Address, at the dedication of the Pierce Window, is given in full. For the purposes of this

EDWARD H. BONSALL

Vestryman from 1885

Rector's Warden from 1898

chapter, it suffices to state that his rectorship of ten years was characterized with prosperity and progress. With the increase in the income of the Church, and the development of the Endowment Fund, the financial burdens became light, and the real work of the Church received increased attention. In 1912, the Accounting Warden reported to the Diocese, "During the year the rectory mortgage has been cancelled and ALL PROPERTY IS NOW FREE from mortgage indebtedness." It is singularly appropriate that this report should have been made by James H. M. Hayes, who was then Accounting Warden, and whose life was beautiful in its fidelity to the Church.

Dr. Pierce was assisted, at various times, by Henry C. Craner, Rev. Stanley R. West, Rev. Charles A. Rantz, Rev. William McClelland and Rev. Herbert M. Peck. During his rectorship, property was purchased at 1734 Stiles Street to the north of the Parish House, for use as a Guild Hall and Club House; a new organ of excellent tone and construction was purchased and installed; the chancel was beautified and redecorated; and many memorials were erected. The plant of the Church was placed and maintained in absolutely first-class condition. From the estate of Mary A. Clark, a loyal member of the Church, approximately $20,000.00 was received for the Endowment Fund, and gradually, with united effort, the income overtook the expenditures, and the floating debt was extinguished.

When America entered the World War, Dr. Pierce was called to the colors, and was at once granted leave of absence by the Vestry. During his absence, Rev. Royden Keith Yerkes, of the Faculty of the Divinity School, was in charge of the Church, and his service continued until Armistice Day, 1918, when Dr. Pierce wrote from Tours resigning as Rector, in order to be

free to continue abroad the work of the Graves Registration Service, which he had organized. His resignation was accepted, but he was at once elected Rector Emeritus, and this relationship with the Parish was maintained, until his sudden and lamented death in France, May 21st, 1921.

During the eleven months after Dr. Pierce's resignation, the parish in common with the American world, was passing through a period of reconstruction. Dr. Yerkes continued in charge of the services, but with no rector, the parochial work suffered, and only the excellence of the lay support of the various church associations prevented disintegration. Eventually, a call was extended to Rev. Charles W. Clash of Wilmington, Delaware, but he had just accepted the rectorship of his home parish, Immanuel Church, Wilmington, and hence declined. In October, 1919, Rev. Clarence Herbert Reese was unanimously elected Rector, and with his acceptance, the Fourteenth Rectorship of St. Matthew's commenced.

Mr. Reese was at that time thirty-seven years of age, and had already had a career which reads like a romance. He was born at Gwynnbrook, Maryland, January 14th, 1882, upon his father's farm. His mother was an accomplished musican and linguist, and maintained a school-room in the old farm-house, where more than twenty children, including her son, received their early education. After graduation from his mother's school, young Reese, who had already determined upon the Christian Ministry, studied stenography, and worked as a typist in various business houses and in the government service, winning successive promotions until he became private secretary to Hon. Frank Peirce, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Washington. After one year in this important position, he resigned to commence studies at

REV. CLARENCE HERBERT REESE
Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville
From 1919—

the Virginia Theological Seminary, where it is said there had never been but one other student whose general education had been received entirely from his own Mother. In 1911, he was graduated with high honors, and the degree, Bachelor of Divinity.

In June, 1911, he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Harding, and at once became Assistant at Trinity Church, Washington. Later, he was Assistant at St. Thomas', Washington, and Rector of Trinity Church, Victoria, Texas, where his ministry was characterized by leadership in various charitable and civic enterprises. In 1916, the Diocese of West Texas elected him as one of the clerical deputies to the General Convention.

When America entered the World War, he tried to enlist as a private, but was rejected on account of defective eye-sight. He then volunteered as a Chaplain and, through the recommendation of Bishop Harding and Dr. Pierce, who was then in the government service, he received his commission, and was assigned to service at San Antonio, Texas, with the 360th Infantry, 90th Division. In June, 1918, he went overseas with his outfit, and took part in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns, being both gassed and wounded, and also promoted to Division Chaplain. He served several months with the Army of Occupation in the Rhine Valley, and was recommended by Gen. Henry T. Allen, his Division Commander, for promotion in the strongest possible terms.*

*His army citation was as follows:

Chaplain Clarence H. Reese, Division Chaplain.

"This officer, during the St. Mihiel Meuse-Argonne operations, September 12th to November 11th, 1918, was tireless and indefatigable in carrying out his work of co-ordinating the regimental chaplains and supervising the burial of the dead. He was not contented with carrying on his work in the comparatively safe zones in the rear, but pushed up to the front and worked on numerous occasions under heavy artillery and machine gun fire, with an utter disregard of his personal safety."

In June, 1919, he returned from the Army, and was at once invited by Mr. Nelms to assist him in the Church of the Ascension, Washington. While engaged in this work, he received and accepted the call to St. Matthew's, where two of his warm friends, Mr. Nelms and Dr. Pierce, had been his predecessors.

During the six years of this rectorship, which have elapsed, the parish has grown in power and real usefulness. For almost three years, St. Matthew's had been practically without a rector, and in that time, a World War had been fought and won, society was in restless confusion, a great change in the environing neighborhood had taken place, and many workers had removed. Mr. Reese proceeded to eliminate two hundred and fifty names from the communicant list, and then started in to re-build. The characteristics of his ministry are friendship and service. When children removed to a distance from the Sunday School, he took his Ford Sedan regularly and brought them. When a crippled man found difficulty in reporting for his employment, his rector called for him every working day for months and took him to work. Old Parishioners and the sick have found in him a true friend, whose joy it is to find means for lightening their burden.

He has been a true pastor to his flock, tireless, capable, kind and friendly. In order to illustrate the diversity of his day's employment, a copy of the rector's diary showing the services in Easter Week, 1925, and a July day of the same year are hereto appended, in the confident hope that it will explain his success at St. Matthew's more eloquently than any panegyric.*

*SERVICES AND MEETINGS

EASTER WEEK, 1925

Easter Day, 8 A. M., Holy Communion—attendance, 128.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion—attendance, 552.
7.45 P. M., Carol Service—attendance, 352.

Monday, 11 to 5 P. M., Woman's Guild.
Three private Communion Services.
8 P. M. Rehearsal for Sunday School Minstrel Show.
Tuesday, 3 P. M. Woman's Auxiliary.
Three private Communions.
8 P. M. Boys' Basketball.
8 P. M. Dramatic Club.
Wednesday, Two Private Communion Services.
8 P. M. Rehearsal by "As You Like It Club."
Thursday, 8 P. M. Meeting of the Daughters of the King.
8 P. M. Meeting of Branch No. 2 of the Brotherhood St. Andrew.
Two Private Communion Services.
Friday, 4 P. M. Meeting of Candidates of the Girls' Friendly Society.
5.20 P. M. Devotional Service of Candidates.
6.30 P. M. Supper for G. F. S. working girls.
8 P. M. Devotional service for members of the G. F. S.
8 P. M. Choir Practice.
8.30 P. M. G. F. S. Classes in Music, Basketball, Basket making, Art needlework, Current Literature, etc.
Saturday, Two Private Communion Services.
4 P. M. Sunday School rehearsal for Minstrel Show.

RECTOR'S DIARY—July 27, 1925.

7.10 to 8.30 A. M. Arose; read morning newspaper; exercised in back-yard; shaved, dressed, had morning devotions with Mrs. Reese and ate breakfast.

8.30 to 10.30 A. M. Had conference with old gentleman in need of help. Gave him $25.00. Took Altar Flowers out to sick woman. Made trip down town in car. Called on sick woman. Had conference with a man from Glenside who wanted to be recommended for a certain position. Opened mail, wrote four letters, attended to several telephone calls and made several calls on the telephone.

10.30 to 12.40 Noon. Carried typewriter around the Church and wrote descriptions of all memorials with quotations and inscriptions.

12.40 to 1.10 P. M. Played on cornet and piano and ate dinner.

1.10 to 2 P. M. Took old gentleman and his wife from North Philadelphia to beyond Collingdale, with cooking utensils, crockery, pillows, etc., to an old farm house where they will get country air, food and sunshine for a few weeks.

2 to 4.30 P. M. Made call in Lansdowne. Made five calls in West Philadelphia. Called on Corinthian Ave. Called on Windsor Sq.

4.30 to 5.30 P. M. Made list of memorials in Sunday School Auditorium and Primary Department.

5.30 to 7 P. M. Called on sick man in St. Joseph's Hospital. Called on Mrs. Ware and wished her Godspeed on her trip to California. Called on sick woman on 18th Street. Made social call on North 20th St. Corrected some addresses on the Church records.

7 to 10 P. M. Supper, baptised two children and called on two Vestrymen.

10 to 11 P. M. Evening newspaper, bath, devotions, "taps."

That this service, so self-sacrificing and brotherly in its spirit, and far more eloquent in its presentation of the Christian life than any sermon, may be long-continued, is the sincere hope of the parish.

This Chapter, with admitted inadequacies in its treatment of the many notable workers of the parish, is concluded with the following paragraphs, written by Dr. Falkner shortly before his death, when he had seen and welcomed the new life and vigour which has characterized the last twenty years:

"Spirituality has always marked the life of St. Matthew's Church. It has never been disturbed by feuds, and love without dissimulation has ever been the distinguishing mark of its people. There are, however, evidences that in recent years its spiritual life has kept step with its material prosperity. This is proved by the enthusiastic support which the people have given to the plans which its clergy and officers have suggested for the common good; by the increased regularity of attendance at the services; by the crowding at the Table of our Lord when the Holy Communion has been administered, and by the earnest desire of the congregation to take a share in the parish activities.

"As the people of St. Matthew's Church ponder over its history—written on the preceding pages; as they call to mind the many able and devout clergymen whom God sent in past years to minister to them; as they read the names of devoted men and women, who once worked for and with God in their parish, but who are now waiting in Paradise for those who are succeeding them in their labor; and as they consider the present prosperity of their beloved Church—surely they cannot but see that the Divine blessing has ever rested upon it, and say 'Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.' May they heartily thank Him that they are members of its congregation and may St. Matthew's Church be to each one of them, 'None other but the house of God and the gate of Heaven.'"

HON. ABRAHAM M. BEITLER
Member of Vestry, from 1908

CHAPTER VII

MEMORIALS

FROM the early days of the Parish, the good-will of the people has been manifested by gifts to be used in beautifying the Church. Reference has already been made to the cushion for the Bible presented on the opening Sunday; and the Communion Service presented by Mr. Douglass.

Since the inauguration of the ministry of Mr. Forsyth, however, there has been a great increase in the number and value of such gifts, which have generally taken the form of memorials. In so far as the sentiment which prompted these gifts can be said to have had a pioneer, due credit must be given to Ella A. McCarthy, a faithful and effective teacher in the Sunday School, and a leader among the young people, especially in missionary activities. With her class assisting, she started a fund, which was several years in the making, for a new Pulpit, and by collections, entertainments, fairs and self-denial, this fund increased until, in 1894, it was adequate for the purpose. Her success suggested to Mr. Forsyth the necessity for improving the interior of the Church, and he interested Mr. William H. Francis in the project, who in the same year offered the lectern, two chairs and stalls and credence bracket, in general harmony with the appearance of the new pulpit.*

These improvements were so favorably received that Mr. Marshall then suggested the use of the large windows in the Church as memorials, and gave the

* The original pulpit and lectern, which had been in use since 1858, were presented to Rev. W. A. R. Goodwin, and were installed in St. John's Church, Petersburg, Virginia.

first with the subject, "St. John the Evangelist", in memory of his Mother. During the past thirty years, there has been scarcely a year that has not been marked by some gift, for the beautification either of the Church or the parish-building, which has added to the dignity and effectiveness of worship.

A complete list of the memorials upon which an inscription has been placed, follows:

1. Window; Subject, "The Good Shepherd." Inscription, "In loving memory of Isidor Levin, Feb'y 5, 1850-Oct. 30, 1915."
2. Window; Subject, "David." Inscription, "In Memoriam Harry Edward Powell, 1891–1907. Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."
3. Window; Subject, "The Great Teacher." Inscription, "In memory of Ella Augusta McCarthy. Entered into rest Sunday, October 23, 1898."
4. Window; Subject, "The Angel's Greeting to the Roman Centurion Cornelius." Inscription, at the top, "Thy prayers and thine alms are come up for a memorial before God." Inscription, at bottom, "In loving memory of Charles Campbell Pierce, D. D., Rector of this Parish 1908–1920." Beneath the window there is a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription, "Rev. Charles Campbell Pierce, D. D., Chaplain U. S. Army 1882 to 1908. Retired with rank of Major. Recalled to active service 1917, as Commander of Graves Registration Service during the World War, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Awarded Distinguished Service Medal U. S. A. Made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by French Government. Died in service, May 16, 1921."
5. Window; Subject, "The Angel of the Resurrection." Inscription, "He is risen. To the glory of God and in loving memory of Mary Levin, this window was dedicated June 4, 1905."
6. Window; Subject, "The Calling of Matthew." Inscription, "Follow me: And he arose and followed Him." Just under this first inscription, "In loving memory of Rev. Robert Wright Forsyth, D. D., sometime Rector of this Church."

7. Window; Subject, "The Recording Angel." Inscription, "Erected by Clarissa Huhn, In loving memory of her parents, George Huhn, M.D., Surgeon U. S. Vols., and Clarissa Huhn."
8. Window; Subject, "The Rock of Ages." Inscription, "For they drank of that Spiritual Rock that followed them, and that rock was Christ. 1 Cor. 10.4." Below this first inscription, "George H. Sealey 1820–1886. Adaline A. Sealey 1821–1886."
9. Window; Subject, "St. John the Evangelist." First inscription, "Write, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth."
   Second inscription, "I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in truth. Third Epistle of St. John, 4th verse." Third inscription, "In memory of Anna Reynolds Marshall. 1778–1848."
10. Window; Subject, "Christ knocking at the door." Inscription, "In Memoriam Eliza Robinson Marshall, 1820-1893."
11. Window; Subject, "Christ blessing little children." Inscription, "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not. Mark 10.14." (No further inscription). Memorial to Anne Argue D'Olier.
12. Life-size oil painting of The Last Supper. Tablet on wall at West end of Chancel bears following inscription, "To the Glory of God and as a loving testimonial and memorial the reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's painting, 'The Last Supper' is placed in this chancel. The figure of the Saviour is a testimonial of love and reverence for the life and work of the Rev. John B. Falkner D. D., sometime Rector of this Parish: the figures of the Apostles are in loving memory of the following:

    St. Bartholomew: Anna Ruth Miller
    St. James The Less: Jacob Brandstetter
    St. Andrew: John R. Hayes
    St. Peter: Thomas E. Gaskill
    St. John: Walter S. Phillips
    St. James: James B. Cunningham
    St. Thomas: George Thomas Nelms
    St. Philip: Anne A. D'Olier

St. Matthew: Margaret Storey
St. Thaddeus: Katie M. Entwisle
St. Simon Zelotes: E. Thomas Hannam.
The reproduction is the work of James B. Sword, a member of this Parish."

13. Organ Console. Inscription, "To the Glory of God and in loving memory of William Alexander Millar, Sometime Rector's Warden of this Church, and of Margaret Baugh, his wife. This console is erected by their children, 1906."
14. Floor tiling in Church and Chancel. The East aisle has in the tiling a tablet bearing the following inscription, "In memory of George D. Melloy and Miriam G. Melloy 1917."
15. Hymn boards. Plates on East and West boards bear identical inscription, "To The Glory of God. In Memoriam Isaac Elliott, Belle Elliott Hickey, Isabella Elliott, Harrison Hickey, Daniel E. Perez. 1903."
16. Cross on Lord's Table. Inscription, "In Memoriam Horace Everett, September 12th, 1908."
17. Credence Table. Inscription, "A Thank Offering 1909. Harvey E. Meck."
18. Litany Desk. Inscription, "Dedicated June 15th, 1913. In Memoriam Elizabeth Harriet Harvey."
19. Tablet on second pillar from the front, West Side of Church. Inscription, "Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania. Lex Regit Arma Tuentur. (Coat of Arms) Edward Augustus Landell, First Lieut. 119 Penna. Infantry. Aug. 22, 1862. Captain Jan. 2, 1863. Major June 9, 1865. Honorably mustered out June 19, 1865. Brevet. Major U. S. V. Dec. 5, 1864, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Winchester, Va., and for his habitual good conduct and deportment on all the battlefields of the campaign before Richmond, Va. Lieut. Colonel April 6, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg and at the Battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va. Born Sept. 15, 1832, at Phila. Died Oct. 11, 1915, Phila. Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States."
20. Entrance Gate. Inscription, "Joanna L. Goodrich, Memorial 1923."

CHOIR OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH

1925

21. Flower Vases. Inscription, "To the Glory of God and in loving memory of our Grandson, Harry Edward Powell, August 1st, 1891–February 16th, 1907."
22. Alms basin. Inscription on face, "To the Glory of God." Inscription on back, "In Memory of Benjamin and Sarah Randall and Annie Randall."
23. Communion Silver. The two flagons, two chalices, the large paten, the auxiliary paten and silver spoon were presented to St. Matthew's P. E. Church by Class No. 25 of the Sunday School, Mrs. Mary E. Phillips, Teacher.
    One of the flagons bears the inscription, "In memory of Walter S. Phillips Easter 1909."
    The ciborium bears the inscription, "To the Glory of God and in Loving Memory of Lilian Gilchrist Borrowes."
24. Altar in Lecture Hall. Inscription, "In Memoriam, Samuel A. Kensil."
25. Font. Inscription on cover, "In Memoriam, Catharine Thompson and Solomon Thompson." Inscription on bevelled edge, "In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost." Inscription on base, "Presented by the Bible Class of Anne E. Tunnelle."

IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

1. Picture. "The Return from Calvary." Inscription, "In Memory of Mary L. Bonfield."
2. Picture. "The Resurrection Morn." Inscription, "In Memory of Kate Reifsnyder."
3. Picture. "Christ knocking at the door." Inscription, "In Memory of Samuel H. Elliott."
4. Picture. "Sir Galahad." Inscription, "To the Glory of God and in Loving Memory of our Brother, Harry Edward Powell. August first, 1891–February sixteenth, 1907. 'My Strength is as the strength of Ten, Because my Heart is Pure.' Sir Galahad."
5. Picture. "The Door of the Fold." Inscription, "In Memory of Emma M. Foulke."
6. Picture. "The Good Shepherd." Inscription, "In Memory of Helen Arrison Ireland, 1895–1912."
7. Picture. "The Millennium." Inscription, "In Memoriam, Christina Catherine Thorn Bullock. 1897–1910."

8. Picture. "Hoffman's The Boy Jesus." Inscription, "In Memoriam G. Morris Entwisle. March 1893 to Feb. 1910."
9. Picture. "Christ blessing the little children." Inscription, "In Memory of Anne Argue D'Olier. 1904."
10. Picture. "Pilate's Appeal for Christ in the Prætorium." Inscription, "To Thomas Perrins, Esq., with John S. Actain's compliments. Frank O. Zesinger, with Mrs. Thomas Perrin's compliments."
11. Picture. "Christ with Mary and Martha." Inscription, "Presented by Class 23, Easter 1912."
12. Hymn board. Inscription, "In Memoriam Helen A. Ireland, Kate Reifsnyder. A duplicate board on the other side of the platform bears this inscription, "In Memoriam Jan. 8th, 1913."
13. Prayer desk. Inscription, "Presented to Saint Matthew's Sunday School by Class 41. 1894."

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT

14. Picture. "And a Little Child Shall Lead Them." Inscription, "In Memory of Agnes Elizabeth Smith. 1882–1890."
15. Picture. "Jesus as a small child." Inscription, "Presented by Mr. and Mrs. Earle to St. Matthew's Infant Class in loving remembrance of their little Son, Arthur, called to his Heavenly Home June 2nd, 1899, aged 10 Years."
16. Picture. Flowers and the quotation, "The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil." Inscription on plate at bottom, "In Memory of Anne Argue D'Olier. 1904."

This is not a complete list of the gifts to the Parish, but only of those which are memorials upon which a permanent inscription has been placed. Thus in 1906, the new clergy and choir stalls were made by George E. Lucas at his factory from black walnut wood donated by Edward Powell. Gifts to the Church, to be used in the service, are evidences of the outpouring of grateful hearts, and St. Matthew's has abundant proof of the existence of such a spirit among its people.

REV. DR. CHARLES CAMPBELL PIERCE
Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Francisville
1908 to 1918

One of the most interesting services ever held in the Church was on Sunday morning, October 8th, 1922, when the "Charles Campbell Pierce Memorial Window" was formally dedicated. The Church was crowded with friends and former parishioners; the Army and Navy of the United States were represented; a tribute to Dr. Pierce's work in the army, prepared by General John J. Pershing was read by Colonel Edward Carpenter, Chief of Staff, 79th Division, as follows:

SEPT. 25, 1922.

REV. C. HERBERT REESE, B. D.
No. 1731 Girard Ave.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

MY DEAR DR. REESE:—

Your letter of September 14, 1922, inviting me to be present at St. Matthew's Church, on October 8th next for the unveiling of the window in memory of Dr. Pierce, is received. I regret, very much, the demands on my time will not permit me to be present, as it would afford me great pleasure to participate in this ceremony, in honor of an officer whom I always held in high esteem.

Referring to your request for a brief tribute to the work and character of Dr. Pierce, I feel that I can add little to what is contained in a letter I addressed to him as Chief, Graves Registration Service, A. E. F., while in France, on March 29, 1919, a copy of which I enclose.

After his return from France, Colonel Pierce continued his humanitarian work, by effecting an organization here, to handle the return to former homes, for burial, of those remains of our hero dead requested by relatives.

In connection with this duty, he returned to France to coordinate the work of the Graves Registration Service, in Europe, with that set up in this country, and to study and report upon the location, arrangement and ornamentation of the permanent cemeteries into which were to be gathered the remains of those whose relatives so preferred. It was while on this journey of service for our soldier dead and their loved

ones, that he died at Tours, France, May 16, 1921. He died, as I am sure he would have chosen, in the service which was very dear to him.

I shall be glad if you can arrange with General Price to read the enclosure and foregoing remarks as my representative, and as a tribute to Colonel Pierce.

Please accept my thanks for your good wishes and commendation which are highly appreciated. I am returning, herewith, the letter of Mr. Bonsall.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN J. PERSHING
General of the Armies,
Chief of Staff.

(COPY)

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
Office of the Commander-in-Chief.

FRANCE, March 28, 1919.

LIEUT. COLONEL CHARLES C. PIERCE, Q. M. CORPS,
Chief, Graves Registration Service,
American Expeditionary Forces.

MY DEAR COLONEL:

It is a pleasure for me to express my thanks and the thanks of the officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces to you and your personnel for the efficient work of the Graves Registration Service throughout the war.

You arrived in France, a lone advance agent of a branch of service which had still to be organized and which war's exigencies and hazards made imperative. You and your first handful of workers labored to the utmost and finally achieved an organization worthy of the highest praise.

On every battlefield where Americans were engaged, and having made the supreme sacrifice were laid to their final rest, the results of your Service were seen.

Your personnel toiled, often exposed to the same dangers as front line troops, and performed their duties there diligently,

PIERCE MEMORIAL WINDOW

Dedicated October 8, 1922.

conscientiously. The liaison they maintained with our Allies was admirable.

The consecrated service you rendered to the kinfolk of our soldiers in conveying information and allaying undue anxiety and fears, the part you played in acting as personal representatives for thousands of soldiers' relatives, meets not only with the appreciation of the entire American Expeditionary Forces, but the gratitude of the American People.

A work, so comprehensive in its scope, yet characterized by an humanitarianism that is indeed laudable, stands forth in bold relief as a labor of duty and sympathy that will be a credit to our country forever.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING.

As the Dedicatory Address, by Franklin Spencer Edmonds, was a review of the life and work of the Thirteenth Rector of St. Matthew's, it is here printed in full.

ADDRESS AT DEDICATION OF MEMORIAL
TO
COLONEL CHARLES CAMPBELL PIERCE
IN ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH
PHILADELPHIA

We have assembled to pay a grateful and loving tribute to the memory of a patriotic Christian gentleman, who was for many years our friend, our pastor, and our leader, and to render hearty thanks to Almighty God for the good example of this, His Servant, who, having finished his course in faith, now rests from his labors. It is an occasion of deep and abiding pride, and of both rejoicing and sorrow. Of pride, because of our gratification at the record of high usefulness and distinguished service which marked Colonel Pierce's career; of rejoicing, because it was a completed record,

and we know that he would have been the first to say that when the soldier's work is done, then give him peace; of sorrow, because no matter how welcome death may be to those who pass on to re-join their loved ones in the world beyond, yet nevertheless, it must always be a profound shock and an overwhelming loss, to those who survive.

Charles Campbell Pierce was a representative of the sturdy Scotch-Irish stock which has given to America some of its foremost citizens. Eighty years ago, in that ancient district of Philadelphia which is still called Northern Liberties, his father, the elder Charles Campbell Pierce, established himself in business as a shoe-merchant. After a few years, he removed to Salem, New Jersey, where he continued in the same business for over forty years. Seven sturdy sons were born in this household, the oldest having been born in Philadelphia and the others in Salem. The seventh son, the fulfilment of the sacred number of the Hebrew ritual, was Charles Campbell Pierce, Jr., born February 6, 1858.

It was a typical American household in which this future leader of men received his early training; the simple life, with a strong emphasis upon the Christian character, and a fundamental Americanism. Two of those sons afterwards became Ministers of the Gospel; three, in one capacity or another, have been connected with the Armies of the United States. When Charles was seven years old, his oldest brother returned from a notable service in the Army of the Potomac, where he had been "under fire," the supreme test of the soldier, for eighty-five times. A paternal uncle, long resident in Georgia, had served in the Confederate armies, and had also attained to the grade of Colonel. With the usual vigorous and stimulating life of a small country

INTERIOR OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, FRANCISVILLE

town, in a household where self-sacrifice was a necessity, and industry a common-place, with the public schools for training, and family chores as a necessary duty, his early training was acquired. No better training for character has ever been devised, and it produces strong men in times of crises.

At the age of seventeen, the youthful Pierce left Salem in search of a higher training than his native town could provide. After a course at the New Jersey State Normal School, and a brief experience as a teacher at Pennsgrove, he matriculated at Illinois Wesleyan University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1877, when but nineteen years old, he was licensed to preach by the Baptist Church in his native town. He entered Crozier Theological Seminary in 1879, but before graduation, he was called to the Pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Jacksonville, Illinois, with the privilege of completing his theological course at Shurtleff College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in June, 1880, and was formally ordained July 7th, 1880, when he was twenty-two years and five months old.

During his first pastorate, which lasted for four years, he commenced his long and intimate association with the American Army by serving as Chaplain for the 9th U. S. Cavalry, which was then stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. The development of his career fulfilled the early promise of his youth. From 1884 to 1886, he was Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lincoln, Nebraska, and also Chaplain of the State Senate. From 1886 to 1888, he was Pastor of the Third Baptist Church of Germantown, and later, on the initiative of some of the members of his congregation and at his own strong desire, he was commissioned Post Chaplain of the U. S. Army, and served for three years at Fort

Supply, Indian Territory, four years at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and three years at Fort Apache, Arizona.

While at Fort Leavenworth, he formed a strong and abiding friendship with the Rt. Rev. Elisha S. Thomas, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Kansas, the father of Rt. Rev. Nathaniel S. Thomas, long a Rector of this Diocese and now Bishop of Wyoming. The friendship of this venerable father of the Church led Doctor Pierce to a re-examination of the fundamentals of his faith, as a result of which, in 1894, he was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, he was ordered to the Philippine Islands, where he first became identified with that branch of the service in which his record is without a peer. It was the first experience in our national history for a half century where an American Army was to serve on a foreign shore; and as a tribute to those who might die in the service, Dr. Pierce organized and for two years directed the system of identification of the dead, thus making it possible for the Island Warfare to close without a single instance of "unidentified dead." He became our first resident clergyman in Manila. He co-operated with our Administrators, not only in the difficult civil problems in the establishment of a new government, but also in maintaining the morale of an American Army in a strange and difficult environment. In recognition of this record, he was unanimously elected by our House of Bishops as the First Missionary Bishop of the Philippine Islands, a well-merited honor which ill health compelled him to decline.

When he returned to the United States, in 1900, General Thomas B. Barry, Chief of Staff of the American Army in the Philippines, wrote him as follows:

"In returning to the United States under recent orders, granting you sick leave of absence, I desire to express my appreciation of the great work you have done, not only for the regiment to which you were attached, but to every regiment, regular or volunteer, of this command since its organization in the early days of 1898. From the time hostilities first began you have had charge of the identification, preparation for and the burial of the dead, especially of those killed in action and sent in from the firing line, at times very distant from Manila. The conscientious discharge of this duty, in every aspect of it, brought about a result unparalleled in the history of warfare, *i. e.*, no unidentified dead. Considering the nature of the terrain and the kind of warfare generally conducted in these islands the result is simply remarkable and is due entirely to your own unaided efforts. The old 18th Army Corps and the troops now attached to this division, about 70,000 in all, owe you a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid and which entitles you to any recognition our country may see fit to bestow upon you. Personally, I regret exceedingly that the condition of your health, due to your distinguished services and untiring labors in the interest of this command, compels your leaving to seek rest and recuperation which can only be obtained through a long tour of duty in the United States."

Upon his return to America, Chaplain Pierce was assigned to the 11th Cavalry, and later to the Artillery Corps. In 1904, he was promoted to the grade of Major, then the highest rating for a Chaplain, "as worthy of special distinction for exceptional efficiency." For two years, he was stationed in Cuba, and later in Washington, where he inaugurated the monumental Sunday Afternoon Services at the great natural amphitheatre of St. Albans, by the Peace Cross which commemorated the conclusion of the Spanish War, near the site of the great Cathedral now in process of erection.

In 1908, after twenty years' continuous service as an Army Chaplain, in which he had brought distinction and honor to that service, he was retired, with the rank of

Major, for physical disability. Then came the opportunity of this Parish, which brought about the longest pastorate of his career and the crowning service of his life.

"St. Matthew's Church, Francisville" is a parish of a notable past, an honorable and useful present, and an auspicious future. For almost a century, it has sent forth, week by week, its message of truth, inspiration and service. Starting as the village Church for the Community of Francisville, it has become enveloped in the life of a great city, but while environment and people may change, the message of the Church is unchanging and eternal. Especially strong has always been the note of Christian service. Thousands of people, scattered far and near, regard it as their Church home, and remember its ministrations with profound gratitude and deepest affection.

There are those before me now who can recall the service of the devout and scholarly Hare, whose son, later to become our first Bishop to the Dakotas, was ordained at this altar; the brilliant and eloquent Eccleston, long a leader in the counsels of the Church; the sagacious and learned Kellogg, pioneer of his generation in the great work of social reform; the gentle and spiritual-minded Falkner, who gave here the best of his youth and the serene wisdom of old age; the stately and dignified Hubbard, whose seeming austerity of manner could not conceal the affectionate heart of a child; Forsyth, the Christian gentleman, whose reading of the service was as the music of a heavenly choir; the ardent Nelms, fresh from success in another profession, with the enthusiasm of youth and the outlook of mature judgment. Men and women of St. Matthew's, we have been mightily blessed in the character of the leadership that has been given to us! All of these have served, each

in his day, and we are the better for their ministry; and all but one* have gone to the great beyond, and their good works do follow.

In May, 1908, this Parish unanimously called Chaplain Pierce to the Rectorship, and here he served for almost eleven years, until his resignation in December, 1918.

The memory of this ministry is too fresh to require much elaboration or comment at my hands. St. Matthew's is a parish of one thousand souls, with many hundreds more, living in some cases in other cities or the remote suburbs, who regard this as the Church of their loyalty. Moreover, it is a Parish of people who have never been content to allow the Church to play merely a perfunctory part in their lives. There are always the sick to visit, the poor and the distressed to comfort, the worried to counsel, the needy to help, and in addition to these duties of ministration, there are the many public and private services of the Church to be conducted, and the business of the Parish to be administered. I would like to emphasize a few of the characteristics of our late Rector that now come to my mind.

First: Is there a soul in this Parish that does not recall with pride the form of personal invitation to the Lord's Supper used by Doctor Pierce? This invitation was to whomever accepted the Fatherhood of God, and believed in the Lord Jesus Christ as his Redeemer and Saviour, without regard to the particular branch of the Christian Church to which he offered his allegiance. This broad and tolerant attitude toward sectarian differences was a constant note of a ministry whose first sermon as Rector was from the text, St. John XII, 32, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw *all men* unto me." It may be that a boyhood and a youth-

* Mr. Nelms died in October, 1924.

ful ministry in another branch of the Chirstian Church had given him a peculiar insight and sympathy with men of all varieties of Christian faith, and so prepared the way for a ministry of charity and reconciliation.

Second: He was a preacher of unusual gifts. A strong and melodious voice, a diction clear and forceful, a strong grasp of the fundamentals of the Christian message, an apt power of quotation especially illustrated in his use of simple and homely verse, all of these qualities, combined with the moral earnestness of the man, united to make him a strong and inspiring voice for righteousness. It is fortunate that some of his sermons survive in printed form. Shortly before coming to this Parish, he had published a number of the Sermons preached at the Peace Cross, under the apt title, "The Hunger of the Heart for Faith," and these sermons illustrate the quality of his work. There was nothing sensational about his method, nor any tinge of the theatrical in his delivery. He loved to select the great central themes of the spiritual life, Faith, Love, Service, the Resurrection, and draw from them some message of comfort and help.

Third: Dr. Pierce had unusual qualities as an Administrator and a strong insight into business methods. The Endowment Fund of this Parish, which now amounts to over Forty Thousand Dollars ($40,000.) is one of our monuments to his memory. He early recognized that the drift to the suburbs might draw away from the Parish some of those best able to help its financial needs, and so, with a ripe business judgment, he led in the payment of all debts upon the Church property and Rectory, in placing the property in the best of condition, and finally in building up the Endowment Fund, so as to insure perpetual provision for the maintenance of this work. It is true that he did not

accomplish this vast result alone. He was supported by a capable and efficient vestry, and by a happy and united people. But the work was done, and done well, and recognition for the leadership of the Rector should here be made.

Fourth: I cannot conclude this all-too-brief record of his ministry in St. Matthew's without directing attention to another phase. There may be Parishes where the people flock to hear the inspired words of an eloquent preacher, and are content with his public message, but this is not one. There may be Parishes where the people attend simply because they are attracted by the high-priced choir, or the elaborate organ, but again this is not one. Our people love to hear the message in simple language, and to sing the old Hymns and Chants that embody the religious experience of the English-speaking people. We love good sermons, and we have them; we are inspired and uplifted by beautiful music, and we have it; but most of all, we regard the Church as the place where publicly we unite with our friends to worship God, and we ask from our Rector a simple, reverent service that will remind us that "The Lord is in His Holy Temple," and we require that our Rector shall give us overwhelmingly of his friendship and personal sympathy, that he may show us the help and power of religion in the personal affairs of daily life. All of our Rectors, down to and including the present, have been the friends, loving, sympathetic, helpful, of their people, and in this quality Doctor Pierce was very great. While the condition of his health, never robust, prevented him from visiting as assiduously as would have been welcome, who is there among us that cannot recall the intimate conversations, the friendly advice, the personal sympathy, that made the Rector the friend to all. As I recall him, going in and

out among us, with a personal message and greeting for each, I rejoice that this beautiful memorial will keep his name and memory ever before the generations that are yet to come.

Through all the years of this earnest and devoted service, every one in the Parish knew that the love of the Rector for the Army of the United States was one of the absorbing loyalties of his life. His home was a centre for his army friends; the vacations that he spent at West Point as substitute Chaplain were balm to his heart. All of the patriotic organizations, but especially the neighboring Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Spanish American War Veterans were made welcome to this Church. Every public question appealed to his interest, but when the question concerned the army, there was a peculiar gleam to his eye, and a special fervor in his voice. We were proud of him as our connecting link with the great military service of the nation, and we rejoiced that when the distinguished Chaplain had been retired, St. Matthew's was to him as a haven of rest. So we were living and working together, happy and prosperous, when, five years ago, there came the call to arms.

This is not the place nor the time to review the part which our country was called upon to play in the World War. Without attempting to describe the preliminaries of that tremendous conflict, without attempting to impose responsibility or to analyze guilt, without considering the part of other nations, either our Allies or our Enemies, I will here state as my own profound conviction that in the participation of our nation, there never was a war in recorded history, in which one side was more fundamentally and eternally right, and the other side so fundamentally and eternally wrong. There could be no doubt as to the duty of a man, whose experi-

ence had given him a peculiar fitness for the work of the service, and whose heart and life since infancy had been devoted to loyal, self-sacrificing, patriotic, freedom-loving Americanism. Dr. Pierce, although in his sixtieth year, at once re-entered the service as a Chaplain, and was given an indefinite leave of absence by the vestry of St. Matthew's. With solemn pride and affectionate rejoicing, we returned him, once again, to the service of the nation.

There may be those who do not understand the importance of the Graves Registration Service, and its part in the work of a great army, but those who are assembled to-day will appreciate, I am sure, that this work is not only a solemn and sacred duty to the dead, it is also an inspiration to the living. The French and English Governments early recognized its importance, and placed it in charge of an officer with the grade of Brigadier-General. The American Army entrusted this work to Major Pierce, and after he had made a start with a small force, recruited to a very large extent, in this Parish, it gave him deserved advancement and larger facilities, until he became eventually Colonel in the Service and Chief of many hundreds of men. When a battle is over, and ground has been taken from the enemy, the first duty is to find the wounded and suffering and to hasten them to the Field Hospitals; then comes the last sad duty to the dead, whose bodies are hastily buried in temporary graves, marked with a temporary cross on which is nailed the soldiers' identification plate. Then the Graves Registration Service removes these bodies to a permanent resting place, completes its records and notifies the family. As the plans of this Service were developed, the bodies of our dead were removed to certain selected sites for permanent cemeteries, where the ground was acquired as

American soil, and where resting under the American flag, and guarded perpetually by their comrades of the American Army, the victorious soldier takes his well-earned rest. After the Armistice, certain of the graves were opened, and the bodies removed to America. All of this work was planned and supervised by Colonel Pierce.

I would like to direct attention to some of its aspects.

First: *Its Immensity.*

Total American Burials registered in Europe	77,690
Total Bodies returned to America or sent to relatives in foreign lands	46,836
Total Bodies now remaining in Europe	30,354

In the American cemeteries in Europe, the dead are located, as follows:

Oise-Aisne Cemetery	6,008
Aisne-Marne Cemetery	2,227
St. Mihiel Cemetery	4,130
Somme (American) Cemetery (Bony)	1,800
Flanders Field Cemetery	360
Meuse-Argonne (Romagne—125 acres—presented by the French Government)	13,961
Suresnes-American	1,494
Brookwood Cemetery, England	435

From every town and city of America, there go out aspirations and memories to these graves.

Second: The thoroughness of his work. Of all of the American dead, all but 1984, or but 2½ per cent., have been identified. It is estimated that less than one-third of the French dead have been identified; and yet the French were in their own country and our soldiers were in a strange land, where a novel language was spoken and hence where there were special difficulties in obtaining information.

Third: The quality of the work. The French, as a Nation, have profound respect for the dead. All

Saints' Day is one of the great National religious festivals, and the national temper requires reverence for those who have died in the Nation's service. Of the many new ideas suggested by the Americans, nothing has more impressed the French than the American care for the dead. Is there any spot on earth more hallowed to American hearts than Romagne? No American can gaze on the long, seemingly endless, line of crosses without a thrill of pride as he sees the name and command inscribed on each, and as he salutes the American Flag which waves over American soil, guarded by American Soldiers, he cannot but reflect that Romagne is our Arlington of the World War.

It was the practice of Chaplain Pierce to send a personal message to the families of the soldiers whose bodies were recovered,—a message filled with humanity and patriotism.

After the Armistice, his work was much increased, but without intermission, he continued his efforts. Writing in December, 1918, he said:

"I must remain here at my place of sombre duty until my mission is finished, or I shall have rendered the last full measure of devotion to my trust." * * "When I shall have finished there will be little of me left."

The prophecy was fulfilled. With the completion of the work came recognition,—D. S. M. from the government of the United States, Officer of the Legion of Honor from France; and then came the end. He died at Tours, May 21st, 1921, three weeks after the death of his devoted wife.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where Dr. Pierce served for several years, the Corps of Chaplains have erected a bronze tablet to commemorate his work. And the inscription finds an echo in our hearts to-day, as we honor the memory of our friend:—"He fought a good fight."

CHAPTER VIII

THE LIFE AND THE WORK

If the foregoing chapters have conveyed a picture of a vital and energetic church-community, under devoted leadership, increasing in power, friendship and loyalty, they have fulfilled their purpose. Some of the results of the century of effort merit special consideration which will be given in this chapter.

1. Candidates for Holy Orders—St. Matthew's has been blessed by the services of fourteen Rectors. Its records show that it has given directly seventeen clergymen to the Church, and there are at least three more, the sons of rectors, in whose training it has had a part.

The list of those whose credentials were formally approved by the vestry is as follows:

1. Benjamin J. Douglass.....deacon (1847) priest (1849)
2. Chandler Hare.....deacon (1861)
3. Charles F. Fisher.....deacon (1863) priest (1864)
4. Robert A. Edwards.....deacon (1865)
5. Thomas Burrowes.....priest (1866)
6. J. Houston Eccleston.....priest (1866)
7. Daniel G. Anderson.....holy orders (1868)
8. James Caird.....holy orders (1870)
9. Isaac L. Trowbridge.....holy orders (1870)
10. George C. Foley.....deacon (1874) priest (1875)
11. Marden D. Wilson.....deacon (1877) priest (1880)
12. John P. Hubbard, Jr.....holy orders (1887)
13. A. J. Arkin.....holy orders (1901)
14. Edward Horne Bonsall, Jr..holy orders (1909)
15. Charles Albert Rantz.....priest (1914)
16. William McClelland.....priest (1914)
17. Herbert Miller Peck.....deacon (1914)

CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE
1925

Of these seventeen names, seven commenced their work in the ministry, either as rector or assistants, at St. Matthew's. In so far as the record of their service is known, it has been characterized by a high degree of usefulness and unstinted service.

In addition, the fourth rector, Rev. Simon Wilmer, had a son, Rt. Rev. Joseph Pere Bell Wilmer, who in 1866 was consecrated Bishop of Louisiana; the sixth rector, Dr. Hare, had a son, Rt. Rev. William Hobart Hare, who in 1873 was consecrated Bishop of Niobrara, and later of South Dakota; his service is one of the outstanding "adventures in faith" in the history of the Church; the eleventh rector, Mr. Forsyth had a son, Rev. Warner Lewis Forsyth, who is now rector of Trinity Church, Alpena, Michigan.

Of those officially accredited to St. Matthew's, Mr. Hare was rector of St. Luke's, Lebanon; Mr. Edwards was the long time rector of St. Matthias, Philadelphia; Mr. Foley is the well-loved Professor of Systematic Divinity at the Philadelphia Divinity School; Mr. Wilson had an active and useful ministry on the Pacific Coast; Mr. Arkin has established St. George's, Richmond, and its Chapel, on a sound foundation,—a pioneer work which required devotion and insight to an unusual degree; Mr. Bonsall is Secretary of the Pennsylvania Sabbath-School Association, and is following in the footsteps of Nash and Piggot in an important pioneering work. The others have either completed their course in faith, or are now fulfilling their mission.

2. Baptisms and Confirmations—Any statistical test of the work of a church is from its nature unsatisfactory. In Old Testament days, when the kings began to number their people, they were condemned. Not in a spirit of pride, but merely as a report, the record of

baptisms and confirmations for each quarter-century is here presented, with the explanation that for the first quarter, the records are incomplete.

	Baptisms		Confirmations
	Adults	Children	
1840 to 1850.....	26	155	74
1851 to 1875.....	143	408	400
1876 to 1900.....	175	414	525
1901 to 1925.....	309	543	1088
Totals.....	653	1520	2087

Total Baptisms.....2173
Total Confirmations...2087

3. Churchmanship—St. Matthew's may fairly be regarded as an uncontroversial Church, in which the spirit of toleration and liberality predominates, based however upon clear and accurate teaching. For this spirit, the church owes gratitude to the impulse which was given to it by Dr. Hare. Sometimes there have been differences of opinion over some question of ritual or service, but even when in the heat of debate, neither side to the question has regarded the other side with bitterness, nor has either believed that the other would be eternally condemned because of its opinion. When people like one another, it is very hard to make a difference of opinion, over some question of practice or intellectual fact, cause any serious breach.

Historically, St. Matthew's would be classed as Low Church, probably because of the early influence of Dr. Hare in promoting simplicity with dignity in public

worship, and probably also because only a Low Church with broad sympathies could have established itself in a neighborhood where in the beginning there was not a single Episcopalian family. There are two interesting records in the vestry minutes which cast light on this topic.

In 1869, the Vestry adopted a resolution of sympathy with their brethren of the Northwest, "in their Evangelical movement in opposition to errors being introduced into our church." The occasion for this resolution is not known, but it probably refers to the troubles which preceded the resignation of Bishop Cummins and the formation of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Again, in 1913, when some eager souls advocated a change in the name of the Church to the "American Catholic Church," or a similar name, the Vestry unanimously adopted a resolution opposing the proposition.

With the exception of these resolutions, the minutes contain no reference to questions of controversy. There are several signs, however, that Mr. Hubbard's attitude in inviting a Baptist Clergyman to preach in his pulpit struck a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the people of St. Matthew's. Thus, when a neighboring church, Messiah Lutheran, was burnt to the ground, the Rector and Vestry united in an invitation to their stricken neighbors to use St. Matthew's for their worship and meetings until they had re-built. Again, the Church has always been ready to join with the neighboring Churches of other Christian bodies in joint services whenever occasion requires.

4. Democracy—When the second church was built in 1858, it was financed, in part, by pew-rentals; and for many years these rentals were the most stable portion of the annual revenue. For many years, there-

fore, only pew-holders voted at the annual election. In 1886, some of the members of the Parish Aid Society, which had been organized by Dr. Kellogg on a basis of contributions of ten cents per week, thought that inasmuch as they had contributed Three Dollars per year for two successive years, the qualification for voters as defined in the Charter, they also should vote at vestry elections. Eventually, a legal opinion was obtained from Richard C. McMurtrie, Esq., an eminent lawyer, to the effect that contributions to the Parish Aid Society were not contributions to the Church. This quieted the agitation, but it did not satisfy the people. Later, when the Envelope System was introduced, the Vestry decided that subscribers to this system to the extent of Three Dollars per year for two successive years could vote, as well as pew-holders.

Now, as a feature of the Centennial, pew-rents have been abolished, and the Church made absolutely free. This means that everyone, man or woman, who has contributed Three Dollars to the support of the Church for two successive years, is a voting member of the Corporation. Nothing can be more democratic,—nor could any other plan be approved as exemplifying the brotherhood which is essential in Christianity.

5. Continuity in Service—In one hundred and one years, St. Matthew's has had fourteen rectors, with an average term of seven years and three months. These are not long rectorships and it is probable that the work would have suffered materially from these changes, if it had not been for the continuity of the laity. As an illustration of long and faithful service, the following list is appended of fourteen laymen, each of whom has served the Parish for more than twenty years:

VESTRY OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH
1925

Albert T. Gardner, organist	from 1876	49	years
Samuel R. Marshall, Vestryman	1872 to 1913	41	"
Edward R. Stone "	1884 to 1925	41	"
Edward H. Bonsall "	from 1885	40	"
Alphonso B. Shubert "	1850 to 1888	38	"
John Overn "	1878 to 1916	38	"
George M. Stroud "	1840 to 1875	35	"
Henry D'Olier "	1888 to 1917	29	"
William W. Thomson "	1896 to 1925	29	"
Frank O. Zesinger "	from 1901	24	"
John Lambert, Jr. "	1843 to 1866	23	"
John Jay Gilroy "	1880 to 1902	22	"
Thomas Briggs "	1843 to 1865	22	"
William L. Taylor "	from 1904	21	"

In the list of Accounting Wardens, DeWitt C. Walsh, with a term of fourteen years, has the longest service; in the list of Secretaries of the Vestry, William W. Thomson, with twenty-five years, and John Jay Gilroy, with twenty years, lead; in the Sunday School Superintendents, Edmund B. McCarthy, with a term of eleven years, is first in service; and in the list of sextons, Frederick H. Simonds, with twenty-four years, and John Magrener, with fourteen years, are first.

Probably the most remarkable record is in the list of Rector's Wardens, where George M. Stroud, with thirty-five years, and Edward H. Bonsall, with twenty-seven years, have covered almost two-thirds of the century of the Parish.

In every one of the eighty-five years since 1840, either George M. Stroud or Samuel R. Marshall or Edward H. Bonsall, each of them a leader in his time and generation, has served in the vestry, thereby ensuring a complete understanding of parish problems and a reasonable continuity in administration.

6. Music—The first organist whose name is recorded in the minutes of the Vestry, was Cornelius L. DeGroot,

who was elected in 1842. It is probable that volunteers played the organ in the earlier years. Later, Lewis H. Redner, Charles H. Jarvis, John Graff, Charles Heber Clark and William G. Fischer and others gave faithful service, and gradually established a tradition in favor of congregational singing. In the early seventies, a quartette was organized, consisting of Joseph P. Mumford, A. C. Rembaugh, Anna Tunnelle and Kate Wandell, which sang from the gallery. With various changes, in personnel, the quartette continued, until, in Mr. Forsyth's administration, the choir was augmented and placed in the body of the Church.

The half-century service of Albert T. Gardner as Organist, Director of the Choir and leader of the music in the Sunday School, is probably without a parallel in the life of the Diocese. Mr. Gardner's account of his first engagement at St. Matthew's is as follows:

"In the Spring of 1876, when I had a temporary engagement at a German Lutheran Church on Girard Avenue, west of Twelfth Street, my dear Mother and I decided to take a walk on a certain Sunday night, and she and I wandered up Girard Avenue toward 18th Street. Just as we were passing St. Matthew's Church, I heard the singing and the deep pedal notes of the organ, which was then in the gallery. I at once said, 'Mother, let's go in and hear the Service.' So in we went and were ushered up toward the Chancel on the 18th Street side, and we were much impressed with the Service and the music.

"On our way home that night, I said, 'Mother, how I would like to be Organist at St. Matthew's.' She said, 'That would be splendid.'

"I was at that time still continuing my organ instruction under the direction of my old teacher, Prof. Alexander Bachman, who was then the Organist at the Church of the Atonement, 17th and Summer Streets. At my next lesson day at the Atonement, after I had finished my lesson, he remarked that he had a position for me, and to my great surprise, he said 'It is St. Matthew's, 18th and Girard Avenue.' You can

ORGANISTS OF THE CHURCH

CHARLES JARVIS

LEWIS H. REDNER

WILLIAM G. FISCHER

CHARLES HEBER CLARK

imagine the great joy I felt, and how I was overwhelmed at the great honor coming to me. At the end of three months, I was engaged permanently and have sojourned here ever since, my first Sunday being Palm Sunday, 1876."

By his excellent musical taste, his steadfast loyalty to the Church, and his personal friendship with its members, Mr. Gardner has won a distinguished and honorable place in its History.

Among some of the other eminent musicians, who have served in the choir at St. Matthew's may be mentioned Mrs. B. R. Hillman, Mrs. Virginia Gilroy Stone, Joseph Reinboth and Gordon Thomas.

7. Young Peoples' Activities—For many years, the life of the Parish centered around the Sunday School, and to a unique degree, the Sunday School has been the largest single factor in contributing to the upbuilding of the Church. For many years, it was a remarkable school in that the number of boys exceeded that of the girls. As late as 1902, the boys' side preponderated. This caused many inquiries to be made from other parishes as to the reason for the success of the boys' work.

One of the major factors was, undoubtedly, the maintenance of a large Men's Bible Class, which has now for thirty-one years, been taught by Mr. Bonsall. Another factor was the influence of the Parish Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, organized in 1893, which by the observance of the Rules of Prayer and Service has set a high standard for Christian work among men.

It was a great advantage to social life in the period after 1858, that the Church was poor financially. The result was, that every one felt the call to work. Entertainments, Fairs, Bazaars, Festivals, "Feast of Days" —follow each other in rapid succession, raising money for a new carpet, or a Sunday School picnic, or for a re-

duction of debt, or a memorial window. There was always something to work for, and some one willing to work. And through this work, there was developed friendship and loyalty. It is highly appropriate that the Centennial gives one night to a Historical Pageant, under the direction of Caroline S. Berger, as illustrative of the capacity of the Young People of this generation. Mrs. Berger is a member of a family that since 1883 has given nine Sunday School Teachers to St. Matthew's, and their loyal and effective service has been a potent factor in the present prosperity of the Church.

Among other agencies of the life of the Church may be mentioned:

(A) The Cradle Roll, founded about 1900 by Mrs. Emma S. S. Zesinger as "The Babies Branch of the Board of Missions," and continued by Miss Lourainia Vandegrift and Miss Lillie E. Lyndall.

(B) The Daughters of the King, probably organized about 1890. The list of active workers includes Shirley W. Coster, Hattie A. Oldham, Bertha Skinner, Caroline S. Berger, Florence Rowe, and Mrs. William L. Ralston.

(C) The Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions, originally started about 1898, by Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Bonsall and Miss Miriam Holden, who reported to the Woman's Guild, and then organized in 1905 as a separate branch, and now continued in full activity with two branches. In recent years, the Auxiliary has given to the United Offering over Five Hundred Dollars per year, more than the entire income of the Church in 1840.

(D) The Woman's Guild, organized in 1882 by Mrs. Hubbard and continued ever since as a vital, working force for parish and diocese, under the successive presidencies of Mrs. Winthrop D. Sheldon, Mrs. Wilmer W. Marshall, Mrs. Thomas Gaskill, Mrs. Edward

MAIN SCHOOL ROOM

1925

Powell, Mrs. I. Levin, Mrs. Charles C. Pierce, and Mrs. George J. Graff.

(E) Girls' Friendly Society, organized in 1904 with Beatrice Elliott, Josephine Jordan, Gertrude McBride, and Mrs. J. H. Nelms as the leaders and since continued with marked success.

(F) Women's Bible Class, probably started in 1860, and taught at various times by Miss Rebecca Stroud, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, Miss Miriam Holden, Mrs. Chipman, and since the merging with Class No. 33 of the Sunday School, by its present efficient teacher, Mrs. Rebecca Charlton Ware.

(G) Chancel Chapter, organized in 1892 by Mr. Forsyth, under the leadership of Ella A. McCarthy, Emily J. McCarthy, Miss Burwell, Miss Shreve, Miss Eberbach, Miss Hurlburt, and Mrs. Marshall in which work, the devotion and quiet efficiency of Mrs. George J. Graff has been an inspiration to the Parish.

(H) Boys' Work, in which, among the notable leaders, reference should be made to Thelwell R. Coggeshall, Henry D'Olier, Jr., James A. Sterrett, Samuel Goodman, Frank O. Zesinger, William Philpet, Robert S. Terhune, and John G. Horton. Sometimes this has taken the form of a Boys' Brigade (1894 and 1910), or a Junior Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, or a Boys' Gymnastic Club, or an Athletic and Social organization.

(I) Ushers' Association, in which reference should be made to the work of James H. Patterson, George Craner, and James A. Sterrett, the last of whom in 1912, completed twenty years of service as an Usher and was honored by a special resolution of the Vestry.

(J) Girl Scouts, Sun Flower Troop No. 48, organized in 1917 with Elsie Lea as Captain, Dorothy M. Borrowes, Lieutenant and Mary E. Canning, Mrs. Peck

and Anna Hayes Horton as sponsors. After a notable patriotic service, during the World War, the Troop was merged into the Girls' Friendly.

(K) Church Periodical Club, organized in 1912, and continued with a quiet and useful service since under the leadership of Gertrude McBride, Mary E. Canning, Alice Markland and Eva Magoun.

(L) Dramatic Club, organized in 1924 by members of the Sunday School classes, under the leadership of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Marsh. As a Centennial Memorial, it presents to the Church the "Nelms Memorial Pew."

(M) Young People's Association, which has been the great school for leadership in the Church, and in one form or another with few intermissions has had a continuous life since 1871. It would be impossible to name all of its leaders, except as they have been already named in connection with other branches of the service. One who joined in youth here records his hearty gratitude and appreciation for the good fellowship, the atmosphere of strenuous endeavor and the search after higher things, which has always characterized its life. Its present officers are Nathan Simpson, President, Elsie Lea, Vice-President, Edith Tripple, Secretary and Charles Lauer, Treasurer.

(N) Lay Readers—Laymen have always taken an active part in the devotional work of St. Matthew's and more than twenty of its members have been licensed from time to time to serve as lay-readers. The present lay-readers are Mr. Edward H. Bonsall and Mr. William M. Ware. Mr. Bonsall frequently conducts services in the Galilee Mission and occasionally large congregations, especially in Missionary Campaigns, will call upon him for an address.

Mr. Ware visits several hospitals regularly. He often has two or more services on a single Sunday. The

Church is not doing a more beautiful service in any field than that which is being done unostentatiously by this faithful layman.

All of these organizations have done loyal service for the Church. They have helped in creating a friendly atmosphere and they have widened the social vision of their members by pointing out work that needed to be done and right methods in the doing of it. It is infinitely better to have people cheerful and happy in religious work, rather than serious and down-cast, and through these various organizations three generations of St. Matthew's families have learned how to engage in Church Work with a smile and thus to experience in part the joy of service.

Moreover, the practical results have been very great. It would be difficult to imagine how the Church could carry its high missionary quota of $5300.00, twentieth in expectations in the list of two hundred and twenty parishes and missions in the Diocese, if the young people were not taught early the necessity for mission work, and the duty and joy of personal participation.

8. In the National Church—Two of the rectors, Eccleston and Pierce, have been called to the Episcopate, but were both obliged to decline on account of ill health. Two of the rectors, Hare and Reese, have been clerical delegates to the General Convention. Three of the laymen, Stroud, Edmonds and Bonsall, have been lay delegates to the General Convention. Edward H. Bonsall has been President of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew since 1910, having had a longer service than any of his predecessors (Rev. R. W. Springer, 1886–87, James L. Houghteling, 1888–1900, H. D. W. English, 1900–04, Robert H. Gardiner 1904–10), in a post which is the outstanding spiritual honour to which laymen of the national church are eligible.

In the century that has elapsed, St. Matthew's has grown from a mission-station to the thirteenth church in its communicant enrollment in the Diocese. Of the parishes which were established before it, but one, St. Luke's, Germantown, has a larger enrollment. But more important than numbers, is the spirit. The Church has a right to claim that she has been a source of inspiration and power to thousands and that in the training of the young, she has exerted an influence upon character that is recognized to-day with gratitude and affection. That this work may long continue, along the lines proven to be sound in the past, with a hopeful and happy vision of the new responsibilities of the future, is the earnest prayer of her children.

Twenty years ago Mr. Forsyth wrote the following, to be the concluding paragraphs of this History.

"Situated in an area comprising many social conditions, and in one of the most healthful neighborhoods in all Philadelphia, embracing within her territory some of the most important and beautiful of Philadelphia's institutions, having for the eastern limit of the parish that portion of North Broad Street which makes one of the most attractive thoroughfares in the world, though unappreciated by the average Philadelphian. St. Matthew's Church may always have access to many sorts and conditions of men who will prove responsive to her teaching and helpful to her interests.

"The manners and methods of the parish have been the subject of criticism, in times past, for their ultra-conservatism. They have changed and broadened somewhat with the lapse of years, now more nearly than formerly, according with the typical 'churchmanship' of the time. But there still prevails 'the simplicity that is in Christ' which has proven attractive to so many varieties of churchmen who have recognized in it the thorough loyalty to constituted standards and authoritative guides. Her methods have made character. Under her roof each visiting clergyman might indulge his special preference without hindrance. Her loyalty to the earthly shepherds of Christ's flock and her simple and

HON. FRANKLIN SPENCER EDMONDS
Member of Vestry, 1903 to 1920

unswerving fidelity to the Great Bishop and Shepherd of Souls have continued to the present day to draw her children from far distant points in and about the city to her hearty services.

"The missionary spirit in St. Matthew's Church has made her self-denial and her liberality widely known. There has been no time—certainly not in her later history—when she felt herself too much cumbered with her own problems to remember the needs of Christ's kingdom, even at the far 'ends of the earth.' The promise of the Master, Christ, to those who were to bear His gospel to all men everywhere was: 'Lo, I am with you always.' This parish never has questioned the commission, nor doubted the promise, nor failed of the reward.

"Let those who through this book have newly learned her setting in the community and the state and the world at large honor her for her perseverance, and those who long have known and loved her, and those who are privileged to carry forward her enterprises, together thank God for her life and unite for her perpetuity.

" 'Now, my God, let, I beseech thee, thine eyes be open, and let thine ears be attent unto the prayer that is made in this place.' " II Chron. vi:40.

ROBERT W. FORSYTH

APPENDIX

I. Rectors and Officers
II. Baptisms
III. Confirmations
IV. Burials
V. Marriages
VI. Program of Centennial, 1925
VII. Centennial Committees, 1925
VIII. Pew Donors and Memorials, 1925
IX. Statistical Summary. Chart

I. RECTORS AND OFFICERS

RECTORS OF SAINT MATTHEW'S CHURCH, FRANCISVILLE

Rev.	Norman Nash, Superintendent	1822	
"	Robert Piggot	1824	
"	James Wiltbank	1825	
"	Joseph Jaquette	1830	
	INTERREGNUM		
"	Simon Wilmer	1835	
"	Jacob M. Douglas	1836	
"	G. Emlen Hare, D.D.	1844	
"	D. Otis Kellogg, D.D.	1862	
"	J. Houston Eccleston, D.D.	1866	
"	John Blake Falkner, D.D.	1870	
"	D. Otis Kellogg, D.D.	1874	
"	John P. Hubbard	1880	Rector Emeritus (1892)
"	Robert W. Forsyth	1892	
"	J. Henning Nelms	1904	
"	John Blake Falkner, D.D.	1908	Minister in charge
"	Charles Campbell Pierce, D.D.	1908	
"	Royden Keith Yerkes, Ph.D., S.T.D.	1918	Minister in charge during Dr. Pierce's Military Service Overseas
"	Charles Campbell Pierce, D.D.	1919	Rector Emeritus
"	Clarence Herbert Reese	1919	

MINISTERS—ASSISTANTS AND ASSOCIATES

Rev.	Benjamin J. Douglass, Deacon	1846	Assistant 1850
"	Henry T. Heister	1851-52	
"	Henry S. Spackman	1853-57	
"	Robert A. Edwards	1865	
"	George C. Foley	1874-76	
"	Edward W. Syle	1884	
"	Henry M. G. Huff	1898	

Rev.	John B. Falkner, D.D.	1904	Associate
"	Roy W. Magoun	1907	
"	Henry C. Craner	1909	
"	Stanley Raphael West	1910	Curate
"	Charles Albert Rantz, B.D.	1913	
"	William McClelland	1914	
"	Herbert M. Peck	1915	

ACCOUNTING WARDENS

David J. Snethan	1824
Daniel Knight	1826
Thomas Robins	1828
Robert S. Clark	1828
Henry Sell	1840
James Field	1842
Thomas Briggs	1848
Armstrong Leiper	1849
Robert West	1850
James S. McCalla	1851
Thomas D. Smith	1864
Henry Wright	1868
Lewis D. Vail	1869
Joseph P. Mumford	1870
George A. West	1881
Samuel R. Marshall	1882
DeWitt C. Walsh	1885
Austin R. Hill	1899
Isidor Levin	1900
Henry D'Olier	1906
James Hamilton McCauley Hayes	1910
Frank Otto Zesinger	1914

RECTOR'S WARDENS

Daniel Knight	1824
Alexander J. Miller	1826
Cornelius Stevenson	1828
David J. Snethan	1828
Thomas Robins	1828
George M. Stroud	1840
William A. Millar	1875

Samuel R. Marshall 1878
Henry O. Hurlburt 1883
Edward R. Stone, M.D. 1884
Edward H. Bonsall 1898

SECRETARIES OF THE VESTRY

Joseph S. Roberts 1824
James Morrell 1825
Paul K. Hubbs 1828
George M. Stroud 1840
John Lambert, Jr. 1843
Thomas Briggs 1845
Benjamin J. Douglass 1846
Samuel Van Loan 1848
John Lambert, Jr. 1849
S. Griffiths Wells 1857
Lewis D. Vail 1864
Thomas Cain 1869
George M. Givin 1877
John J. Gilroy 1880
William W. Thomson 1900
Joseph W. Randall 1925

ORGANISTS

Cornelius L. De Groot 1842
——— Hood 1848
Francis T. Barrington 1848
Lewis H. Redner 1848
Charles H. Jarvis 1849
John Goldsborough 1861
John Graff 1861
Charles Heber Clark 1862
William G. Fischer 1864
Albert T. Gardner 1876

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

John Beatty
Benjamin J. Douglass 1850
Thomas Briggs 1861
Samuel James 1862

Charles F. Fischer 1865
Daniel G. Anderson 1865
Robert A. Edwards 1865
Joseph G. Darlington 1868
William S. Harvey 1873
Rev. D. Otis Kellogg 1874
Walter E. Turner 1877
Artemas Ward 1877
Rev. Dr. E. W. Syle 1884
DeWitt C. Walsh 1884
Benjamin Johnston 1888
Edward H. Bonsall 1889
Franklin S. Edmonds 1894
Edmund B. McCarthy 1894
Franklin S. Edmonds 1905
Joseph K. Finley 1910
Frank O. Zesinger 1910
William L. D'Olier 1911
Rev. Charles A. Rantz, B.D. 1913
Rev. William McClelland 1914
Rev. Charles Campbell Pierce 1916
Rev. Herbert M. Peck 1916
Rev. Royden Keith Yerkes 1918
Albert B. Entwisle 1920
Charles S. Rockey 1922

SEXTONS

Joseph McMullen 1840
Henry Fulton 1843
Charles D. Hoffner 1844
Mr. Flynn 1857
Mrs. Flynn 1862
John Magrener 1872
Henry Dudgeon 1886
Robert Moore 1886
J. Frank Smith 1888
William Lance 1890
Frank Hammill 1892
Frederick H. Simonds 1901

VESTRYMEN

Daniel Knight..... 1824–27
David J. Snethan..... 1824
Joseph L. Roberts..... 1824–28
Hugh DeHaven..... 1824
Robert Chapman..... 1824–26
G. B. Claxton..... 1824–25
A. S. Vanpelt..... 1824–25
B. Reese..... 1824–25
Anthony Y. Felton..... 1824
Robert S. Clark..... 1824
R. Murray..... 1824–25
John C. Strawbridge..... 1825–26
John Lambert, Sr..... 1825–26
Alexander J. Miller..... 1825–27
James Morrell..... 1825–28
Benjamin S. Rand..... 1825–27
William Esher..... 1826–28
John C. Pechin..... 1826
Daniel Pidgeon..... 1826–28
Israel Kinsman..... 1827
Cornelius Stevenson..... 1828
Thomas Robins..... 1828
Joseph S. Riley..... 1828
Phineas E. Hamon..... 1828
Paul K. Hubbs..... 1828
Capt. Hand..... 1828
Record 1828—1840 lost
Hon. Geo. M. Stroud..... 1840–75
John Beaty..... 1840–47
Col. Thomas Robinson..... 1840–45
Henry Sell..... 1840–43
James Field..... 1840–48
James McClaranan..... 1840–42
William Lawrence..... 1840–42
John R. Bringhurst..... 1840–45
William Robinson..... 1840–43
William Norris..... 1840–43
John Hargrave..... 1840
Thomas Hargrave..... 1840–48
Andrew D. Cash..... 1840–43
George Elliott..... 1842–58
James D. Whetham..... 1842–58
John Lambert, Jr..... 1843–66
Thomas Briggs..... 1843–65
Henry Rohrman..... 1843–47
Joseph Beaty..... 1843–45
Samuel Overn..... 1845–46
James DeBoos..... 1845–49
Joseph Wright..... 1845–46
—— Stiles..... 1846–47
Benjamin J. Douglass..... 1846–47
J. Murray Rush..... 1847–48
Benjamin Williams..... 1847–51
J. Dickinson Logan, M.D..... 1847–59
Samuel Riddle..... 1847–51
Nathan Davidson..... 1848–50
Robert Martin..... 1848–49
George Robinson..... 1848–49
Samuel Van Loan..... 1848–51
Armstrong Leiper, M. D..... 1849–56
David Moore..... 1849–50
Robert West..... 1849–57
James S. McCalla..... 1850–65
Alphonso B. Shubert..... 1850–88
Samuel A. Murray..... 1853–63
S. Griffiths Wells..... 1854–63
Philip S. Fox..... 1856–61
Samuel Overn..... 1857–60
James Russell..... 1858–60
Thomas D. Smith..... 1859–68
William M. Haverstick..... 1859–64
Charles W. Hare..... 1860–62
D. L. Huntington, M.D..... 1860–62
Lewis D. Vail..... 1861–62
Thomas F. Adams..... 1862–64
Richard W. Steel..... 1862–63
Francis A. Bregy.. 1863–65, 1867–74
Clifford P. McCalla..... 1863–64
George F. Aikins..... 1864–65
J. Wagner Jermon..... 1864–67
David B. Taylor..... 1864–66
Walter J. Budd..... 1865–67
J. R. Casselberry..... 1865–67

Horace Y. Evans, M.D..... 1865–74
Charles Keilig..... 1865–73
Joseph E. Gillingham..... 1866–77
Samuel James..... 1866–70
H. Wright..... 1866–69
Henry L. Hoff..... 1867–72
Richard S. Wainwright..... 1867–73
Thomas Cain..... 1868–77
Joseph G. Darlington..... 1870–75
Joseph P. Mumford..... 1870–84
Elam F. Witmer..... 1872–86
Samuel R. Marshall..... 1872–1913
William A. Millar..... 1873–78
William S. Harvey..... 1873–76
David S. Arrison..... 1875–85
Charles S. Howe..... 1876–92
George M. Givin..... 1876–80
George A. West..... 1876–84
W. M. L. Richards..... 1877–78
Walter E. Turner..... 1877–79
John McCarthy..... 1877–85
Edwin A. Landell..... 1878–92
John Overn..... 1878–1916
David E. Stout..... 1879–80
John J. Gilroy..... 1880–02
Henry O. Hurlburt..... 1881–1900
Edward R. Stone, M.D... 1884–1925
Philip Jagode..... 1884–85
DeWitt C. Walsh..... 1885–99
John D. Eberbach..... 1885–86
*Edward H. Bonsall..... 1885
Walter Birch..... 1887–88
A. H. Fetterolf..... 1887–95
Henry D'Olier..... 1888–1917
Wm. H. Crawford..... 1892–93
Austin R. Hill..... 1892–1900
James W. Brian..... 1894–95
Wm. W. Thomson..... 1896–1925
Edward W. Mumford..... 1896–97
Edward Powell..... 1897–1903
Isidor Levin..... 1899–1915
Jas. H. M. Hayes..... 1899–1914
Edmund B. McCarthy..... 1901–04
*Frank O. Zesinger..... 1901
Henry D'Olier, Jr..... 1903–08
Franklin Spencer Edmonds.. 1903–20
*Wm. L. Taylor, M.D..... 1904
*Abraham M. Beitler..... 1908
*George J. Graff..... 1913
Robert B. Keesey..... 1916–22
Alan Levin..... 1916–22
*Daniel G. Melloy..... 1917
*Herman C. Horn..... 1917
*Freeborn P. Coggeshall..... 1918
*John G. Horton 1920
*Joseph W. Randall..... 1922
Rodney T. Bonsall..... 1925

II. BAPTISMS

Laura Matilda Jones
Ann Holden
John Robinson
William Davy
John Barker
George Field

Sarah Jane Gilmore
Susannah Culbertson
Alexander Porter
Jane Porter
Andrew Jackson Wallace
Elizabeth Pratt
John Cartledge
William Hunter
William Henry Hunter
Mary Ann Hunter
Samuel B. Chadwick
Sarah Moss
Ann T. Connell
George Halloway

Elizabeth Blunden
Mary Clotilda Blunden
James L. Blunden
Anna K. Blunden
James Porter Crawford
James Wilson
David McClure
George Washington Page
Martha Ann Smith
Hannah Barker
Thomas Brown Smith
Margaret Maag
Rebecca Maag
Philip Maag
George Washington Jones

Hannah A. Janney
William Napoleon Janney
Ann Robinson
David Field
Catharine Little
Lilly Ann Wiley
William Culbertson
Margaret Gilmore
John Ramsey Wiley
Daniel Stroud
Emma Cecelia Page
Sarah Conner
George Randall
Emma Randall
James Robinson
Mary Ann Platts
William David McKenney
Margaretta Beatty
John Maple
William H. Russell

William Lawrence
Juliana Lawrence
John Kunkle
Catharine Ann English
Martin Wilson Bayle
Charles Beale Wiltse
Margaret Wallace
John Wallace
Isabella Beatty
George Thomas Bult
Catharine Russell
Catharine Lawrence
Arabella Ann Lawrence
Emma Matilda Lawrence
William Lawrence
Mary Emlen Lawrence
Barbara Crawford

Mary Ann Hargrave
James Galbraith
Sam. Robert Charters
Amanda Tinsman
Elizabeth Tinsman
William Robinson Barker

Ann Walter
William Henry Harrison Gilmore
Eliza Jane Culbertson
Sarah Cruger
Richard Cartwright Finn
Sarah Thornley
John McDaniel
Jane Little
William Edward Williams
Sarah Sneck
Sarah Jane Moore
Margaret Ann Davies
Anna Tillinghast
Jacob Douglass Lawrence
Thomas Jefferson Moffit

Julia Ann Hudson
David Porter
Rebecca Stinsman
Mary Gash
Emily Gash
Adeline Randall
Harriet Kunckle
William Meade Douglass
John Clark
Robert James Fulton
James Kearney
George Field
Elizabeth Merwine
Mary Ann Lightlinger
Sarah Charles
Harriet Knorr
Sarah Matilda Field
Ann McMullin
Sarah Barker

George Washington Robinson
Daniel Glover Reed
Catharine Neff
Rudolph Neff
Thomas Hempstead
Margaret Olden

Margaret Craig
David Kearney
A. Morrison Dawes
—— Page
Susan Field
Ann Jerram
Ellen Jerram
Emily Jerram
Sarah Jerram
William Jerram
Mary Taylor
John Jenner and child
Joseph Montgomery
Henry Montgomery
John Heath Spiking
Elizabeth Norton Beatty
Sarah Jane Charters
Henry Platt
Will. Henry Sowers
Mary Ellen Sowers
Eliza Jane Moore
Thomas Little
William Henry Hargrave
Mary Ann Beck
Louisa Willard Douglass
Martha Williams
William Williams
Robert DeBoos
George DeBoos
John DeBoos
Robert John Beatty
Ellen Julia Cowpland
Ann Virginia Cowpland

Joseph Daniel Cook
Hannah Byron Briggs
Amanda Charles
Amanda Hinckle
Frances Hinckle
Catharine Simons
Mary Walter Yardley
Anna Walter Yardley
Theodore Walter
Daniel Smith
James Murray Smith
John Beatty Smith
Jane Walter Yardley
Margaret Ann Fulton
Francis Jerram
Jane Gray
—— Montgomery
John Hughes
Edward Watson Gardiner

William Charles Armstrong
Annie Elizabeth Page
Emmeline Jane Page
Mary Hobart Hare
William Little
Rebecca Galbraith
John Hargrave
Thomas Murray Culbertson
Mary Ann Mervine
Melinda Ryder

John H. Stroud
Rebecca H. Stroud
Susan Stroud
—— Fulton
Margaret Lavinia Page
Miss Cash
Frederick Prime
Eleanor Jane Moore
David Gordon Moore
Abraham Barker
Charles DeBoos

Mrs. DeForrest
Frances Farron
William Miller Davis
Thomas Allen Briggs
Caroline Matilda Collins
Sarah Annie Steck
Georgiana DeBois
Robert Emott Hare
Anna Maria Van Loan

John Moore
Philip Barker
John Gamble
William Lightlinger
Mrs. Susan Logan
Elizabeth Ellen Moore
Ellen Duckett
Washington Duckett
Georgianna Davis
Sophia Wager Lowry

Emlen Hutchinson
George L. S. Justis
Emily Davis
Elizabeth Wesley
James D. Logan, M.D.
Floyd Sprig Holiday
Lawrence Forrest
Washington Irving
Harriet Mary Blythe
Emma Irvine Johnson
Algernon Sidney Logan
Elizabeth Catherine Hare
George Elliott Van Loan
Mary Wayman Scott

George W. Lewis
Grace Pomfret Powell
Elizabeth Lewis
Lydia Dutton Briggs
Mary Ellen Stroud

George Montgomery
William Scott

William Thomas DuHadway
Emily Stroud
Charles Thomas Thompson
Richard Wells
John Mercer
Sarah Elizabeth Swain

William Service
Sarah Lothrop Blatchford

Amelia Marinda DuHadway
Sarah Ann Jane Monteroy
Hiram Eisenhower
Anna Maria Eisenhower
Robert Jones Shiels

Mary Emma Aspen
James McBrine
Ella Blanche Gardner
Mary Jane Fleming
Georgina Smith
Joseph Rob
Harriet Cartwright
Kate Duffield
Elizabeth Arrott Wells
Harriet Julia Monteney
Richard Bell Dixon Monteney
Josephine M. Roat
Mervina Roat
Eliza Virginia Roat
Edward Roat
Louisa Gratz
George Daniel Stroud

Cornelia Marston Gratz
Virginia Norris
Anna Jordan
John Calvert
William Alonzo Briggs

John Curran Brown
William Antroboss
John Fleming
Iona Girard Brown
Mary Ann Spangle
Ann Jane Johnson
John T. Quinn
Elizabeth Hoff

George Robert Seeds
Sarah Hoffman
Anna Maria Hoffman
Owen Evans Hoffman
Mary Abigail Jamison
Margaret Jane McGrenner
Ellen Garde
Mary Ida Wallace
Matilda Antroboss
Henry Homer Rhodes
Virginia Richards
Ann Finn
Henry Spackman Finn
Emma M. Foulke
Mrs. Susannah Reed
Mrs. Sarah Henshell
Miss Mary Rylands
Catharine Shiels
Miss Jane Curtin
Catharine Tod

Edmund Grace M. Wrigley
John S. Lewis
Elizabeth Barret Rhodes
Emma Matilda Rhodes
Sarah Maria Rhodes
Maria Louisa Rhoades
Adeline B. Everhart
Mary Elizabeth Seeds
Enos Larkin Seeds
Sarah Ann Logan
Sarah Ellen Barber
Mary Middleton Johnston

Mary Elizabeth Burton
Emma Cole
Alexander Dunlap

Mary Flinn
James Flinn
William Flinn
Annie Flinn
Cornelia S. Thompson
Lewis D. Vail
Emma M. Burton
Talitha Middleton
Fanny Louisa Whittington
Harriet Flinn
Albert E. Angney
George William Overn
Rebecca Curry
William C. Brower
Modesta Venas
James Murray Russell
Elwood Wilson Russell
John Shroter Lewis, Jr.
Thomas K. Wright
Anna M. J. Slaughter
Anna Mary Reeder
Alfred Mellar
Theodore Waterman
Mary Ann Kay
Ella Eva Kennedy
Jacob Jordan Seeds
Henry Clay Fleming
Ferdinand Walker
Jane Garde
Ida Hobart Hare
Elizabeth Jane
Horatio Willits Pharo

Harvey William Milligan
Alice Wilson
Sarah Wilson
Augustus C. Seeds
Celestina Crossman
Elizabeth Fulloway
Mary Thompson
John R. Angney
Washington Barnhurst
Catharine Scarlett Barnhurst
Mary Ellen S. Waterman
Amanda Melish Waterman
William Lang Young
Lucy McGrenner
James William Budd
Mary Grier
Mary Eugenia Crossman
Annie Crossman
Elizabeth Wilkinson
George Wilkinson
Robert Wilkinson
Rebecca Wilkinson
Lewis Vail Slaughter
Mary Ellen James Angney
Jeffrey Curry Fanning
Adelaide C. Seeds
Charles James Stroud
Richard William Haworth
William Alexander Knott
Martha Jane Bell
Lewis Littell Gray
Anna Wilson
Josiah T. Roat
Thomas D. Smith

George Emlen Hare, Jr.
Catharine Newman
Mary Elizabeth Newman
Elizabeth D. Davis
Cornelia R. Atmore
Kate Atmore
Ida Atmore
Ann Eliza Tythe
Rebecca Stroud Lewis
Samuel Raub Overn
Wallace Gill
Madison Rush Calvert

Mary Ann MacKenzie
Henry Clay MacKenzie
Catharine Flinn
Mary Emily Hoffman
Frances Maria Singer
John Thomas Tye, Jr.
John Lambert, Jr.
Sarah G. Neals
Lillie Mason James
Charles Davis Vail
William John Zibert
Charles F. Hendricks
Elizabeth Overn Venas

Marian Welsh
Ada Rebecca Welsh
Edward Cowan Welsh
Mary Rebecca Welsh
Charles Fox
Harry Tait
Charles Henry Orme
Edw. Hinkle Orme
John Wonderland
Edward Hall Rohrman
Henry Rohrman Barnhurst
Charles Willing Hare, Jr.
Charles Burr Kellogg
Willard Arrison MacCalla
Eleanor Vail
Abram VanWyck Judd
Lilly Ann Burton
John Antroboss
Margaret Douglass
Ellen McGlum

John Andrews Angney
Henry Spackman Battersby
Mary Thomas Cripps
Henry Shubert Cripps
Charles Albert Bartow
Ida Virginia Esher
Wilhelmina Heyl Wiley
William Ludlow Grubb
William Wray Rohrman
Henry Hall Rohrman
Emma Josephine Welsh
Emily Pauline Yearsley
Mary Somerville Keichline
Lucretia Elliott
Elija Gillette
William Henry Harrison Crean
Lydia Bradley Cripps
Annie Elizabeth Hendricks
Margaret Ann Wright
Susanna Louisa Branson
William Henry Upjohn
Gerrard George Upjohn
Samuel Augustus Barto
Samuel Slaughter
Ellen Kennedy
Theodore Sprague Vosburg
Theodore Kirk Bonfield
May McCalla
Ellen Lucy Rohrman
Mary Elizabeth Vosburg

Adaline Vogdes
Mary Odenheimer Deshong
Mary Hallowell Vail
Horace Albyn Welsh
Martha Heimer James
Mary Davis Welsh
Robert Ramsay Carney
Elizabeth Elliott
Elizabeth Glenn
William John ———
Charles M. Peters
Rease Creamer Peters
Jennie Price Homer
Lillie Price Homer
Florence Eliza Loyez
Elizabeth Vosburg
William Henry Orne
Edward Carter

Ida Ella Gillette
Walter Jones Budd
George Bartleson Benners
Agnes Meneely
James Eli Millar
Richard Henry Machett
Ann Machett
Paul Bartholomew
Elizabeth Cornelia Kellogg
Thomas Allen Lewis
George Knott

Mary Ann Murphy
Martha Jane Mervine
Ada Wilkinson
Ida Camilla May Opdyke
Mary Emma Clemens
Louisa Gillingham
Kate Potter
Henry Vernon Jermon
Jane Barber Witmer
Josephine Davies
Anna Maria Martin
Rebecca Inkeep
Emma Jane Hutton
Harriet Smith Hallman
Robert George Millhouse
William Elmer Slaughter
George Stroud Vail
Frank Overn
Charles Newton Clement Brown
Augusta Victoria Rhodes
Mary Ellen Jermon
Florence Elizabeth Jermon
Joseph Wagner Jermon
Joseph Sellers Kite
Martha Clapp Kite
Frank Watson Kite

Benjamin Cromwell Van Vleit
William Clarence Haverstick
Joseph Henry Saville

Matilda Jackson
Leora Clarisse Ulman
Elmer Emlin Obdyke
Anna Leah Pedin
James Walker Briggs
Sarah Greer Braman
Mary Mitchell Baker
Mary Kettle Lewis
George Knorr Stafford
Rebecca Stroud Newman
Enon Major Harris
Annie Elizabeth Harris
Caroline Elizabeth Torpin
Gertrude May McKibbin
Ann Eliza Thompson
Helen Virginia Grigg
Agnes Field
George Matthew Shoemaker

William Saville
Charles Warnock Knott
Edward Mansfield Stroud
Elizabeth Everton Stroud
John Grace
William Warburton
Mary Ann Carbin
Anne Hale Arrott
Sallie Mercer Baker
Clara Emily Brègy
Minna Webster Guyger
Edith Jane Hervey Cleborne
Mary Ann Magrenner
Marianna Harriet Short
Carrie Shubert Orme
Ella Virginia Keichline
Anna Margarett Hallowell
Amor Walker
Ezekiel Woodruff Biddle
John Walker Wiley
Ella Dewees King
Lizzie Annetta King
Frank Howard King

Matilda Pauline King
Albert Fisher King
Emily Rachel Vail
Louis Sprogle Yorke
Margaret Elizabeth Dougherty
Sarah Jane Smyth
John Hughes Mason
Samuel Ringgold Keller
William Thomas Matchet

Edmund McDonald
Joseph Lee Dickerson
Martha Keichline
Mary Elizabeth Simpson
David Lightner Witmer
Anne Dixey Arrison
James Maurice Arrison
Elizabeth Stevenson Smith
Mary Elizabeth Newman
Eli John Clemson Newman
Louisa Pina Newman
George Morris Johnson
Matilda Risdon King
Edward Jones
Edward Caldwell
Annabella Elliott
Emma Sinclair Slaughter
Henry Seymour Decosta
Frank Connell
Edwin John Jacobs
Blanche Elizabeth Snowden
Anna Margaret Young
John Overn
Matilda Caroline Royer
William Edwin Royer
Edwin Charles Royer
Thomas Bird Dixcey
Amanda Julia Slaughter
William Ernst Davis
Rachel Holyoke
Eliza Holyoke
May Alice Schively
Theodore Vetterlein Warne

William Kenedy Barclay
William John Mitchell
Anna Maria Montgomery
May Jane Montgomery
Elizabeth Duncan Quigley
Anna Maria Quigley
Lydia May Lewis
Nellie Scott Lentz
Albert Thomas Cripps

Charles Samuel Slaughter
Mary Jane Newman
Mary Harriet Ellis Stitt
Mary Elizabeth Beaty
Albert Edward Taylor
Alice Carey Yearsley
Abigail Bullock
Josephine Bullock
Francis Delaney
Ashton Wilson
Ann Bullock
Ida Bertha Hallowell
Georgena Elliott Johnson
Harriet Dougherty
Phoebe Charity Brègy
Francis Amedè Brègy, Jr.
Louis Brègy
Emma S. Witmer
Agnes May Hartley
Elizabeth Marshall Hartley
Richard Torpin
Anne Jamieson Orme
William Graham
George Graham
Edward Graham
William Aubrey Vail
Annie Cliff Mitchell
Edward Alexander Mitchell
Charles Franklin Mitchell
Ellen Purdy Mitchell
Ellen Deacon Peterson
Charles Houston Hannum
Frances Victoria Murray

Henry Bilington McCauley Rosston
Harry Eugene Witmer
Louis Bethel Baldwin
Eva Eugenia Winter

Mary Batten Mervine
Eleanor Hallowell Stroud
John McDonald Brooke
Horace Welsh Aydelotte
Edward Atmore Gillette
William Franklin Read
Samuel Humphreys Davis
Jane Mumford
Charles Mansfield Ballentine
Edan Johnston Mitchell
Maggie Keith Simpson
Harriet Alice Leach
Francis William Rutledge
Clara Lillian Elfrey
Horace Nimmo Dawson
Agnes Marceline Fontaine
Elizabeth Easter Matchett
Edna Lily Caleby
Charles Eugene Arrison
Louis Depui Vail
Helen Moore Falkner
Florence Lentz

Tillie Christiana Taylor
Herbert Lincoln Clarke
George Godard Barclay
William Washington Thomas
George William Johns
John Keightley
Samuel M. Garrigues
Charles Coleman Ridd
Kate Coleman Ridd
Howard Austin Snyder
John Kennedy Barclay
Franklin Warren McCurdy
Mary Richardson Elliott
Edward Yearsley
Marden Wilson

Lizzie Clay
Ezra Lukens Lewis
Ellis Lewis
Charles Taylor Overn
John Franklin Lloyd
Elizabeth Genther
Peter Genther
Edward Genther
Nellie Genther
Sarah Genther
Jenny Elizabeth Ingram
George Corliss
Thomas Peter Cotton
Edward Emerson Peoples Hatch
Annie Eliza Ridd
Edmund Burke McCarthy
David Andrew Mitchell
Mary Emma Hollyoak
Lillie Warren Shipley
Percival Braman Kelby
Albert Hinkle Kelby
Myers Camman Fontaine
Leon Orr Fisher

Harry Oglesby Pope
Addie Camilla Holland
Mary McMinn Soloman
Lewis Buddy
Emma Virginia Buddy
Harriet Celia Dine
Emma Sorver
Louisa Francis Jones
Mrs. Hester Hoff
Julia Southworth
Thomas Trevethick Lewis
Ella Theresa Welsh
Anna Spencer Clime
Margaretta Lybrand Knight
Willard Lee Mattis
Charles Clarence Holzer
Ida May Warren
Parker Graham Hayes
Jane McElroy

George Overn McElroy
Viola Estella Showaker
Estelle Gertrude Riecks
Daniel Frederick Riecks
Margaret Fields Riecks
Milford Ryken Riecks
Mary Evalina Bartlett
Alice Emma Reynolds
Charles William Reynolds
Jonathan Warren Reynolds
Mary Ella Cecelia Deal
Mary Jane Wright
Anna May Huntzinger
Sarah Bell Taylor
Robert Taylor
Sarah Helen Sergeson
Harry Edmund Buckley
Lillian Maria Liddons

Nicholas Curry
Theodore Alonzo Alexander Ivory
William Alexander King
George Alvin Jackson
Mary Ida Jackson
Ivan Joseph Jackson
Lavira Jane Jackson
Edward Theophilus Jackson
Josephine Louisa Allen
James Bangs
Mary Lukens Clark
Catherine Edell
Florence Grace Caleby
Nelson Fry Eberbach
Charles Kingsbury
Lillie Paris Grove
William Baum
Charles E. Berry
Mary Stuart Benson
Mary Ednor Clime
Lizzie Patterson Mott
Mary Churchill Mott
Minnie Thomas Solomon
Lela Patterson Solomon
Sallie Darling Whittington
Rachel L. Pena Reece
Annie R. Cooper Reece
Ella Claudine Baily
Lewis Buddy
Mrs. Clifton
John Henry Frick
Rebecca Stroud
Henrietta Francis Wiley
Blanche Sparrow Fontaine
Lennie Kenworthy Gubbins
Elizabeth Simpson
Mary Alma Hornor
Emma Mumford Hornor
Robert Evans Hornor
Emma Fricke
John Henry Fricke
Walter Fricke
Caroline Fuchs
James Hutchinson
Martha Widmer Hornor
Frank Boon Morris
Eliza Frazer
Emma Murray
George W. Carpenter
John Olden
George Washington Newman
Francis Potts Witmer
Walter Metzer Lewis
Anne Craig McFarland
John Clemson Briggs
Emily Janney Houghton
Herman Henry Zahn
George Stroud Ballentine
George Goddar Barclay
James Jenkins Overn
Florence Cornelia Ivory
Georgianna Richardson
Walter Richardson
Ida Richardson
Eliza Rolland

George Henry Rolland
Anna Maria Rolland
Mary Rebecca Rolland
Florence Gregg
Isabella Baylis Thomas
Robert John Ingram
Ann Jane Hutchinson

Amy May Cuthbert
Daniel Grafly Melloy
Agnes Laura Kelly
Edwin Henry Cargill
Gertrude Irene Neff
Henry Lawrence Beck
Anna Sophia Snyder
Harriet Hoff
Addie Abel
Lavinia Vansciver
Grace Parkinson
Blanche Baldwin
Elizabeth Hunter Bradford
Warren Linden Field
Anna Evans Griffith
Charles Stouffer Given

William Walter Smith
John McDonald
William Albert Steel
Harry Hamilton Williams
Edward Peace Makinson
John Franklin McGlensey
Mary Gertrude Cargill
Blanche Dawson Gilroy
Robert Bruce Gilroy
Rebecca Yearsley
Mary Ella Johnson
Mary Machette
Margaret Kingsbury
Henrietta Bowen
Arthur Wayne Clark
Lillie May Frazer
Grace Powell Morris

Margaret Eberbach
Alice Turner Mumford
Lovey Esther Shields
John Preston Kochensperger Carty
Edwin Howard Foley
Mary Louisa Foley
Cornelia Wells Heppard
Henry Parke Truitt

Edith Cripps
Watkins Lewis Bailey
Elizabeth Ann Dale
Martha Petrie Thomas
Elsie Camblos Galbraith
Clemmie Dana Hazleton
Nathalie Evans Turner
Edward Evans Turner
Retta Elliott
Helen Machett
Mary Gaul
Katie Fox Brodhead
Mary Elizabeth Keyser
Mary Gilroy
Ella Halcet Keyser
Lydie Conrad Waldie
Emma Virginia Blanchard
Sarah Louisa Holzer
Edwin Albert Rafsnyder
James Philip Caleby
Martin Henderson Parkinson
William Ernst Arrison
Ellen Susan Humphreys
Mary Robbins Humphreys
Charles Herbert Smith
Edith Harrison
Robert James Wright
Harriet Madison Taylor Shuster
George McClellan Johnson

Emily Brègy Hill
Ida Virginia Abel
Francis Emelia Welenhall

Samuel Abel Risley
Thomas Samuel Duckett
George Keyser Brodhead
Elsie Maud McLaren
Mary Francis Anderson
Evelyn Matilda Belson
Margaret Rumor
Mary Jane Riehl
Anna VanKirk Clark
Emily Stanwood Emery
Freeborn Pierce Coggeshall
Catherine Isabel Daniels
Clara Foley
Robinson Marshall Truitt
Edith May Sergeson
George Albert Landell
Gertrude Price Belson
Richard William Belson
Artemas Ward
Louisa Mary Meyer
Eleanor Stone
George Grafly Melloy
Sarah Larkin Briggs
Horace Fricke
Frank Price Horner
William Price Horner
Walter James Osborne
Joseph Herbert Eberbach
Laura Davis
James Henry Cargill
Margaret Adeline Hirsch
Virginia Waller West
Edith May King

John Rea Neill, Jr.
Levi Beck
Blanche Waldie
Ida May Adams
Florence Whittaker
Marion Clifford Tatem
Mary Brinton
Mary Matilda Booz

Ida Elizabeth Kerbaugh
Eliza Makinson
Harvey Eldridge Heaton
Hannah Elizabeth Heaton
John Thomas
Walter Meanige
Albert Maxwell Cullen
Edward Everett Gilroy
Evelyn Lewis Stull
William Stewart Harding
Oliver Dimon Kellogg
Helen Pairo Drake
Thomas Allen Briggs
Lydia Dutton Briggs

Ada Frances Wunder
Josephine Welsh Aydelotte
Sibylla Melvina Bissout
Edward Ricords
Elam Ferree Witmer
Florence Leske Klein
Violet Bonfield Cullen
Earl Stetson Hood
Henri King Given
Henri Chapman King
George Washington Kohl
Theodore Foster Thomas
Charles Ridgely Lee
Francis Herbert Lee
William Waddington Morris
Maurice Abel Hutchinson
Florence Lee Hutchinson
Mary Amanda Hutchinson

Frederick Zenniker Neill
Margaretta Barclay Kelley
Marie Wandell
Harry Wood Binder
Esther Dawson Stone
Helen Welsh Miller
Anna Elizabeth Greaber
Howard Marshall Mattis

William Clark Weaver Baus
Walter Scott Snyder
Mary Alice Bartholomew
Edward Joseph Baylis Thomas

Robert Sturdevant Burkhoff
Caroline Virginia Delp Ferral
Margaret Weldon Bryan
Grace Selby Truitt
Edith S. Newcomet
Rebecca Stevenson Cullen
Walter Lee Mattis
Arthur Mason
Annie Honora McCarthy
Fannie Florence Mason
Grace Rafsnyder
Mary Benedict
Mary Grigg
Edith Bailey
Augusta Ridge
Charles C. Hardy
Emma Virginia Buddy
Helen Brooke McDaniel
Horace George Fleming
Avis Helen Mumford

Edwin Bateman Morris
Florence Isabel Irene Elliott
Marie Beatrice Inez Elliott
Edith Fricke
Mary R. Clime
Henry Oscar Moore
Mary Dunham Stukey
Minerva McCarthy
Bertha Lizetta Baus
Carrie Smart Evans
Owen Francis Evans
William Monson

John Harding Lewis
Catharine Lewis
Joseph Gressimer Gaskill
Henry Carlisle Gaskill
Clara Eugenia Clime
Mary Elma Birch
Cyrus Chenery Hubbard
Flora Weldon Bryan
Clarence Rutledge Cullen
Edith May Himmelwright
Paul Benson McHenry
Aurelia Adeline Miles
Catharine Anna Baus
Mary Eckford Kelley
George Ernest Johnson
William Henry Gravell
Ruth Minnie Wilworth

Edwin Neff Parker
Edith Myrtle Collins
Robert John Hicks
Anna Louisa Fowler
Margaret Hannah Cox
Harry Augusta Hutchinson
Jeannie Meyer
Katie Sharkey
Horace Beans
Lillie Maria Hill
William McCarthy
Anna May Johnston
James Wilkes Hutchinson
Ida Estelle Hutchinson
Mary Jane Cottingham
Clifford Leslie Byerley
Elsie Viola Hallowell

Julia Augusta Heim
Charles Henry Fricka
Ellena Fricka
Horace Clare Fricka
Mabel Fricka
Rheba Stone
Francis Marion Potts
Lilian Marshall
Edward Everett Marshall

Edith Marshall
Charles Francis D'Olier
Francis Walker D'Olier
Arthur Frederick Gravell
Cornelia Gaskill
Emma S. Eckell
Emma Ida Hahn
Clara Bell Hahn
George Robert Cox
Sylvanus Brown Coggeshall
May Winters
Florence Rebecca Sloan
Isabella Clery
Mary Jane McCutcheon
Elizabeth Murray Deterick
William Henry Harvey Charlton
Eugene Waudell Woodruff
William Alonzo Briggs
Albertson Floyd Knipe
Ethel May Knipe
Elizabeth Lewis Booz
Eva Booz
Florence Miller Booz
Pauline Viola Mason
Harold Selby Truitt
Bertha Beatrice Harris
Nellie Winnefred Talbot
Julia Prince Shade

Charles John Wilson
Harry Edmund Wilson
Walter Lawrence Wilson
William Monson
William Henry Boyce
Alice Milligan
Ella Hahn
Helen Hurlburt
Emily Dilhorn Johnston
Margaret Geraldine Powell
Edith May Cotterill
Edith Heim
Edwina Stone Hamburger
Carrie May Guenther
Thomas John McDonald
Annette Isabelle Dunham
Emma Stevenson Robinson
Percy Warren Clime
Henry Robinson Cullen
Matthew John McHenry
Ada Mary McHenry
Mary Elizabeth Booz
Emilie Graff
Frances A. Ziegler
Ella Tilton
Richard Daniel
Laura Hahn
Sarah Louisa Jordan
Montgomery Young Gilroy
Edward Alexander Stockton
Mary Ball Mackie
Elizabeth Virginia Hinton
Walter Neill Peirce
Edward Lewis Baus
Jessie Gilroy
Thomas Harold DeFreitas
George Pierce
Fannie Evans Wood
Annie Magdalena Neilson
Samuel Coates Noblette
Herbert Gallagher
Harold Mount Gallagher

Eliza Gilchrist Lea
Edgar Clement Ramsey
Maud Snyder
Clarence Esher Snyder
Mary Ann McIlwaine
Charles Parry Potts
Mary Virginia Rush
Edward Bullock Rush
Joseph Dobovear Rush
Emma Burton Rush
Austin Hill
Mary Emma Rush

Mary Elizabeth Tilton
Charles Clayton Hutchinson
Harold Wayne Yardley
Harry Smith Ziegler
Margaret Kendrick Henderson
Harriet May Duer
William Walter Duer
Lydia Elizabeth Robbins
Edward Horne Bonsall
Henry Leonard Tissot
Florence Emma Hill
Marie Christie Tall

Louis Vetor
Henry Ferguson Felker
Mary Pollock
Joseph Esus Wood
Margaret Emily Geissenberger
Allen Washington Richards
George William Maag
Julia Walsh Coggeshall
Willie Elsegood Morris
Harlan Harrison Morris
Otto Rocklage
Walter Grace Watson
Edith Estelle King
Naomi Tilton Rush
James Campbell Charlton
Viola Deborah Horner
Clarence Garwood Horner
Raymond Crawford Horner
Edith K. Horner

Edward Riley Hartley
Samuel Craven Russell
Rosella Ireland
James McMurray Russell Hastings
William Herbert Philpet
Richard Lancaster McIlwaine
Margaret Jane Holloway
Linford Harrison Cope
Eugene Melville Keables

William Kelly Smith
Harry Grant Laud
Freeborn Pearce Coggeshall
J. Brandt Huff
Mary Lex Brian
Elwood Weaver Baus
Susan Alberta Baus
Miriam Betts Cullen
Florence Kendrick Heller
George Jacob Ziegler
Godfrey Dunn Rhodes

Charles Fred'k Julius Geisenberger
Charles Nelson Rocholl
Thomas Whyte
John Knight Shryock
John Howard Yardley
Selina Madeline Knipe
Luna Rutter
Frank Robert Skipton
Alice Louise Rees
Lillie E. Lyndall
Caroline Wilson Hastings
Eleanor Stone Richards
Thomas James Cleary
John James Felker
Walter Harvey Watson
George Reynolds Miller
Mary Simpson Dick
Joseph Connard Dellop
Edith Barr
Edith Ellen Murgatroyd
John George McCammon

Caroline Weldon Brian
Samuel Murdaugh Hartley
Louis Tissot
Ernest Monastier Tissot
Royden Coster
Shirley Coster
Emily Dubree
Alice Virginia Stukey

Vibert Davis
Charles Henry Rutter
Susan Alberta Weaver
Margaret Ruth Coggeshall
Elsie Lea
John Graves Hutchinson
Charles Clayton Hutchinson
Marcus Griscom Hutchinson
Martha May Hutchinson
Robert Charlton Rosenzweig
William Frederic Taunt
Ada Estelle Choate
Charlotte Evans Walsh
James Broomal Baker

James Bowers Williamson
Elmer O'Keefe
Harry Ferguson
John Green Skillman
James Walker
William Lewis Hemwright
Henry Allen Shields
Eleanor Eyre Garde
Josephine Rose Bye
Hannah Tetlow Caldwell
Camilla Caldwell
Emily Charlotta Maag
Samuel Harvey Goodman
Adeline Hurlburt
Andrew Davis
Anna Snyder Clayton
Frances Lilian McKnight
Richard Harrison Shryock
James Philip Cullen
Emma Virginia Hibbard
Augustine Warner Lewis Forsyth
Emma Gertrude Winter
John Joseph Winter
Edna Ackerman
Annie Rachel Dubree
Lydia Ann Dubree

Mabel Rebecca Wade
Clifton Dormaday Huff
Elizabeth Dunham Williamson

Rodney Tunnell Bonsall
Jessie Howe Vaché
Mabel Bustard
Bessie Dora Gillette
Clifford Newell Gillette
William Smith Gillette
Edward Harry Gillette
Myrtle Emily Boileaux
Caroline Geist Willits
Mary Ann Espenship
Frances Clifton
Agnes Taunt
Helen Catherine Osburn
Edna Mary Neel
Edyth Mildred Baker
George Richmond Merrill
Ethel Miriam Bryan
Samuel Earl Clary
Charles Carpenter Bunn
George McElroy Watson

Charles Freund Edgar
Harold Gallatin Humes
Lilian Dovey Humes
Lewis Earl Falkner Dale
Margaret Emily Elizabeth Tector
Laura Ruth Wilde
Madeline May Wiener
Edith Wood
Laura Allen Keeney Harris
Harold Gordon Lacy
Paul Adolph Tissot
Harry Herbert Choate
Gertrude Adelaide Schmidt
Florence Arman Hibberd
Adelaide Abel
Florence Warren Moore
William Forsyth Hannis

Eleanor Edmonds
Letitia Elizabeth McKnight
William George Krimmel
Charles Louis Carter
Ella Meloy Esher
Jane Scott Jardine
Edward William Tripple
Berlette Frederick Thorne
Amos Warren Decoster
William Henry Merritt Hurlburt

Emma Catharine Coppes
Mary Lilian Gill
Ethel Gill
Helen Elizabeth Truitt
Marie Lucie Zipperlein
Helen Alberta Schaefer
Edna Harriet Powell
George Roth Powell
Harry Edward Powell
Ruth Powell
Florence Chandler Hoover
Maria McDermot
Elmer Bustard
Elizabeth Hurlburt
Katherine Hurlburt
William Caley Kirk
Francis Frederick Bernhardt
Charles Norman Bernhardt
Warren Gibson Bunn
Albert Hannum Beers
Sydney Jean Pierce
Augustus Barnabas Coppes
Karl Hinkle Peltz
Mabel Lamor Baldwin
Mildred Herter Fromm
Marguerite Shreve Keisel
Wallace Henry Dull
Matilda Fannon Hartley
Edward Steane Reilly
Ronald Johnston McCarthy
Elmer Milton Skeen

Albert Davis
Mary Cecilia Davis
Blanch Annetta Davis
Harriet Boyer Homer
Charles Booth
Charles Alvin Tyler
Benjamin Harrison Ludlow
Caroline Coppes
Jennie Fulmer Leek
William Boyd Noblette
Mary Wood
Samuel Riebel Weil
Irvine Lawrence Ludlam
Mary Washington Hayes
Thellwell Russell Coggeshall, Jr.
Sylvanus Brown Coggeshall
Ann Florence Wilsdon Tector
Robert William Edgar
Lewis St. Clair Morton
Ulysses Parodi
Catharine O'Hara McCullough
Albert Carl Gardner

Jessie Moore Hume
Helen Mida Ludlow
Page Arrington Watson
Roland Overn Watson
Lucy Wood
Charles Riebel Weil
Julia Ann LeDane
Jean Andrew Vaché
Blanche Elizabeth Shirley Baldwin
Augusta Hurlburt
Edward Breece Zane
Marguerite Harvey Zane
May Elizabeth Irvin
Ethel May Blossom
Alice Mary Homer
Hannah Senior Devinney
William Thomas Thistle
Virginia Elizabeth Mackie
Charles Saunders Schell

Robert Kelso Perkins
George Elliott Pierce
Lawrence Hare Pierce
James Minor Grist
Ada May Grist
Anne Elizabeth Grist
Norman Roger Grist
Attoway Lewis Morton
Helen Skeen
William Gascoyne Garsed
Hazel Estella Garsed
Elida Rosa Parodi
Mary Elizabeth Ackerman
Mary Esther Beers
George Landell Henderson

Sarah Elizabeth Given
Julia Woolf Spain
Eva Lester Story
Ralph Carlston Powell
Merven Albert Given
Clara Della Given
Sevilla Ree Given
Herbert Woodward Given
Eleanor Larrabee
Ann Margaret Mulcaster
May Bell Coggeshall
Arthur Gordon Macdonald
Ernest John Baez
Mary Mead White
Harriet Harvey Vandegrift
Mary Earl Shreve
Charles Pitman Kite
Leon Ricord Mead
Clifford Archibald Mead
Anna Ruth Miller
William Gillingham Warner
Edith Henry Kite
Genevieve Frederick Vandegrift
Lourania Rowland Vandegrift
Evelyn Harriet Vandegrift
Arma Carrie Loller

Charles Fort Graham Fullerton
John Branson Edmonds
Reneé Corinth Bonnat
Edward Henry Hopkins

Mabel Virginia Cripps
Lilian Virginia Moore
Mary Elizabeth Cooke
Anna Maria Baker
Leila Pearl Chain
Mary Anne MacIntire
Florence Nightingale Brooks
Zelda Irene Chain
Howard Maxwell Gibbs
Susan Hurlburt
Anna Lytle Ludlow
Robert Barnett Reed
Ida Naomi Malota Wareham
Louisa Lysle
John Moses Smith
Margaret Zane Edgar
Howard Stevens Thompson
Irene Boez

Ella Virginia Coppes
Edwin Landell Frenaye
William Eagleton Frenaye
Florence Mabel Wicks
Catharine Dorothy Moore
Sadie Virginia Amos
Alice Bartlett Unrath
Herbert Eugene Mott
Edward Horter Wiegand
Mary Emma Miller
William Henry Miller
Frederick Fine Miller
Charles Jacob Miller
Frank Schilling Miller
George Washington Miller
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John Golborne Felip
Emily Alice Felip

Harriet Maud Felip
Howard Torbett Price
Maud Emily Price
David Harris Willson
Beatrice Ida Clark
Robert Edmund Carré
William John Cowan Reilley

William Coppes
Robert Willis Lysle
Louise Moore Lysle
Arline Caroline Earl
Josephine May Stellwagon
Edna Dern Weil
Grace Estelle Brines
Harold Albert Simonds
Helen Adela Simonds
Carrie Siloam Simonds
Russell Penn Cottingham
Louisa Harriet Schell
Edith Vogel Schell
Nina Helen Whiteman
Richard Rudolph Whiteman
Thomas Whetling Whiteman
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Francis Wilkinson Entwisle
Edith Mary Hutchinson
Elmer E. Yeager
Robert Hutchinson Bonsall

Miller Fletcher Clark
Elsie Hopkin Schwartz
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Alexanderina Ross
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Edward James Stigale
William Ackerman Mergenthaler
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Florence May I. Elliott
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Harry Clay Mallon
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Frances Baxter Donald
William Joseph Taylor
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Mary Ann Baez
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Melita Maria Zehender
Annie Arrison Ireland
Frank Holmes
Myrtle Esther Leech
Gertrude Shaw
Annie Catherine Dingey Malpass
Edwina Dingey Malpass
Thomas Ellwood Gaskill
Anthony Milton Martin
Samuel Thomas Reily
Harry Martin
Dorothea Martin
Norman Stewart Chamberlain
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Hugh Latimer Willson
William Edward Wicks
Arthur T. Stigale

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Mary Hortense Dudley
Maitland Roach
Edith Cecil Riley
Catherine Cline Wicks
Harriett Roach
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Charles Forman Hughes
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Mary May Wenhold
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Marie Grove
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Effie Elsie Antes
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John Sayre Roth
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Rosa Elizabeth Prichard
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Jane Elizabeth Papworth
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Helen Louise McCarroll
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Richard Chambers Woolven

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Lulu Rex McCord
Agnes Rebecca O'Boyle
Anna Veronice Pryce
May Funk
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Effie May Trace
Lulu Wood
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Marjorie Ladell Murtagh
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Charles Frederic Philpet
Virginia Randall
Elinor Salmonsen
Annie Isabella Hummel
Gladys Elizabeth Yarbrough
Lethia May Lane
Lillian May Wenhold
Frances Ransley
Grace Leora Smith
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Helen Hahn
Elizabeth Smith
Alice Blanche Jones
Minnie Hahn
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Rabun Wilson Curran
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Ida Hiippi Todd
Mary Elizabeth Wilson Myers
Ruth Gloria May Todd
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Mildred Harriet Wentzell

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Olive Marion Perkins
Agnes Irene Perkins
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William Henry Harkness
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Raymond Douglass Baker
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Norman McLeod Crompton
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Dorothy Baez

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Robert Everett Gascon
Ida Saxton Stewart
Addah May Downing
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Mordecai Sheldrake Bonsall
Edwin Austin Buckman
David Evans Garrish
Harlan Prochl
Ella Mildred MacNabb
Joseph Walter Randall
Homer Barker McCormick
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Florence Thompson
Marion Helen Grant
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Wistar Morris Shivas Williams
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Elizabeth Kochersperger

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Florence Ada Martin
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Louis Zane Fowler
Harry Ashton Myers
Dorothy Elizabeth Powell
Dorothy Marie Given
Harry McClellan Given
Fred Augustus Martin
John Keyser Knorr, 3rd
Eleanor May Williams
John Charles Palmer
Helen Dorothy Weidenhammer
Thelma Pearl Hutchinson
David Scott Haslett

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Blaine Emanuel
James Lackay Edgar, Jr.
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Francis Sullivan Townsend

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Robert John Greer, Jr.
Charles Gordon Greer
Alta Salina Greer
Cecelia Elizabeth Greer
Ethel Marie Hamilton
Alberta Ruth Hamilton
Marie Harriet Hamilton
Edward Milton Bell, Jr.
Mary Edna Wilson
Elizabeth Lambert Chidester
Edith Leese
Anna Elizabeth Woodward
Clifford Thorpe Woodward
Alan Levin, Jr.
Wallace Albert Johnston
Earl Alba Johnston
Bettina Mears Bartle
Daniel Webster Chick Lare
Frances Levane Ryne
Ellis William Torbert
Alice May Echternach
Francis George Langhorne
Isabelle Finley Charlton
John Sherman Repp
Constance Elizabeth Overton
Mabel Helen Overton
Mary Elizabeth Miller
Mary Frances Shacklett
Mary Brian Van Zandt
Doris Ruth Griffith
Virginia Elizabeth Coppes
Dorothy May Van Holt
Ralph Wilson Van Holt

Harry Christian Muller
Frederick Murtagh, Jr.
Ella Jarden Bonsall
Stanley Herbert Given
Edith Cecil Bartlett
Edgar Davis Tripple
Harry Ringgold Hannum

Doris Elizabeth Crowley
Louise Charlton
Bianca Belvaderia Coster
Walter Alvord Downing
Emily May Frazer
Edward Parker Frazer
William Harry Haney
Anna Elizabeth Haney
Winifred Harriet Harward
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Grace Headman
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Elsie Elizabeth Wosiski
Hazel Lulu Young
Richard Alexander Levin
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Charles Henry Fowler
Mildred Alberta Crowley
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Arnold Salmonsen
Dorothy Jeanette Salmonsen
Mary Elizabeth Spingler
Thelma Doris Bell

Dorothy Dale Dahlberg
Norman Lloyd Hannum
Mary Helen Smith
Ruth Mabel Hughes
Marjorie Jean Bell
Helen Theresa Edgar
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Doris Ruth Henry
Gertrude Marian Cox
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Mary Alison Beatty
Roland Overn Watson

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Mary Estella Schumaker
Dorothy Etta Schumaker
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Alice Sarah Martin
Nathan Alexander Simpson
Jewell Marion Haspel
Margaret Eleanor Buro
Gladys Beatrice Mayberry
Beatrice May Dempsey Mayberry
Dorothy Elizabeth Street
Dorothy Thelma Miller
William John Scott
Clara Charlotte Allen
Leone Alice Bayliss
Genevieve Disston Rile

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Richard Emilo Lamy
Lewis Sigmond Lamy
Ellen Katherine Young
William Salmonsen
Neil Salmonsen
Homer Baker McCormick, Jr.
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Rosalie Catharine Torbert
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Edwin Milton Rhoads
Esther Marcetta Rhoads
Albert Ferree Marks
Herman Chace Spingler
Jack William Robinson
Lillian Georgene Bausman
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William D'Olier McCandless
William Rush Wallace, Jr.
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Eleanor Rebecca Randall
Katherine Dorothy Johnston
Caroline Wods Miller
Dorothy Kleinburg Barnes
George Franklin Barnes
Raymond Edgar Brent Slaben
John Cunningham Adams
John Cunningham Adams, Jr.
George Bennett Marsh
John Thomas Bennett, Jr.
Jessie Luise Ullrey

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Thomas Horner Jackson
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Elizabeth Moore Leycock Berry
Franklin Elmer Hazen
Daniel Webster Hazen
Eleanor Barbara Moses

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William Good Bartlett, Jr.
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Frank Zesinger Weil
Alice Helen Weil
Raymond Townsend
Stewart Herbert Henry
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Gertrude Brown Jillard
Margaret Elsie Beaver
Dorothy Elveda McCarty
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Henry Eickhoff West
Gregory Stanley West
Lewis Edward Gittere
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Stephen Paul Morelock
Eleanor Ruth Morelock
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James Barton Cheyney
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John Overn Watson
Frank Overn Watson
Marion Walker Dewees

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Irwine Emily Ward
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James William Hessenthaler
Eleanor Dorothy Voorhees
Betty Jane Foehl
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George Brinton Irwin
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Hazel Friedemann
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Sidney Gordon Mollard
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Nancy Coulter Adams
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Theodore Clarence Oswald

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Arthur George Smith
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John Custer Ramsey
Irma Wallace
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Clifford Van Kirk
Helen Marie Adams
Oliver Charles Reimer
Carlton Franklin Gensel
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James Myers
Charles Leon Gumpert
Robert John Marsh
Lucy John
Ellen Chapman Andrews
Alan Raymond Heller
Thomas Chick Edwards
Elizabeth Florence Ketterer
Frank Carmen Ketterer
Daniel Allen Reider
Anna Mary Hecker
Oscar Newton Gillette
William Dayton Smith Gillette
William Bernard Knox
Anna Mae Mosier
Orlena Voorhees
Caywood Clay Cooley, Jr.
Roy Hetherinton, Jr.

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Juliana Lawrence
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Mrs. Ann Robinson
Mrs. Bult
Mrs. Mary Hall Douglass
Miss Bult

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Mary A. DeGroot
Mrs. Harris
Mary Morrison
Miss Moffit
Mrs. Randall
Mrs. Whelan

Mrs. Burns
Ann Birkeson
Mary Fulton
Ann Moffit
Rebecca Stinsman
Ann Eliza Field
Maria Taylor
Anna Maria Rush
Henry Fulton
Richard Jenner
Robert Moffit
Hugh McCafferty
Henry Zell

Joseph Beatty
George Halloway

Thomas Hemphill
David Moore
Mr. Moore
Susannah Bult
Susan Field
Ann Elliott
Charlotte Elliott
Margaret Olden
Mary Taylor
Mrs. Sunderland
Mrs. Kurtz
Mrs. Alburgher
Mrs. Jenner
Miss Rush
Miss Rush
Ann Jerram
Mrs. Hoffner

James DeBoos
Mrs. Walter
Jane Yardley
Mary Burns

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Mr. Bigbie
Samuel VanLoan
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Miss Cash

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George Robinson
Frances Farron

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Mrs. Mary Davies
Susan Stroud
Phoebe Burkisson
Charles Justice

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Mr. Guyger

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Ellen Duckett

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William Service
Elizabeth Barker
Mary Donally

Elishe Donnaldson
Eliza Bond

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Chandler Hare
Eliza Cartwright
Harriet Cartwright
Geneva Bear
Anne Engle
Anne Orme
Jane Briggs
Sarah Briggs
Hannah Barker

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Edward Roat
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Louisa Gratz

Hamilton Ballintyne
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Mary Stewart
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Gertrude Hibler
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Ann Donnelson
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Edith Seville
Annie E. Shaffer
Henry L. Sidelle
Clara Ellis Skerrett
Sarah A. Small
Peter E. Smith
William Smith
Kate V. Smith
George Smith
Nellie Smith
Edward Snader
Mrs. Snader
Margaret Stevens
Lewis Cass Street
Mary Ellen Street
Lewis Cass Street, Jr.
Helen Elizabeth Truitt
Anna E. Wade
Mary R. Walklett
Annie Wallen
Mamie Wenhold
Eva Whiteside
Nancy W. Widman
Rose Zeigler
Edna Zinn

Helen Bella Abel
Emma Davis Buckman
Rodney T. Bonsall
Pauline Brunkall
Augusta R. Brunkall
Alice Burke
Rosalie Baker
Arthur S. Cox
Wilhelmina M. L. Cox
Della Condrite
Lilly May Carman
Edna Champion
Ira Fish
Elizabeth Fullerton
Joseph Samuel Hepburn
Charles Hughes
Miriam Hume
Sadie Rea Hoopes
Verna May Jones
James Johnson
Sadie Elizabeth Johnson
William Henry Koch
Salina Kayne
Freda Annie Kummer
Alexander Long
Nora Loman Maloney
George B. McKinney
Eva C. Middleton
Eva Corcoran Middleton
Fred Brewer Middleton
Frank W. Melvin
Irene Neill
Ruth Overdorf
Ila May Olmstead
William Patterson
Elizabeth Patterson
Robert Patterson
Ella Virginia Patterson
Caroline Patterson
Lucille May Petre
Frances Ruth Price
Edward L. Pond

Mary Sophia Reihl
Mabel May Rothenberg
Gladys Evelyn Rhoad
Helen Isabelle Rhoad
Warren W. Rareshide
Esther M. Rasmussen
Beatrice Seifle
Alice Virginia Scott
Gertrude Isabel Stahl
Beatrice Helen Schell
Maud Margery Saums
Marguerite Sloyan
Warner F. W. Trout
Evelyn Harriet Vandegrift
Lucy E. Vandegrift
Russell B. Walklett
Jennie Elizabeth Wencell

Bessie Irene May Herman
Rebecca Oremberg
Ella Grant Fink
Elizabeth Levina Pearson
Mabel Elizabeth Zentner
Jessie Lavina Pluebell
Annie Ethel Peters
Altia Della Slaughter
Pearl Eva Timbler
Irene Emily Smith
Florence Eberhardt Bradley
Daniel Fink
Ethel Anna Neill
Edith Henry Kite
Mary Perot Zesinger
Violet Marguerite Scherer
Helen Adela Simonds
Mabel Emanuel Smith
Elizabeth Austin Buckman
Helen Henis Jamison
Viola Williams Trout
Matilda Fanning Hartley
Lena Edith Naugle
Jennie Anna Reid

Sarah Brunton
Emily Brunton
Laura Sparks Smith
Lillian Roop
Florence May Hughes
Frank Flansburg Hughes
Ethel Miriam Brian
Guy Morris Entwisle
Thomas Franklin Bradley, Jr.
Bayard C. Lukens
Walter Alfred Foster
George Warren Hubbard
William Randolph Taylor
Ellen Walker
George Roth Powell
Helen M. Sterling
Bessie Krafft
Wilhemena M. Rummler
Sarah Ethel Groves
Margaret Ethel Thelma Van Dyke
Julia Katherine Kenworthy
Ethel Pearl Morgan
Marion Evelyn Hill
Lillian May Kramer
Edna Freda Ferris
Birdella Laura Chamberlain
Mary Louise McGhee
Edna Marie Bolin
Clara May Clark
Jennie S. E. Wasson
Gertrude R. A. Potterton
Flora M. L. Case
Mary Ellen Tompkins
Maud I. Melching
Julia M. Bartleson
Mary Ellen Hughes
Charlotte D. Smith
Mildred Powell
Ruth Lore
Matilda Hull Pearce
Matilda Cripps
Christopher Matthias Haage

George J. Graff
Elizabeth Mackenzie
Fannie Craner Bivens
Raymon Maxwell Staley

Mabelle Elizabeth Parker
Laurence W. Baxter
Belle Baxter
Florence Blaw
Florence W. Henderson
Helen Tripple Beebe
Mary M. Beattie
Florence Darling Beck
Helen Arndt Bickel
Julia Felicitas Blumrich
Dorothy Miles Borrowes
Gilbert Franklin Butler
Marie Lucille Cullen
Stella Hoye Dean
Ellen C. Regnault Fairchild
Gertrude Maud Fink
Marion Esther Heller
Margaret Kendrick Henderson
Mabel Bernard Kendrick
Mary T. Middleton
Mabel Middleton
Andrew Neilson
Katie Harris Peirce
Sarah Jane Roop
Walter Barrett Shive
Gladys Wray Sontheimer
Erma Rose Staley
Lourania Rowland Vandegrift
Dorothy Mary Weisner
Doris Marie Widman
Elizabeth Callahan
Melvina B. R. Hollabaugh
Elizabeth A. I. Runyon
Gertrude Siegfried
Bessie H. Yale
Adda M. Watson
Helen I. Weir

Edith C. Keller
Leona M. Beers
Florence M. Ostrander
Florence V. Chamberlain
Ruth M. Conaghan
Leah M. Beckley
Lenna M. Banker
Effie E. Antes
Lillian Frederick
Martha M. Bacon
Blanche B. Hall
Martha E. Peifer
Jennie Hall
Augusta L. Muller
Minnie E. Narzinski
Ruby E. Shore
Ruth E. DeHart
Emma D. Curran
Anna G. Eddy
Mabel E. Gingkinger
Edna M. Sauerwine
Mabel Hoffman
Anna M. Smith
Margaret G. Thomas
Loretta P. Hale

Margaret Marie Waegel
Grant V. Davis
Annie F. Thomas
Helen M. Wesley
Florence I. Mohs
Edith E. Ralston
Etta E. Hunt
Elmina J. Miller
Wilhelmina McGregor
Mary C. Burnett
Florence Johnson
Olga R. Hoffman
Julia R. Matthews
Julia R. Shipleigh
Rosa M. Jones
Viola L. Williams

Esther M. Lutes
Anna V. Eck
Anna M. E. Jones
Mary A. Cronk
Cornelia I. Becker
Ruth V. Kriedler
Arlene M. Griffith
Elizabeth I. Bundy
Christine P. Voigt
Marie Gillespie
Clara L. Amthor
Mary E. Sloyan
Carrie Thomas
Harry Louis Fowler
Robert Montgomery Hamilton
John Clarence Jones
Dora K. H. Gillette
Clara Emilie Reich
Freda Warsaw
Mary Teresa Lamy
Ethel Irene Leckner
Florence Rowe
Ann Garrett McMahon
William James Robertson
Franklin Rodney
Howard Nelson Ashman
Samuel Earl Cleary
Albert S. Beers, Jr.
William Otto Moitz
Elmer Francis Steele
John W. H. Mencke
George Henry Engelke
John Charles Fuller, Jr.
Robert Rodney Rhoad
Albert Robert Hamilton
Millard Philpet
Russell Strauss Holden
Joseph William Smith, Jr.
Phœbe Hart Smith
Emma Virginia Hibbard
Bessie Dora Gillette
Myrtle May Morland

Charlotte LaRue Dych
Frances May Hamilton
Florence Arman Hibbard
Helen Arrison Ireland
Ethel Fletcher
Lillian Alden Edwards
Esther Louise Kirkpatrick
Helen Caroline Smith
Clara Agnes Lawrence
Genevieve Frederic Vandegrift

Mary A. Stellwagon
Mercilian H. Haughton
Matilda Barnes
Letitia Margaret Baker
Helen Amanda Robertson
Florence Mary Grant
Daisy Osman Herney
Mary Lippincott Shiel
Ella M. Edgar
Annie Cartlidge Voigt
Annie Josephine Atherholt
Georgeanna Walsh Thomas
Margaret Godshall Kairer
Emma Sheppard Kairer
Emma B. McFebridge Lindsay
Frances Stewart Shacklett
Mildred Herter Fromm
Helen Alexandra Stamberger
Esther Wolcott Buckman
Tillie May Guilfoyle
Ethel Pastre Helena
Anita Elizabeth Ganzmann
May Hortense Dudley
Sarah Jane Rodney
John Philip Griffith
William Coppes, Jr.
Hamilton Amos Hume
John Engelke
Richard John Lamy
Paul Forrester Taylor
John Thomas Leidy Robertson

Florence May Dathan
Sarah Dunlap McCloy
Lillian May Duke
Mary Sherrod
Lillie James
Catharine Yost
Grace E. Lemmon
Josephine M. Britton
Ruth S. Morris
Lena M. Leonard
Mary Williams
Maud Parks
Marcella A. Sassamann
May Funk
Mabel Hopkins
Madeline Palmeter
Effie M. Trace
Emma L. Sperling
Wilhelmina Suran
Madeline R. Fitzgerald
Grace C. Riddle
Lulu Wood
Julia Starkes
Mary M. Arrington
Kathleen Davies
Lucy Minnick
Laura E. Waldron
Margaret Anderson
Idella E. M. Fink
Helen M. Beatty
Agnes R. O'Boyle
Anna V. Pryce
Edna F. Woodward
Evelyn Hutchinson Rumsey

Mary Ann Helena
Catharine Anders
Cecelia May Morris
Ethel Sallie Brown
Agnes Given
Mary Ella Lind
Joanna Leskie Goodrich
Emma M. Wallace

Clara Coackley Thorpe
Robert Burwell Galbraith
Anna Casey
Alison Levin
Anna Elizabeth Chambers
Carrie Salome Simonds
Samuel Franklin Haynes
Florence Laura Grant
Manassah Keeley Price
William Harrison Price
Frances Glenn Price
Mrs. L. V. Wolf
Mary Dunbar Stetser
Frederick Rodgers McNeil
George John Clime
Alice Fahy Wallace
Abbie D. Graf
Rose Anna Woehr
Theresa Edgar
Elizabeth Smith
Helen Hahn
Reba F. Draper
Frances Ransley
Lillian M. Wenhold
Lethia M. Lane
Gladys E. Yarbrough
Annie I. Hummel
Alice B. Jones
Grace L. Smith
Minnie Hahn
Dorothea B. M. Saunders
Adelaide H. Morris
Rose M. Morad
Margaret W. H. Murray
Evva Mae Letcher
Margaret L. Shickram
Beatrice M. Lackman
Esther N. Reed
English Lister Trezise
Lillian M. Pedrick
Edna G. Herrod
Margaret S. Thompson
Flossie I. Herbster

Susie Bausman
Marie C. Vaihinger
Pearl A. Blair
Emily L. Collins
Mary Kynoch
Lila P. Valentine
Elizabeth K. Schotter
Hilda Dungan
Percilla H. Draper
Sarah Emma Brown
Mary Fenimore Arrison

Thomas Andrew Douglas Baker
Ralph Hill
Helen Mary LaMont
Helen May Moore
Katherine Estelle Moore
Martha Catharine Carver
Charles Taylor Smith
Jennie McShane
Mary Esther Beers
Ruth May Berry
Florence Louise Lane
Henry Joseph Warmuth
Donald Galbraith
Earl Randolph Ryne
William Henry Welcker
Henry Lyons Jewell
Anna Margaret Fischer
Augustus Ernest Fischer
Hubert William Holmes
Arthur Conrad Garrod
Mary Elizabeth Morrison
Claudine Peterson
Florence Tatem Berry
Maria Hannum
Lenora Anna Holmes
William Thompson Wiegand
Naomi Leanor Neiman
Alice Adams
Anna Marie Fritsche
Frances Holgate
Herbert Miller Peck
Eva Marion Peck
Louisa Jamison
Charles Stokes Lazarus
Eugene Reynolds Lazarus

Dorris Flora Austin
John Anthony Botwright
Edwin Austin Buckman
John P. K. Carty
Minnie Louise Carty
Margaret Plewright Cherry
Alice Gracetina Clark
Annie Crompton
Mary Crompton
Marion Markland De Burlo
Addah May Downing
Katherine E. Dych
Albert Carl Gadner
Catharine Bowman Garrish
David Evans Garrish
Harry Grimm
Carroll Jack Guldin
Helen Custer Hallowell
Percy George Hodson
Frank Ashton Hubbs
Bartram Charles Kolb
Homer Baker McCormick
Robert Harberson Mayberry
Florence May Miller
Margaret Taylor Miller
Florence Fay Morgan
Francis Lyman Gilbert Morgan
Herbert Eugene Mott
Edna Rae Murphy
Marion Lucy Murphy
Kate Miller Murray
Drusilla Pearce
George Craner Pearce
Marie Cooper Pearce
Harlan Prochl
George Kerr Ramsey
Joseph Walter Randall
Merritt Nickum Rhoad

William Herbert Sharpless
Annie Ware Steele
Ida Saxton Stewart
Henry William Wallace
Irvin Henry Ward
John Henry Ward, Jr.
William Gillingham Warner
Edward Horter Wiegand
Louise Elizabeth Williams
Marion Elizabeth Helena

William Ansley
Ralph Werner Austin
Ellen Chubb
Margaret Jane Edgar
Josephine Ginebra
Sarah Ann Graf
Eleanor Davis Hubbs
Adam Huey
Charles H. Jones
Susanna Koehler
David Lovett
Francis William Lovett
Charles Chester McCann
Anna Knapp Martin
Fred Augustus Martin
Robert Albert Steele
George Fox Street
Saxton Clay Wagner
Harvey Philipp Williams

Clara Weldon Tennant-Brian
Elizabeth Jane Chick
Elizabeth Lambert Chidester
Bessie June Elliott
Arthur Vernon Grant
Ethel Marie Hamilton
Florence Hamilton
Reba Hamilton
Elizabeth Helena
Marie Rogers Helena
Agnes Hill
Earl Alba Johnston
Wallace Albert Johnston
Dorothy Laighton
Edith Burton Leese
Samuel Long
Dorothy Emilie Lynch
Mildred Laura Moore
Anna Frances Mowery
William Russell Murphy
Virginia Margaret Outlaw
Maryann Brestle Peck
John Hansel Shewell
Florence Nelms Simonds
Mary Emanuel Smith
Clara Bersch Stone
Carl A. Walraven
Gertrude Blanche Wentzell
Pauline Catharine Wentzell

Marion Rowley Kirkpatrick
Dorothy Edith Melville
Emma Northy Cherry
Katherine Louise Baxter
Alice Amanda Williams
Violet Evelyn Lynass
Edith Cecelia Schofield
Bianca Belvederia Coster
Walter Alvord Downing
John Sherman Repp
Robert James Marshall

George Huddell Beatty, Jr.
Charles Francis Edgar
Francis Wilkinson Entwisle
Francis Arden Owens
Ralph Carleton Powell
William Edward Young
Thurman Thomas Young
Anna Bell Reynolds
Letitia Richmond
Hazel L. Young

George Corydon Cohn
Robert Bell Cottingham, Sr.
Robert Bell Cottingham, Jr.
Wiley McClasin Dempsey
Wallace Henry Dull
William Rutherford Hughes
William Long
Ralph Leonard Malony
James Lovette Malony
Walter Sharninghausen
Thomas J. Shaw
John Charles Stauffer
William Vogdes
John Arthur Weed
Florence Rowland Bigley
Rebecca Susan Bolton
Hilda Brown
Eleanor M. Cottingham
Martha A. Crowthers
Annie Alvina McCann
Mary Elizabeth McCann
Monica O'Meara
Gertrude M. Shaw
Esther Cohen Simpson
Grace Smith
Helen Frances Smith
Mary Adelaide Davis Smith
Vera Boettner Spingler
Virginia Thurlow
Miriam Hayes Vogdes
Theodosia Helen Walklett
Sarah A. Zane
Helen Wheatley Roop

Amelia Violet Allen
Ruth Irwin Breslow
Adelaide Frances Britton
Elizabeth Snyder Caldicott
Irene Margaret Craig
Helen Armstrong Davis
Anna Raymond Heller
Elizabeth Anna Henry
Elizabeth Anna Lewis
Myrl Eleanor Martin
Beatrice Dempsey Mayberry
Willie Belle Mortimer
Mary Estella Schumaker
Anne Catharine Stauffer
Ellen Swope
Lorna Mabel Vernet
Thekla Eickhoff West
Esther Adelaide Wilson
Herbert William Davis
Francis Brennan
Donald Alexander Dobbie
George Cecil Grant
Norman Lennon
James Robert Mearns
Harold Pendleton Mortimer
William Penn Howard Powelson
Nathan Alexander Simpson
Lawrence Morton Walker
Herbert Small Ward
Charles Douglas White
Thomas Shelton Wilson
Thomas Withers
Mary Ann Mortimer

John Cunningham Adams
Evan Clarence Alvord
Robert Roland Carthew
George Crosby Craig
Robert Hawley Field
Thomas Horner Jackson
Raymond Edgar Slaven
Mabeth Brewster Allen
Elizabeth Moore Laycock Berry
Martha Tennant Brian
Eleanor Coston
Ruth Cullen
Sarah A. Custer
Mary Edith Smith Downs

Anna Clara Elizabeth Fritsche
Anna Adams Custer Hallowell
Dorothy Hackett John
Clara Shepherd Kirkpatrick
Helen Hynson Merrick
Anna May Brent Slaven
Prue C. Steelman
Jessie Luisa Ullrey
Eva Unrath

William Allen
Charles Lincoln B. Green
Roy Hetherington
Joseph Nelson Murray
Harry Carl Piehl
George Frederick Proctor
Samuel Isaac Roop
Harry A. Russell
Richard Smith
William Franklin Stevens
Joseph James Swayne
Harvey Williams
John Williams
Bessie Rosetta Carthew
Clara Engelke
Elizabeth Marie Rose Fritsche
Margaret W. S. Green
Alice Unrath Hetherington
Alice Sarah Martin
Ruth Wheeler Mitchell
Mary Norberry
Helen Blankeney Proctor
Ruth Welsh Taylor
Bertha Dorothy Werner

Edgar Deacon Cherry
Wellington Hartman 2nd
William Gordon McCann
John Maudry Merrick
William J. Rankin
William Benton Steck
Edgar Walker Wilson
Frances Adeline Brown
Helen Mary Cone
Margaret Evans Crouch
Laura Cora Dimmick
Dorothy Anna Drayton
Edna May Engelke
Helen Dorothy Fitting
Helen Hochwald Fitting
Lillian Marie Fogarty
Virginia Evelyn Glazier
Adelaide Eliza Haskins
Bonne Agnes Haskins
Marion Hill
Ora May Holland
Anna C. Major
Frances Marie Naisby
Margaret O'Brien
Della A. Powelson
George Otto Frey

Joseph A. Cannon
Winfield Clinton Cook
Frank Dittman
Charles William Dunn
Frank Engelke
Charles Leon Gumpert
Edward David Hannum
William Lauer Hannum
Charles William Horrell, Jr.
Harold Clay Kessler
David MacFarland
George Clarke Maris
Joseph Powell Smith
Julia Alice Brokaw
Celestine S. Cannon
Elva Claire Foster
Hazel Louise Friedemann
Frede Margaret Hessenthaler

Helen Armstrong Irwin
Anna Elizabeth Irwin
Lucy Hackett John
Dorothy Edith Lindsay
Margaret R. MacEliece
Emily Maria Myers
Lidie Frances Proctor
Myrtle W. Ralph
Hattie S. Taylor
Elizabeth Louisa Williams
Grace Ellis Williams
Anne Elizabeth Wilson
Julia M. Timony

IV. BURIALS

1840

Aug. 20. Child of Mr. Dunsten
Dec. 7. Eveline Paulson
9. Mildred Bringhurst
23. Martha Buer
Child of Mr. Tinsman

1841

May 15. Child of Mr. David Bickelbach
June 8. Sarah Ann Kruger
July 12. George Spiking
18. David Field
26. Mary Elizabeth Fielding
Aug. 2. Sara Sneck
11. Ann Walter
31. Child of Mrs. Baker
Sept. 23. Mrs. Wolf
26. Eve Bean
Nov. 14. Mrs. Margaret Thornley

1842

Mar. 24. Hugh Brady
May 4. William D. Ross
29. Henry Zell
June 2. William Wise
6. Jane Spence
11. George Field
16. Matilda Hargrave
27. William Oiler
July 28. Daughter of George Sink
31. Joseph Wetham
Aug. 1. Mary Holloway
10. Sarah Jane Moore
13. Jane Little
15. Mrs. Myers
26. Moses Reed
Aug. 30. Sarah Matilda Field
Sept. 27. Michael McCoy
Nov. 1. Mary Kunckle
28. Christiana Walter
30. Mr. Hempshire

1843

Jan. 10. Mary Moll
June 27. Mary Ann Platt
July 7. John Morrison
10. Paul Russell
27. Henry Ellen Sowers
Aug. 3. Henry Platt
Sept. 3. Septimus Knight
Oct. 30. Charles Overn
Nov. 24. Samuel Alcutt

1844

Jan. 30. Catharine Owens
Daniel B. Diemer
Feb. 25. Child of Mrs. Busby
28. Sarah A. E. Paul
Mar. 13. John Moore
22. Theodore Walter Yardley
Apr. 12. May Ann Crissy
20. Eliza Jane Moore
June 4. Thomas Little
9. James Morgan
22. —— Randall
Dec. 21. Son of Rev. Breitnall

1845

Apr. 10. —— Whetham
Sept. 8. —— Deboos
9. William Maris
Oct. 19. —— Hargrave

1846

Jan. 8. Mrs. McCoy
Mar. 9. Mrs. Speace
Aug. Abraham Barker
Nov. 29. Mrs. Robinson

1847

June 2. Hannah Holloway
Aug. 1. Mrs. Yardley
Nov. 28. Sarah Annie Steck

1848

Feb. 28. John Moore
May 5. David G. Moore
June 11. George Stroud Justis
Aug. 3. G. Emlen Hare
7. E. Poole
30. Edward C. Fuller
Sept. 5. Eliza Jane Little
22. Ada Maria Billings

1849

Jan. 4. Lydia Ann Briggs
29. Rebecca Whetham
Apr. 20. Phoebe Taylor
July 3. Lawrence Furlong
19. George Clymer
20. Nathan Davidson
Aug. 6. Lawrence Forrest
7. Catharine Donelly
13. John Smith
Sept. 28. Alecia Hallman
Dec. 4. Charles Baird

1850

Jan. 10. Lewis Justis
Feb. 10. Child of James D. —Whetham
Mar. 17. George Montgomery
Apr. 18. Thelwell Russell

1852

Jan. 9. Francis Cooper
Apr. 27. Hannah Briggs
May 15. George W. Guyger

1853

Mar. 29. Emily Stroud
Apr. 17. Emmeline Whetham
July 20. Charles Henry Foust
Aug. Emma Lowry
Sept. 5. Mary Emlen Lewis
19. Hiram Eisenhower
24. Anna Maria Eisenhower
Oct. 5. Isabella Edwards

1854

Jan. 26. Mary Emma Aspen
Mar. 28. Mrs. Richard Rush
Aug. 8. Thomas Albright
11. Ellwood C. Pauly
Oct. 19. Mary Virginia Chase

1855

Feb. 4. Catharine Eisenhower
15. John F. Borbridge
Apr. 2. Daughter of George Adams
May 20. Ida Virginia —
July 2. Elizabeth Lambert
7. John Bartholomy
Aug. 7. John Hempshire
25. Ellen Morrison
28. Catharine Smith
Sept. 27. Isaac Pock
Amelia West

1856

Feb. 27. Eliza Jordon
Mar. 21. Anna Gratz
Apr. 10. Mary Potts Smith
July 16. Mary Ann Spangle
29. Mary A. Nile

Aug. 20. Edward H. Orme
Sept. 15. Susan W. Hoffman
Nov. 16. Elizabeth Steck
Dec. 7. William Lewin
28. John T. Quinn

1857

Feb. 11. Edward A. Penniman
July 26. Mrs. Allen
Aug. 23. Henry Homer Rhodes
Sept. 15. Ann Finn
23. Henry Spackman Finn
Oct. 16. William Jordan
Nov. 23. Joseph Torpin

1858

Jan. 24. Julia Stockton Calvert
Apr. 24. Norman R. Williams
May 17. Dr. Robert Hare
July 8. Edward Roat
12. Mary Ann Young

1859

Mar. 8. Charles Deboos
Apr. 17. —— Martin
May 17. —— Birmingham
31. Theodore Haverstick
June 4. —— Whitehead
11. Ann Phipps
17. Anna M. J. Slaughter
19. James Arrott
Aug. 3. Richard Rush
Sept. 21. —— Hutchinson
Oct. 9. Mrs. Hubbard

1860

Mar. 4. Ann R. White
Aug. 17. Dinah Tetlow
Nov. 16. George Swayne
Dec. 11. Mary J. Sowanby

1861

Jan. 3. Duncan Smith
Feb. 7. Catherine Newman
July 13. Lillie M. James
16. John Thomas Tye, Jr.
Sept. 25. John Mitchell
Nov. 2. Louisa Hall

1862

Sept. 10. Margaret L. Elliott
Nov. 21. Robert Clayton Hahn
Dec. 24. Albert E. Angney

1863

Jan. 2. Robert W. Parker
7. Edward J. Parker
Margaret Douglass
Feb. 6. Rev. George W. Natt
22. Edwin Hubbs
Mar. 6. Adine M. Nichols
16. Celestina Cressman
24. William Henry Hubs
Apr. 1. Charles Bartow
8. Rachel Parker
17. Ann Elizabeth Clime
28. Charles Henry Wellbank
May 23. Alice Bryan Wyants
July 19. Wilhelmina Heyl Wylie
Aug. 9. Samuel Slaughter
23. Richard Brooks
Sept. 24. George Tunnell
29. John Farren
Oct. 11. William Beck
16. Edward Orme
19. Theodore Kirk Bonfield
27. John Ladd
Nov. 13. S. Griffiths Wells
Dec. 21. Caroline Fischer
26. William B. Kelly

1864

Jan. 6. Grael Burgison
13. Charles Jordan
21. George William Overn
27. Blanche W. Hollis
Feb. 6. Carrie M. Peters
7. Samuel Raub Overn
9. —— O'Brien
12. Theodore Sprague Vosburg
14. Mrs. Kennedy
24. John L. Martin
Mar. 7. Ellen Bunker
19. Mardulla Miller
21. Nichols Miller
25. Mary Ann Kern
26. George W. Cameron
Apr. 6. Mary Homer
19. Caroline Rhodes
27. Elizabeth Vosburg
May 3. Mary Elizabeth ——
23. Louis Segismond D'Arcy
July 3. Grace K. Carter
9. Samuel Riddle
10. Emily Barrington
14. John Cathcart
Oct. 6. George Huhn, M.D.
19. Lavinia Kauffey
Nov. 13. John Gouldy
Dec. 13. Susan R. Richardson
29. John Martin

1865

Jan. 7. Elizabeth Brown
Feb. 6. Mary Rohrman
28. Olivia Pyle
Mar. 14. Margaret Tripler
29. James S. Carpenter
Apr. 17. —— Battersby
May 8. Jane Hallowell
8. Alphonso E. Quintin
20. John Crean
July 1. Margaret Austie
July 2. John Ramsey
4. William Custer
4. Bethel Custer
6. Henry Fulton
Aug. 23. Frank Morey
Oct. 2. William E. Tiers
Nov. 21. Thomas Briggs

1866

Mary Magrenner
Apr. 8. John Somerville
12. Sarah Fielden
July 12. George Emson Wattles
13. Mary Mitchell Baker
20. Mary Kettle Lewis
Nov. 4. Ann Eliza Thompson
Dec. 11. William H. Stell

1867

Jan. 10. Amelia Phillips
Feb. 20. Amanda Stock
23. Louisa Gratz
27. Mary Rogers
Apr. 2. Ellen L. Casselberry
13. Jane Beatty
May 1. Dr. George Hutton
2. Sarah Baxter
4. Mary K. Guthrie
Aug. 14. Mary Manly
20. Ezekiel Woodruff Biddle
Sept. 2. John Walker Wiley
19. Beulah H. Hinchman
21. Elizabeth Arrott
Oct. 1. Elizabeth Harvey
12. Sarah F. Kester
14. Clara V. Myers
15. Frances B. Jones
24. Lydia Dutton Hallman
Dec. 7. Ada C. DuHadway

1868

Jan. 14. Owen G. Owens
14. I. Eli Miller

Feb. 2. Jos. Lee Dickerson
10. Albert Fisher King
Mar. 20. Horatio Chase
Apr. 1. Eliza Grey
8. Edward Jones
13. Edward Caldwell
27. B. F. Strawn
29. Mary Ann Chartres
June 13. George L. Thorne
14. Rosanna Cooke
18. Amor Walker
27. Julia Borie
29. Emma Sinclair Slaughter
29. Amanda Julia Slaughter
July 2. Ann Davis
5. Rachel Holyoke
7. Edwin John Jacobs
9. Charles J. Davis
12. Katie Kinsler
Aug. 26. Woodruff M. Davis
Sept. 18. Joseph K. Frederick
23. Elizabeth Montgomery
Oct. 20. Augustus Brenaman
22. —— Arundel
Nov. 2. Joseph H. Cowperthwait
17. Henry Safford
24. Hannah Thomas
Dec. 2. Sidney J. Solms
13. John Stitt
14. Phebe Burgeson
15. Albert T. Cripps
29. —— Field

1869

Mar. 11. Albert Edward Taylor
31. Susie Reeder
Apr. 8. Mrs. Hood
May 28. Eliza Jane Harrison
July 21. Francis M. Barnes
Oct. 4. John Mason
Nov. 2. Sarah Davidson
2. Mrs. Drinkhouse
Nov. 12. Annie Mitchell
19. Jemima Speakman
Dec. 7. Elizabeth Heilberger
19. Thomas Hill
21. William Phillip Logue
26. Mary Morland
31. Mrs. Williamson

1870

Jan. 14. Francis M. C. Caldwell
19. —— Heyl
30. Mrs. Cotton
Feb. 14. Anna Ristine
Apr. 25. Mrs. John Welsh
May 18. Elizabeth Orme
June 12. Henry M. Diemer
July 19. Walter Jones Short
Aug. 21. Mr. Douglass
Dec. 10. Edward T. Lentz
18. Charles W. Clime

1871

Jan. 14. George Goddard Barclay
28. John Rutledge
Feb. 20. David Graham
Mar. 4. Adelaide A. Ward
Apr. 28. Matilda L. Lewis
May 20. Asher Southworth
June 16. John Story
18. William Cook
July 6. Thomas Molony
12. W. Houston Solms
12. Charles P. Miller
13. Annie Eliza Ridd
25. Edwin T. Emery
28. Ellis Lewis
Sept. 23. Josie M. Waterbury
Dec. 12. Myers C. Fontaine
19. Rachael B. Hilliard

1872

Jan. 13. Matthew Reilly
Feb. 7. Esther Eliza Bangs

Feb. 15. May McMinn Solomon
Mar. 4. John McCue
Aug. 16. Catherine Bradley
Sept. 3. Charles E. Wilkins
5. W. F. Brady
11. Mary A. Wallace
12. Albert M. Witmer
16. Elizabeth Mannagh
20. William P. Shattuck
Oct. 6. Catherine Ostrander
Dec. 5. Eliza Alexander
31. Howard Lewis

1873

Jan. 13. William Arnold
Feb. 14. Mary Duckworth
Apr. 13. Catherine Edile
June 4. William Rudolph Millar
5. Sophia Augusta Breitnall
July 11. Hannah Smith
19. George Tanner
25. Blanche S. Fontaine
25. George W. Caysenter
26. Francis W. Adams
Sept. 15. Jehu Brooke
17. James Augustus
Oct. 2. Rebecca J. Clime
30. Isaac Gregg
Nov. 3. Fanny C. Cutham

1874

Feb. 22. Mary A. Rees
Mar. 17. Isabella McCue
30. Elizabeth Johnson
July 21. Harriet S. Bunting
Aug. 28. William Steel
Sept. 8. Richard K. Emery
10. Edwin Henry Cargill
Oct. 15. George O. Ennis
21. Charles F. Gristock
Nov. 21. Helen R. Wallis
Dec. 5. Richard Steel
7. Mary Jones

1875

Jan. 10. Catherine C. Loller
11. Henry Shelden
22. C. F. Gebler, M.D.
Feb. 19. Jane Cook
Mar. 7. Harry Hamilton Williams
17. Sarah Densmore
Apr. 27. Esther Gertrude Rumorville
June 25. Walter S. Rees
July 2. George McDowell Stroud
12. Jeremiah Fields
13. Julia D. Houghton
Sept. 17. Mary Ellen Waterman
24. Thomas L. Ennis
Oct. 9. Harmanus King
22. Cornelia R. Atmore
26. Victor Mazurie
Nov. 17. Henry Fisher
24. Robert Bruce Gilroy
30. Eliza E. Jermon
Dec. 30. Mary Amelia Millar

1876

Jan. 12. Eleanor D. Brooks
16. George Cumpston
Feb. 9. John Gravell
17. Mira McMullen
18. J. T. Bray
Mar. 7. George Johnson
12. Thomas Oxford
17. Matilda S. Jackson
20. Henry A. Brown
23. Lewis Bailey Watkins
23. Mary Jane Smith
May 4. Annie M. Flinn
31. Mary Jane Lewis
June 20. Lulu Arundel
21. William Bailey
27. Harriet Homer

July 29. William B. Humphreys
Sept. 4. William Wentling Davies
29. Henry Ohl Tracy
Oct. 6. Bernard P. Walling
13. Edith Harrison
20. John Smith
30. Harriet Madison Taylor Shuster

1877

Jan. 2. Thomas J. Moloney
6. Stephen Brock
Feb. 2. John V. Emery
21. Alexander Cook
22. William L. Calely
Mar. 17. Margaret McCloy
Apr. 11. James Williams
17. Moses H. Emery
18. Charles H. Dargin
May 1. Grace P. Morris
21. Thomas Cain
June 2. James Kingsberry
7. George W. Keyser
July 23. David Field
Aug. 21. Anna Maria Stitt
Sept. 10. Sarah E. Bolton
Nov. 7. John W. Carver
14. Benjamin F. Hodonback
Dec. 15. Matilda Haly
17. Edward W. Horn

1878

Jan. 3. F. Amadee Bregy
11. Mary Ella Klein
12. Ralph Roderick Marr
14. Helen Brough Marr
Feb. 5. Ida May Adams Stillfield
28. Ann Donaldson
Apr. 4. Annie E. Stuver
24. Emma H. Tracy
25. Robert T. Smith
May 21. Ambrose E. Witmer
July 19. Phoebe C. Bregy
20. Georgena E. Johnson
Aug. 3. Amanda Craige
8. Ray E. Marks
15. William John Hutchinson
Sept. 13. Mary Blanch Jermon
Oct. 6. John C. Hoff
Nov. 2. William H. Suydam
15. Rebecca M. Parker
25. Charles Taylor Overn
Dec. 5. William H. Brown
15. Asa Lanceford Foster
31 Sarah Hill

1879

Jan. 13. Mary Ann Potts
13. Ada Frances Wunder
27. Edward C. Burton
Feb. 14. James Fields
25. Howard M. Lukens
Mar. 19. Benjamin Ackley
19. Edward W. Smith
Apr. 6. Samuel McLaurin
May 1. Thomas E. Pratt
July 1. A. Barned
7. Elizabeth McCahen
12. Henri C. King, Jr.
18. Martha McCarthy
Aug. 15. Mary Crispin
Sept. 10. Eliza H. Bulkley
22. George W. Kohl
30. Rose V. Merceron
Nov. 17. Mary L. Dumec
Dec. 24. George T. Burton

1880

Jan. 26. Edward F. Crean
28. Bessie K. Maris
Feb. 7. Charles A. Erdman
11. George R. Burton
18. Ann Holloway
Mar. 15. Margaret Kingsbury

Mar. 20. Hallie W. Gregg
26. Emma C. McElroy
Apr. 16. Mary C. DeCray
28. Alice Barrington
May 12. Louisa Kate Hood
13. David Duey Stout
June 2. Edward H. Jermon
July 5. Lizzie Makinson
Nov. 20. Matilda Smith
Dec. 19. George J. Given

1881

Jan. James Bryan
Feb. 5. Edward J. B. Thomas
Mar. 5. Edward Joseph Baylis Thomas
15. Fannie Norton Safford
30. Margaret Weldon Bryan
Apr. 6. Leonard Holmes
23. Elizabeth Brinton Mary Smith
29. John J. Weight
30. Maria Starr
May 4. Henri King Given
21. Ellen Jones
July 10. Mary Ann May
Sept. 5. R. M. Taylor
Oct. 1. Emma Virga Buddy
15. Jane Overn
19. Charles Bishop
24. Laura Reese
30. Annie Honora McCarthy
Dec. 7. Clara Virginia Cargill
8. Elizabeth Stell
16. Samuel Overn
20. Helen S. Knode

1882

Jan. 16. Henry P. Tyler
17. John J. Stillfield
Feb. 6. John M. Emerick
11. George Frankel
Mar. Lavinia Maris
May 17. Lydia Frances Adams
June 19. Catherine Gaul
Oct. 1. Hiram Clime, Jr.
11. Mary Ann Benjamin
Oct. 15. Bertha Lizzetta Bans
22. Jacob J. Drach

1883

Jan. 2. Martha W. Pancake
22. William Hazlett
Feb. 17. Mrs. Forrest
17. Joseph R. Bolton
24. Emma J. Shewell
Mar. 13. Uriah C. Bishop
19. Eliza H. Warrington
26. Charles Gustav De Noll
30. Charles Johnson
May 9. Peter Jones
28. Mattie Barnhard
July 16. Margaret Bell
23. Albert S. Hatch
Sept. 25. Catherine Hoff
Oct. 2. Squire Lees
11. Elizabeth Overn
Nov. 3. Elizabeth Lewis
Dec. 16. Betsy Lees

1884

Jan. 1. Oscar Guenther
8. Ambrose Stradling Edith Myrtle Collins
Feb. 25. Bessie Pierce
27. Annie McCracken
Mar. 4. Edward Parker
25. Isaac Langerbartel
May 7. Edith Frick
15. Elizabeth Green Land
June 25. Mrs. W. H. Freeman
July 5. John Henry Taggart
Sept. 8. James Maurice Arrison
15. Morris Abel Hutchinson

Nov. 10. Amos A. Jones
14. Evelyn Isabella Harris
Dec. 30. James B. Moore

1885

Feb. 12. Arthur Burnham Packard
Mar. 5. Charles K. Ridgway
17. Van de Veld Bonfield
17. Jeannie M. Crawford
23. Brook W. Sower
May 12. Elizabeth A. Smith
14. Mabel Fricka
27. Joseph Warren Buchanan
June 3. Elizabeth Lewis
July 5. Pauline Viola Mason
18. Catherine Aldworth
25. Elizabeth Gristock
Nov. 21. Caleb Brinton
25. Guiledma M. Leibert
Dec. 12. Amanda Karcher
19. William John Sterette

1886

Jan. 28. —— Hutchinson
Feb. 13. Carlton Birch
Apr. 10. J. M. McDaniel
28. Sarah Burns
May 13. Margaret Powell
20. Katie K. Land
24. Avis Helen Mumford
25. Mary E. Birch
31. Lewis Hartman
July 3. Addie Blanchard
18. Ethel Doyle Elliott
19. Townsend Frowsley
Aug. 16. Elam F. Witmer
24. Mary Elmira Roberts
Oct. 4. Mrs. Hurlburt
30. Ella Ridge
Nov. 6. Benjamin Whittington

1887

Jan. 24. Eleanor E. Harris
Feb. 15. Elizabeth Owen Venas
Apr. 7. Thomas Ralston
12. Morris Rochall
25. Mary C. Hendell
June 14. John R. Hayes
Sept. 7. S. C. Hill
Oct. 6. Thomas F. De Frailas
23. Eliza Jones
Julia Heim
Nov. 11. Mary Alexander
Dec. 24. Anne Jane Finney
27. Emma J. Hill

1888

Jan. 25. Martha M. Knight
Feb. 20. Emmiline V. Brown
25. Myers King
Apr. 3. Nellie Nuttall
9. Clara S. Brown
23. Angelina C. Turner
23. Walter Frick
May 3. Mrs. Williams
29. Mary Ann McIlwaine
June 24. Jane Shields
July 17. Mrs. C. M. Shubert
Oct. 10. Mrs. McKnight
Dec. 13. John H. Golborne
31. Emmaline Rihl

1889

Feb. 22. William Smith
25. John Clemson Briggs
Mar. 18. Florence Emma Hill
20. Mary De Weir
Apr. 10. Sarah Gravell
27. Winfield Holzer
27. John V. Dubree
May 2. Robert McKnight
9. Russell Wight
10. James D. Shaw

June 3. Margaret A. Deering
20. Edward LeRoy Whiting
July 3. Ella H. Keyser
Nov. 4. Myers King
6. Margaret Bryan
15. Margaret McCue
19. Richard Sparks Wainwright

1890

Jan. 11. Jane Bates
14. Robert F. Reynolds
15. Isaac Thompson
17. Mary E. Young
18. Rebecca Campbell
Feb. 3. Mary Esher
3. Laura Hahn
17. Sybilla Holden
24. Mrs. Albright
25. —— Hunt
Mar. 28. John W. Stewart
Apr. 13. Jessie R. Conwell
14. Remer Hillmar
May 2. Agnes Maud Barr
7. Joseph Treichler
16. Mary N. Black
June 2. Charles S. Hall
18. Frances Louisa Landell
20. William Sutherland
24. Harry W. Pyle
30. Elias S. Brooks
July 8. Catherine Flynn
13. Elsie M. Barth
Aug. 9. Lydia Norton Safford
13. Herbert Roland O'Keiffe
Oct. 22. George Fox Keiser
Dec. 2. Elizabeth Gorman
21. William K. Smith

1891

Mar. 5. Hermon S. Hess
Apr. 7. Frank Bayne
Apr. 17. Robert Benckart
May 11. Mrs. Doll
26. John A. Smith
June 18. Margaret Cardwell
July 23. Ann McCracken
Mrs. Gillingham
Sept. 8. Hannah Dougherty
John Howard Yardley
Nov. 4. Elizabeth H. Jones
23. Frederick Charles Tomson

1892

Jan. 4. Henry Walker
14. Louisa M. Zipperlein
26. Annie Lee
27. Miriam Cullen
Feb. 8. John Stitt
23. Charlotte Goodrich
Mar. 4. William H. Dougherty
July 8. Clara Crosley Booz
21. S. Gillette
28. Jennie Dambly
Aug. 1. Jeremiah Bonsall
Nov. 12. —— Merceron
23. Walter Smith Phillips
Dec. 17. —— Johnson
21. Catherine A. Baus
25. —— Jamison
31. Caroline Clark

1893

Jan. 6. Elmer O'Keefe
18. Harry Ferguson
25. Stephen Lathbury
Feb. 5. John Green Stillman
Mar. 11. —— Boyd
12. —— Greentree
27. Z. Augustus Devoll
Apr. 18. Robert Brunker
19. Mrs. Taylor
20. Emily C. Rutherford
May 8. Fannie V. Johnson

May 11. Catherine Hazlet Keyser
June 12. William S. McGlue
21. Thomas P. Fisher
July 8. Francis Fleet Clifton
10. George J. Garde
13. Edna Ackerman
17. Mary McGrener Coggeshall
Mrs. Montz
21. Richard Lancaster McIlwain
Aug. 13. Laura V. Hudson
Sept. 25. Mrs. Samuel R. Marshall
Oct. 1. Charles Marron
14. S. N. Rich
30. Emmanuel D. Espenship
Nov. 6. Julia V. Pulte
Dec. 11. Elizabeth M. Markley
17. Joseph Peter Dahl
28. Elizabeth Dunham Williamson

1894

Jan. 9. William H. Ackerman
10. Dewitt Clinton Walsh, Jr.
13. Joseph D. Appleton
Feb. 2. Alice Campbell
10. J. Harry Huff
17. Martha Grey Grubb Clifton
20. Thomas Frederick Evans
28. Robert Hutchinson
Mar. 7. Lydia D. Briggs
11. John W. Bell
Apr. 6. Mrs. Lucas
7. Clifton Dormaday Huff
William Frederick Taunt
16. Herman E. Gessler
22. Thomas Allen Briggs
30. Jean Mumford
Mrs. Mott
July 13. Helen Truitt Rush
15. Clarence Layton
16. George R. Graham
30. Agnes Dundas
Aug. 28. Richard B. Hayes
Mary McSorley
Nov. 14. Mary Elizabeth Warner
18. George William Walke
20. Ferdinand Berger
Dec. 3. Elizabeth Otto Smith
6. Henry R. Edmonds
17. Sarah Francis
29. George McElroy Watson

1895

Jan. 10. Robert Arthur Wilkinson
29. Miss Schleigh
Feb. 23. Miss Howell
26. Harriett Koplin
Mar. 4. Miss Bringhurst
5. George W. Nichols
9. George M. Marshall
10. Anton Winters
12. Mary Carpenter Burnham
Apr. 2. Eugene Minett Dyer
5. David Craven
8. Oliver Grey Smith
8. Maria Ross
17. Marie Eva Rice
30. Robert Orr
May 7. Henry Bonsall
12. Lawrence L. Taylor, Jr.
14. Anna C. Snyder
24. Emma V. Gawther
June 3. William Forsyth Hannis
5. Ernest Weiss
20. Margaret Sneyd
Aug. 6. Mary Young Gilroy
20. George Cass
Oct. 7. Edward Huntley Shepard
21. Mary Ann Smith
Nov. 7. Amos Warren DeCoster
13. Elizabeth F. Mackey
24. Mary A. Smith

Dec. 6. George Augustus Shryock
11. Ada K. Noblette
30. Walter Clarence Hicks

1896

Jan. 4. James McCurdy
5. Adeline Stubbs
31. George C. Pratt
Feb. 8. Charlotte Walker
27. Thomas H. Eckard
28. Florence Chandler Hoover
Mar. 3. Agatha C. Coggeshall
4. Clemmis S. Jones
9. Joseph Davis Leslie
11. James Oldham
12. Sheldon Davis Galleger
24. Daniel Parrish Naylor
31. Sarah Ellen Clarke
May 28. Sydney Jean Pierce
June 6. Elizabeth Dutton Kite
14. Henry Neamand
15. Eveline C. Bemelmans
July 7. Harrie Gillingham Warner
8. Mabel Lamor Baldwin
Aug. 12. Hannah McCurdy
14. Harry B. Bartholomew
21. Mary Turner Maxwell
24. Isaac Elliott
Sept. 30. Frederick Thomas
Oct. 8. Emma Matilda Turner
28. Lydia Ann Dubree
Mrs. Smythe
—— Schimpf

1897

Jan. 6. Florence Getz
—— Kent
25. Jane Foulds
Feb. 22. —— M'Harg
23. —— Merceron
27. Mrs. Knight
Mar. 3. Emily L. Abbett
Mar. 20. Fanny Eliza Shanks
Apr. 10. James Gardiner
26. Eliza Bond
May 10. Josephine K. Allen
28. Gideon Clark
June 28. Edward C. Hicks
July 7. Ida Eliza Pechin
14. —— McIntosh
19. Lewis St. Clair Morton
Aug. 2. Anna L. Shoemaker
Sept. 28. Anna C. Johnston
Oct. 8. Phoebe R. Chapman
Nov. 28. S. Mary Dorrance
29. Willard Thomas Gill
Dec. 1. Susan Gray Mossop
2. Eva Graff Peacock
31. George S. Mellor

1898

Jan. 23. Mrs. Hakeberg
Feb. 10. Harry Conwell
Mar. 11. Clarence Holzer
20. Mabel Gibbons
20. Katie S. McCool
26. Jennie Overn Watson
30. Samuel Lyndall
31. Mary V. Ashton
31. Mrs. Vaché
31. Alice Furlong Askam
Apr. 1. Henry Stewart Bunn
8. Henry C. Trunick
16. Christopher McWhorters
24. Samuel Hopper
May 17. George Higinbotham
23. Virginia Lafayette Hicks
24. Margaret A. Cox
29. Sarah A. Sendos
June 6. Charles S. Reeves
7. Mrs. Van Dyke
11. Marian Hayes
July 5. Eliza J. Hare
23. James Gallager

July 30. George R. Bonfield
Mary Hendel
Aug. 18. Williamanna Hopper
Sept. 21. Cecelia Katherine Lesley
24. Ann Carhart
Oct. 8. Alice Barnes
22. Benjamin Erwin Spain
26. Ella Augusta McCarthy
29. William F. Austin
Nov. 6. Alfred Sutherland
18. William Wood
20. William F. Warburton
23. Benjamin Shourds
Dec. 10. James Hastings
12. Charles Shields
14. Harry S. Cripps
17. Mrs. Hawk
27. Henrietta R. Mott
29. Mary Ann Plews
31. —— Lamor

1899

Jan. 2. Elizabeth Riley
10. Walter Haines
12. Hugh Jones Nyce
13. Julia V. Brooksby
17. Sarah Elizabeth Given
21. Frank A. Zipperlein
25. Hattie Tinney Remington
30. Isaac N. Drew
Feb. 7. Rosalie Mendoza Balz
Mrs. Hobzer
10. Jasper Ewing Brady
12. Hattie A. Whitcomb
14. Minnie Derrick
15. Mary L. Hammett
Mar. 1. George Alfred Clime
8. Florence Corinth
10. Herbert Lincoln Clark
11. Frederick B. Vandegrift
15. John J. Bartholomew
20. Edith Blossom
Mar. 24. Sarah Jordan
31. Annie Dorgan
May 4. Joseph J. Jordan
9. Cora Townsend Brady
25. Charles Pitman Kite
June 3. Carrie Field James
July 3. Mary V. Hayes
23. Georgianna Conwell
Frances Oldham
—— Hastings
Aug. 19. Theresa Edgar
Oct. 29. Robert Kilpatrick
Nov. 5. Mrs. Barr
17. Frank Luchhaus
Charles G. Barton
Dec. 13. John Robinson Barr
13. Mabel Fairman
27. Elizabeth C. Obdyke
31. Ellamina Upjohn

1900

Jan. 1. Isabella Elliott
16. Bertha Le Maitre
16. George Thomsom
Feb. 7. William Yardley
Mar. 5. John Murphy
8. —— Smith
19. John H. Hayes
28. Alphonso B. Shubert
31. Emma B. Audenreith
Apr. 8. Clara Della Given
9. Clara West Barnett Reed
12. Samuel Ward Chandler
25. Mrs. Whitaker
27. Anne Warburton
May 16. Frank W. Conroy
16. Sarah Wannita March
17. Mary Ellen March
29. John Fullerton
June 6. Frances A. Shields
18. Esther Shields
19. Jonah W. Moyer

June 29. Joseph S. Johnston
30. Charles H. Fricka
July 10. Emma Bonfield
10. Simon Urquhart
15. John Thompson McIntire
Aug. 6. Arthur V. McDonald
Joshua R. Johnson
Sept. 14. John J. Hallowell
24. —— Gillette
Oct. 2. Jane Summers
4. Thomas S. Keyser
13. Henry O. Hurlburt
Nov. 25. Mary A. M. Henis
28. Gertrude Johnson
Dec. 3. —— Butterworth
8. Hester Williams
15. Harriet Howell Jewell
21. Sarah Charlton Byewater
26. Hiram Clime

1901

Jan. 16. Henry N. Travis
24. Hannah B. Jeanes
28. Robert Charlton
Feb. 25. Emma M. Bartholomew
Mar. 15. Harriet Maude Davis
20. William Francis Vaché
23. Robert A. Parrish
Apr. 10. Milton Westcott
23. Hannah Truitt
27. Louis Reeves
29. James S. Haight
May 1. Mrs. Mary Perkins
8. William Haight
12. Henry Wicks
23. Martha Harriette Bissex
June 20. Julia A. Le Dane
22. Rev. John A. Jerome
29. William Thompson Wiegand
30. Mary Emma Miller
July 1. Anna Skaats
July 3. Mary E. Bonsall
5. Elizabeth Leclerg
5. Elizabeth Montgomery
19. Herman Letterman
25. Mary Crosley Murphy
Sept. 28. —— Thistle
Oct. 1. Stanley Williams
23. Henry Martin Tschudy
23. Mary C. Dougherty
Dec. 27. Clarissa Huhn
27. William A. Briggs

1902

Feb. 16. Sarah A. Marbacker
Mar. 16. Edward Thomas Hopkins
Elizabeth Evans
Apr. 11. Mrs. Koenig
11. Ethel Madeline Huntzman
May 1. Mina V. Kellar
21. George W. Baldwin
27. Mary Ann Taylor
30. Sophie Skillman
June 6. James Page Truitt
9. J. Ross Corbin
July 9. Josiah Hannum
10. William A. Butler
15. M. Alice Barnett
Aug. 22. Eleanor Wallack
24. Ethel Blourne
27. Emma Spiel
31. Albert S. Conley
31. Mary J. King
Sept. 17. Ebenezer Wood
Oct. 10. Mrs. Corbin
24. Katie V. Smith
24. Mary Ann Thompson
25. William Wilkinson Watson
27. Clara E. Clime Kershaw
Nov. 8. John McGrener
11. Harriet Matilda Heath
23. Harry C. Yeager
25. Elizabeth M. Short

Nov. 29. Eleanor Skaats
Dec. 7. Edith Drach Owens
19. Martha Watson
29. Thomas Finley

1903

Jan. 14. Sallie M. Manley Gillam
Feb. 2. —— Develin
3. C. C. Speel
4. Frederick A. DeBurlo
9. Joseph Brook
15. George Leslie Walker
21. William Hartley
Mar. 20. Jane Hanna
30. Mrs. Beach
Apr. 4. Mrs. C. S. Wayne
11. Ludwika Levin
May 2. George Whitfield Jarden
4. Charles G. Hasenmayer
14. Pauline Keyser
15. Charles F. Sharpless
17. Anthony Holmes Gunning
18. Mary Pomeroy Elliott
23. Anna M. Olds
28. Francis William Tomes
June 3. Edward Shoemaker Swayne
5. Charles Kelso
7. Jennie Rebecca Mockler
24. Samuel L. Van Dyke
25. William Raceford Hughes
25. Sarah B. Edwards
25. Emma Wilson
July 15. William Joseph Taylor
20. James G. Gallager
24. Henry Jefferson McCarthy
27. Ferguson Cadwallader
Aug. 1. Allen Wesley Goodman
26. Warren Holden
Sept. 1. Adelaide McGlue
Oct. 14. Katherine Hannum
26. Mrs. Tacey W. Miller
Nov. 12. Mrs. Hepzibah Leek
Nov. 26. Elizabeth S. Campbell
Dec. 16. Annie Furness

1904

Jan. 11. Sarah Wood
11. Robert H. Davis
14. Eleanor M. Ivinson
20. Andrew Mac Glencey
20. Eliza Roberts
Feb. 1. Thomas H. Zimmerman
3. Annetta Campbell Smith
6. Margaret J. McGrener
6. Lucy Cope
13. Anna Argue D'Olier
Mar. 4. Catherine Ann Edmonds
12. Adaline R. Vogel
Sept. 12. Augusta Maria Keller
12. William H. Crawford
Dec. 15. John B. Simonds

1905

June 26. HenryNormanRittenhouse
28. George Edward Macklin
July 8. Francis Harris
11. Edward M. Ramage
12. Joseph A. Sturtevant
31. Elizabeth Ann Carrigan
Aug. 9. Cornelius O. Nathans
17. Lottie M. Myers
17. Amos Stewart
21. Jane Hume
22. James R. Baroux
28. Emma W. Grubb
30. Sarah Samantha Barnes
Sept. 11. Mary E. Dunn
19. Matilda McDaniel
19. Anna Ruth Miller
26. John McCarthy
Oct. 12. Edward Brintley
16. Mary Gillespie
23. George Webster White
30. Henry True Clay

Nov. 23. Catherine E. Hammond
Dec. 11. Edmund Taylor
16. Ellwood S. Gloninger

1906

Jan. 5. George B. Simonds
15. Anna M. Gardner
30. William Boyd Noblette
Feb. 4. Lewis F. Pechin
8. Helen Battinere
22. William A. White
Mar. 10. Zillah K. Young
24. Robert Barnett
Apr. 1. William Loundes
6. Rebecca Aucott
9. Anna Gerlack
Helen Maria Gardner
23. John Johnson Keys
May 2. Catharine Morrell
31. Mary Louisa Morrison
June 18. Eliza Beach
30. Benton M. Spruance
July 19. —— Babbitt
25. John Williams
27. C. C. Farrell
Aug. 4. Mary Birdsall Peak
9. Caroline Francis Stiles
10. Percy Warren Clime
22. Edward Thomas Hannum
27. John Irvine Keys
Sept. 17. Matilda Elwell
Oct. 26. Joshua Samuel Sheets
30. Carl Lewis Gardner
Nov. 6. Ann H. Yearsley
17. Violetta K. Swain
21. Anna E. Davis
21. Edwin M. Ogle
26. Maria Elwell Thomas
29. Henry H. Campbell
Dec. 4. Margaret Story
8. Adele Rich
10. James S. Dickson
Dec. 13. Marcelin L. DeCoursey
17. William R. Sattler
19. Thomas G. Gaskill
20. Joseph P. Ingram

1907

Jan. 8. Henry R. Gaul
13. Peter Lane
17. Agnes Doig
23. Mrs. J. Moody
26. Matilda W. Ward
27. Eliza R. Pechin
31. Clara J. Merklee
Feb. 11. Katie W. Entwisle
17. Catharine Bradway
19. Harry Edward Powell
Mar. 14. John L. Hannum
16. Mary Keegan
21. Frank B. Lawrence
23. Harry Earle Swope
Apr. 4. Emily Senior
8. Hannah S. Divinney
27. Joseph B. Bartleman
May 3. Rowland Reed Lewis
6. Virginia A. Allison
11. Thomas G. Moore
14. Carrie Snyder Ogle
June 17. Margaret F. Bonsall
18. Kaia Nelson Clarke
19. Harvey B. Thomas
29. Ann Jones
30. William G. Henis
July 17. Helen B. McDevitt
27. Gertrude Lewis
28. Adam Pearce
29. Charles J. Johnson
Aug. 8. Richard Matchett
9. Emma M. Horn
27. Henry C. Hilyard
Sept. 2. D. W. Clark
13. Samuel Preston Parke
26. William H. H. Taylor

Sept. 26. Marion Landell
Oct. 12. William H. Malpass
12. Charles H. Peterson
12. Margaret A. Brown
21. Frank F. Thompson
29. Edward V. Gillette
Nov. 3. William W. Baxter
5. Martha A. Walker
10. Minnie Y. Harrison
29. David A. Shreve
Dec. 16. Emma Virginia Boddy
24. Sallie Newton Gaul
24. Margaret Gaul Hunt
28. Samuel A. Kensil
29. Grace E. Munyon

1908

Jan. 3. Henrietta Rob
7. Caroline Carter
8. George Thomas Tabor
11. Laura A. Baldwin
30. Albert Morris Buddy
31. Isaac V. Herring
Feb. 4. Robert Smith
28. Jane Reben Wotherspoon
Mar. 2. Ann Weaver
11. Edward C. Dern
26. Mary J. Stackhouse
31. Richard W. Markham
Apr. 4. Wyatt Lea Scott
May 17. Archibald Smith
20. Clara W. Tennant
June 8. William H. Munyan
July 3. George A. McElroy
11. Willetta Hendricks
14. Margaret Hallowell
31. Henry H. Dodson
Aug. 1. George W. Dreisback
3. Annie M. Cook
21. Elizabeth H. Harvey
Sept. 1. Sarah T. Overn
2. James W. Chambers
Sept. 2. Isabella Little
6. Catharine Matchett
15. Horace Everett
26. Annie E. Murphy
26. Ellen Fudge
Oct. 7. William Plews
8. David Nelson Morrison
14. Margaret Ann Bowers
17. Thomas P. Owen
22. Charles Robert Neilson
31. Sara A. Jermon
Nov. 9. Warren R. Keane
16. William Patterson
17. Henry J. Dixon
18. Louis Engelke
Dec. 12. Isabella Magrady

1909

Jan. 6. Helen Flynn
14. Anna Priscilla Cochran
19. Charlotte A. Riley
23. George W. Slemmer
25. William H. Preston
26. Sarah A. Worthington
27. Charles Elwood Fuller
31. Alfred Hicks, Sr.
Feb. 4. J. Randolph Sower
5. Eliza N. Drinkhouse
15. Samuel Rush Seibert
21. William J. Campbell
24. Margaretta J. B. Drinkhouse
Mar. 8. Ann Scott Gideon
10. Solomon Frank
12. Ida M. F. Wallace
28. Walter S. Radcliff
Apr. 3. Marguerite Isabel Leacott
28. Mary Forrester Taylor
May 21. Ambrose James Truitt
June 8. Maria A. Clark
24. Charles C. Lutz
July 13. Stewart Henson

July 19. Robert Alexander Sterrett
20. James M. Keenan
20. Eddy Baldwin Townsend
21. Richard Woolsey Tyler
27. Mary Markland
27. Jacob A. Augur
Aug. 1. Ellen M. Goodell
3. Susan F. Gill
9. Louisa Conley Ventasel
10. Elfreda Wagner
25. John B. Mencke
27. Rachel Streaker
30. James McGee
Sept. 5. William Callahan
7. Albert Richard Saddington
22. Anna Joy Barrett
25. Warner F. W. Trout
29. Walter Hubbard King
29. Charles Hughes
Oct. 5. William Edward Hannum
8. George W. Buckman
17. Margaretta Wenlock
18. Russell P. Witkowsky
18. Richard Coulter Drum
Nov. 3. Margaret A. Yeager
16. Margaret Kendrick
Dec. 5. George W. Devinny
6. William Henry Munyon
15. Mary L. Greer

1910

Jan. 2. William Smith
11. Edgar Harrison Benedict
15. Sarah J. White
18. Harry J. Buddy
Feb. 5. Catharine Jane Tufts
15. Margaret J. Ashton
28. Charles Stewart Elliott
Mar. 1. Mary A. Mick
3. Guy Morris Entwisle
19. Ada Batzig
20. Wilson H. Shive
Mar. 21. William Cottingham
22. Sarah Bouner
26. William H. Swanberg
30. Ludwig W. Bornemann
Apr. 12. Harriet O. Frank
19. Helen E. Lazarus
25. Margaret L. Eckard
26. Catharine Kalbach
May 6. Henry Newton Pinniger
7. Charles S. Sperling
14. Alfred Hoopes
21. Susan Evans Jaquese
22. William Henry Holden
23. Albert L. Rowland, Jr.
26. Abraham Mann
28. Frederick Charles Horn
June 2. Ada Virginia Sealey
4. Julius J. Vogel
7. Ellen Margaret Winter
July 8. Le Roy W. Steere
20. Madeline Dellop
25. Susan Hall
25. Earle Bailey Allen
27. Lavinia Skinner
Aug. 1. Eliza D. Oldham
3. Ella G. Hillman
6. Samuel P. Carr
6. Sarah Louise Allingham
15. William Reed McGill
24. May White
Sept. 21. Charles B. Nash
28. Frances A. Abell
Oct. 11. Charlotte Moore
18. Annie C. Dingee
19. Francis Asbury
24. Cora E. McDowell
25. Joseph Smith, Jr.
25. John Sherwood Bristol
28. Christina Pearce
Nov. 1. James Smith
10. Archibald Blair McGuffey
10. Rebecca Tomlin Adams

Nov. 22. Mary Levering Franklin
25. Helen M. Sterling
29. Charlotte S. Draper
30. Howard L. Jewell
Dec. 2. Milton J. Witmer
3. Oren S. Manley
9. Richard C. Snyder
15. Henry H. Templeton
20. John William Anslee

1911

Jan. 14. Margaret L. Tatem
Hannah L. Yeager
17. David McLaughlin
20. Francis W. Sherbourne
25. William V. McBride
27. Charles Trumpp
30. Carrie M. Brower
Feb. 1. Annie E. Coyle
9. Edna Hower
13. George W. Lauster
24. James Duffey Slade
Mar. 4. John McGowan
6. Frederick Frandsen
13. William J. Spence
21. Harriet Porter
23. Isaac Trullinger
Apr. 3. Benjamin Charles Smith
7. Benjamin B. Dale
8. Edward Samuel Plews
12. Mary C. Shaw
18. Cora Blades
24. Harry P. Maloney
May 6. Mary English Worman
7. William Beiermeister
22. Isaac Schuman
23. Emily F. Owen
June 12. William F. Eckel, Jr.
19. Eliza Morley Rival
Bloomfield Moore Newberry
July 10. Justis C. Wright
July 17. Andrew Reichle
25. Walter Steward Amos
Aug. 5. Charles Marbacker
7. Lawrence L. Brueff
9. Henry Van Kleeck Gillmore
12. Tunis J. Hellings
15. Albert Roy Grant
19. Urias Eisenhower
Sept. 2. Joseph Dellop
5. Mary Patterson
8. Elizabeth Minerva Hefline
18. Sarah J. Lewellen
Charles H. Shull
22. Charles Strauss
Oct. 17. George R. Colladay
19. Christian Ulrick
21. Margaret Crosbey
Nov. 9. Florence O'Brien
10. Mary Crosbey
21. Mary Oldham
Dec. 6. Samuel Cleary
12. Robert Taylor McDowell
26. Mary Churchill Mott

1912

Jan. 3. Mary E. Tomlin
Anna D. Asbury
6. Clarissa Huhn
8. Sarah J. Jones
12. Eliza Gillies
25. Willington J. Barrett
Feb. 10. Helen Arrison Ireland
15. Philip Swartz
George W. Doublebower
20. Richard H. Chipman
21. Ada Albertina Pinkham
Mar. 7. Amos J. Lamborn
11. Georgian Woodburn
17. Homer Stout
29. Edith Irene Sheppard
Apr. 1. Alice Grace Haynes

Apr. 6. A. Thompson Markley
9. William H. Wallace
27. Hannah Clark
May 6. Freaborn Pierce Coggeshall
11. Eliza Brown Wilkinson
16. Annie Arrison Ireland
27. Helen Butler Falkner
June 10. Benjamin Franklin Hughes
July 9. Sadie Margery Tinguey
15. Florence Elizabeth Hamilton
Elmer Hamilton
Elizabeth Frances MacBride
22. John H. Coston
Aug. 4. Cassie B. Drew
5. Mary S. Clark
8. Walter L. Mariner
22. Fred Cook
27. George M. Beatty
Sept. 2. Emma Matilda Schall
Edwin V. Sumner
14. George Mossop
15. Edwin William Ward
22. Florence May Rightmire
25. Helen W. Ritter
Oct. 8. Robert L. Riley
12. Alice T. Pearce
30. Herbert Guise Collins
Nov. 3. Edward Tripple
4. Charles Beatty Fithian
6. Catharine V. Davis
8. Rebecca Dilks
11. Jennie F. Leak
12. George W. Ziegler
14. Benjamin F. Read, Jr.
22. Robert Coleman, Jr.
Dec. 3. George D. Melloy
5. Adam H. Fetterolf
9. Granville Shaw
Edward Powell Frederick
20. Sarah M. Jones
Dec. 28. Kate Reifsnyder
Daisy Merzbacher

1913

Jan. 4. William P. Gillespie
13. Katherine B. Roney
14. William Simmers
15. Louisa W. Arendt
21. Sarah Buckley
22. Margaret Drack
29. Helen C. Wallace
Feb. 8. John M. Koch
24. Charles D. Bryan
26. Annie Schmitt
27. Elwood H. Diehl
Mar. 12. James Thomas Keleher
13. Jane B. Keesey
20. William S. Mason
29. Charles S. Rambo
Apr. 1. Lydia Jane Hirst
Caroline R. Davis
17. Frances Louise Frenaye
19. Elizabeth Henk
21. Mary E. Hahn
28. Ida Frances Roberts
May 10. Sarah J. Tomlinson
Katherine Powers
16. Elizabeth Schmitz
21. Mary E. Jamison
22. Elise Bornemann
27. Clementine Mossop
June 5. Ella L. Hillebrand
14. Grace Anna Pentland
20. Thomas Howarth
July 5. Augustus E. Fischer
17. Sarah Ann Gruber
25. George Huber White
Aug. 11. Richard Brooks Chipman
12. Harriet Gabell Roth
13. John Frederick Leak
Sept. 22. Charolette Martin
Oct. 11. Robert St. Clair

Oct. 13. Emma Bilger Potts
20. Samuel Reynolds Marshall
22. Lillian W. Mercer
27. John Graf
31. Mary Jane Cottingham
Nov. 4. Juliet Miriam Dick
12. Madeline Hutchinson Wilson
20. Elizabeth H. Woodnutt
22. Augusta Nancy Schmidt
24. Annie Irvin Tatem
Dec. 4. Emma V. Thompson
8. Mary Ella Johnston
15. Robert Edgar
16. Louis Vail Slaughter
17. George H. McDowell
20. Margaret J. Gilchrist

1914

Jan. 8. William J. Miles
12. Mary Fletcher
16. Laura Lynch
21. Lewis H. Vandegrift
27. Frances B. Ruthglen
31. William D. Brunker
Feb. 5. William Coppes, Sr.
17. Richard Matthews
28. Catharine Anslee
Mar. 16. Duane T. Schermerhorn
18. Emma Schlecht
24. Horace Plankinton Cheesman
Florence Emma Frish
Sarah Malyon
25. Dorothy Goudy Hanley
James Buckley
27. Margaret Ann Snyder
Apr. 18. Robert Gilchrist
20. Luther George Smith
30. Henry James Maybin
May 1. Fannie B. Chipman
May 4. Susanna Blanchard Price
9. Henry Clay Freeman, Jr.
Paul A. Davis, Jr.
13. William John Varley
June 1. James Hamilton Macauley Hayes
10. James Poke Long
15. Charles M. Leech
17. Florence Coppuck Wagner
20. Mary B. Bonfield
24. Richard C. Hitchner
July 1. Rebecca M. Simms
20. Emma H. H. Tinker
28. John Smith
Aug. 3. John Gould
8. Margaret B. Lysle
13. Elizabeth Tracey
George W. Ward
15. Mary Ellen Sewell
24. Helen R. Miller
Sept. 18. Peter Smith
23. Elizabeth Verrall
Leon Allen Jones
29. Eva Ainsworth Cromwell
Oct. 20. Caroline Roehrig Miller
Nov. 8. Hannah L. Owen
9. John Megoan
12. Joseph Crompton
23. Josephine Kingston Burr
25. Elizabeth P. Mott
30. Martha T. Murphy
Dec. 4. Margaret M. Legg
10. Samuel Kidd
23. Victoria Beatrice Winkler
31. John W. Cottingham

1915

Jan. 20. William H. Scherer
22. John Baptist Reich
Anna Alice Hower
26. Margaret Furlong Askam
27. John S. Bishop

Jan. 28. William Weikel
Feb. 3. Roffe Foster
6. Mary A. Wetherill
25. Alfred Adamson
27. Mary Emma Keesey
Mar. 1. Joseph Storey
5. Thomas Cottingham
6. Cornelia S. Clime
27. Martha Ann Whitaker
29. John Thomas Langhorne
Virginia S. List
31. Catharine A. Neilson
Apr. 6. Elizabeth Thomson Martin
12. Charles Johnson
13. Lilly Holdsworth
15. William H. Price
19. Emma M. McElroy
20. Mary V. Thorn
22. Sarah E. Morrison
27. Samuel H. Elliott
May 10. Mordecai S. Bonsall
12. Marion De Blois Bliss
20. George W. England
June 4. Jennie Spencer Ludwig
7. Josephine Catharine Flues
22. Sarah Ella Fealds
July 1. Lizzie Rossiter
3. Septimus F. Osbourne
7. Samuel Edwards Fairchild
12. Lewis Harrison
28. Maria Van Steenbergh
Aug. 11. William D. Carrow
12. Georgiana Mary Gauss
14. Lucy Hackett
20. Mary W. Krimmell
28. Samuel Mettler
Sept. 21. Horace Draper
30. Elizabeth L. Boone
Oct. 1. Rebecca P. Brooke
8. Mary A. Hare
14. Edwin A. Landell
23. Louis H. Voute
Nov. 2. Isidor Levin
3. Dr. Henry E. Everett
Lida Whitehead Cruser
21. Leora King
24. Elizabeth Gillespie Reed
Dec. 3. James B. Sword
4. Henry H. Goodrich
15. Margaret Lee
19. Marie Anna Kesel
23. Margaret Preston
24. Laura Anita Mack
28. Charles P. Truitt
Mary Elizabeth Bishop
29. William Cowper

1916

Jan. 3. Stephen M. Kochersperger
6. Mary Mee Keey
7. Alexander Patterson
13. Daniel Webster Grafly
14. John Rockey
26. Mary Bailey
Feb. 4. Anna L. Witmer
Washington I. Shore
15. Marjorie Page
17. Matilda E. O'Keefe
24. Rebecca Anna Cope
Mar. 14. Isabella Cardell
27. Lena Nource Austin
Apr. 5. Thomas Samuel Duckett
8. Harry Russell Clark
20. John Kemp Gittens
22. Henry James Arbuckle
26. Elizabeth R. Ley
May 6. Jennie Chambers
11. Catharine M. Tripple
17. Leon Detoch
22. Burroughs P. Warner
27. Lydia L. Dawson
June 1. John S. H. Simpson
7. John Crock
16. Alma Sealey

July 1. Emma Mulhall Epley
12. William Simonds
15. Mary M. Sutter
Aug. 5. Samuel R. Hannum
9. Caroline Howarth
16. Elizabeth King Collins
24. John Overn
25. David Scott Haslett
29. James W. Carpenter
Sept. 1. Elizabeth D. Ward
13. Julia Dundas Oldham
22. Charles Buckland
Oct. 4. Ann McGlencey
6. Robert Brown
14. Mark Murtaugh
26. James Quinn
Nov. 10. Matilda Buckelew Wicks
16. Edna Leckner Cochran
30. Francis A. Owens
Dec. 14. Albert Robert Hamilton
21. Fannie Cole

1917

Jan. 6. Emma O. Halstead
8. George J. Thompson
Maud Croft
12. Sarah E. Jewell
22. Elizabeth Cox
23. Eliza Hyneman Wandell
27. Adelia M. Frenaye
Feb. 1. Harry S. Smith
5. Mary H. Doublebower
7. William Thomas Bishop
8. James P. Cullen
9. Charles Booth
Alice A. Taylor
10. Miriam Grafly Melloy
11. William F. Eckel
12. Mary E. Hughes
24. Mary E. Lapp
Joseph Fletcher
27. Sarah R. Sterling
Mar. 7. George Mick
21. Peter Anderson
25. Jacob Snyder
26. Mary C. Fiss
Apr. 4. Elizabeth Patterson
6. William Ward Blancjour
9. Henry A. Widdifield
12. Percy H. Grant
14. Elizabeth M. Blackwell
18. Marion H. Grant
25. Mary A. Paul
May 1. Elizabeth McCauley Lovett
15. Hannah Cassel Mills
18. William E. Coster
21. Elizabeth V. Bulley
22. Jane P. Smith
Mercy Jane Hughes
26. Addie Sealey
Georgianna Morrison
31. Elkannah H. Davis
June 5. Elizabeth Austin Lehnert
6. Victor Hardeck
9. William Carpenter
15. Mary Ann Monday
20. Eva Bartlett Unrath
21. Lilian G. Borrowes
30. Walter C. Lang
July 11. William Hamilton
14. Henry S. DeCoster
17. Penelope Shepard
Aug. 1. William Coppes, Jr.
6. John Esler Moore
14. Grace V. Pentland
15. George C. Mangan
Sept. 4. William Burley
8. Merritt Trimble Rhodes
11. Henrietta G. Crawford
15. Ernest James Jordain
30. Mary Esther Van Sciver
Oct. 19. Washington Lafayette Gilroy
24. Annie E. Stiles

Oct. 27. Earl Oliver Register
31. Margaret C. Fox
Nov. 7. John B. Doland
16. Hortense G. Nicolai
17. Kate Herbert Chandler
Dec. 10. Emma Girvin
12. Ida V. Butler
18. Albert Stockley Tunnell

1918

Jan. 4. Jane Taylor McDowell
23. Alfred W. Downing
29. Spencer P. Christie
31. Mary P. Munyan
Feb. 7. Charles D. Dougherty
8. Abbie Marshall Wenzell
18. Mary A. Sheneman
26. Charles Shicker
Mar. 2. James T. McCoy
11. Henry G. Carnes
22. Henrietta A. Widdifield
28. Richard Brunker
Apr. 3. Mary Kate Hancock
4. Fielding Hefling
10. Mary J. Marsh
18. David P. Johnson
27. William Maurer
Caroline Cresson Murphy
May 4. Laura May Monday
6. Sarah A. Graf
8. Caroline Schilling
June 5. John Donaldson Edgar
14. Mary E. Street
25. Annie McIlhenny Long
July 25. Georgeanna Walsh Thomas
Aug. 8. Hannah Dickinson
22. Daniel Bellerjean
Sept. 11. William Megargee
8. Hamilton A. Hume
Edwin Romaine Clemence
16. William John Chambers
17. Miriam S. Hume
Oct. 21. Manerva D. Olley
23. Mary Ann Brestle
25. Caroline Tholey
Nov. 20. Sarah McKnight
Dec. 17. Walter H. Watson

1919

Feb. 19. Ann Amelia Thompson
Mar. 17. Henry D'Olier
29. John G. Hayes
Apr. 10. Sarah Hackman
June 25. Theodore Skinner
Aug. 18. William Russel Murphy
30. Jane Pearce
30. Katherine Sharpless
Oct. 4. John I. Walton Riter
28. Lillian Mae Wright
Nov. 15. John Off
16. Elizabeth G. Kettel
18. Emma M. Foulke
27. Naomi Dalrymple
28. May De Young

1920

Jan. 3. Annie C. Irwin
16. Sarah A. Philpet
17. Emma Tabor
21. Elizabeth A. Bowers
26. Margaret Scott
Feb. 4. Linda Seiders
5. William Long
12. John C. Truitt
20. Amelia H. Cunningham
24. Elizabeth Fritsche
25. Anna Jane Horton
Mar. 16. Anna M. Fischer
29. Sarah Watson Friend Birnbaum
Apr. 7. Elizabeth S. Foster
9. Clara V. Stone
13. Almira R. Burr
23. William Blair

May	10.	Catherine L. T. F. King
	19.	Elizabeth J. Callahan
	20.	Josephine P. Lippincott
	24.	Blanche Van Holt
	29.	Mary G. Sterrett
June	2.	Mrs. Frank Richards
	8.	John Wrigley
	11.	Virginia Gilroy Stone
	16.	John Stewart Ramage, Jr.
	17.	Marie Louise Zipperlein
	18.	Isabella Gillespie
July	2.	Alice C. Cheney
	7.	May Callahan
	10.	Emma B. Cadwalader
	20.	Mary J. Kensil
	22.	Mary Matilda Hastings
	30.	Caroline Coppes
Aug.	14.	Harry Roper
	18.	Theodore Pratt
	28.	Elizabeth Keatley
Sept.	7.	Samuel Long
	17.	Charles E. Lawson
	25.	Fannie E. Yost
Oct.	15.	Charles Schilling
	26.	Catharine K. Summ
	27.	Albert Shaw
	28.	Jane Skinner
Nov.	2.	A. Ward Risel
	3.	Margarette Marie Fernandez
	8.	Rebecca Kepler
	9.	Emily J. Coppuck
	14.	Wilmer Faunce
Dec.	3.	John F. Meacham
	4.	David Herbert Carl Walraven
	8.	Harry Nuneville
	16.	Lewis E. Beitler
	20.	Samuel J. Roop
	28.	Howard Hunt
	31.	Joseph S. Pearson

1921

Jan.	11.	Nancy D. Silvis
	18.	George W. Gardner
	25.	Frank Bissell
	26.	Minnie Hahn
Feb.	1.	Frank D. Pratt
	7.	Bessie Nixon
	8.	Catharine Drury
	9.	Mary R. Walls
	15.	William Robertson
	16.	Sarah E. Brown
	21.	Maria C. Craner
	22.	William E. Frenaye
	25.	Frances C. Ewing
	26.	Margaret Russell
Mar.	7.	Samuel Mick
	12.	Frank A. Richards
	17.	Isaac Martindell
	26.	Charles Giberson
	29.	Mary Jarden
Apr.	4.	Smith Berry
	13.	Sarah Shourds
	18.	Kate V. Aiken
	19.	William Henry Doble
May	6.	Norman Lloyd Hannum
June	11.	Ella G. Fromm
	16.	Hazel M. Michael
July	3.	Joanna L. Goodrich
	13.	Louis Barbe
Aug.	1.	Elizabeth Roberts
	18.	Martha A. Anderson
Sept.	5.	Sarah P. Speel
	27.	Charles E. Luberg
Oct.	4.	Henrietta Hughes
	17.	John J. Williard
	27.	Margaret M. Waegel
	31.	Ida May Johnston
Nov.	1.	Frances L. Wrigley
	3.	Jesse A. Dickson
	4.	Charles Vinton Risley
	12.	Mary Bachelor
	25.	William R. Hughes

Nov. 28. Anna E. Wade
Elizabeth K. Summ
30. Mary Frances Shacklett
Dec. 6. Sarah Carpenter
7. George Mais
8. Clara Eisenhart
Willard Dowling
31. Emma E. Doran

1922

Jan. 10. Charles H. Ley
Anna G. Young
19. Sarah Jane Smith
24. Alexander H. Brooke
Feb. 6. Gertrude B. Everett
17. Charles A. Yeager
25. George G. Noble
27. Robert C. Gyle
Mar. 3. William Beckner Bush
11. Joseph Franklin Atkinson
12. Mary Etta Seidel
15. Joseph S. Risley
23. Mary Ella Henderson
28. Marie Gaul
Apr. 7. Florence May Hurdle
May 25. Samuel W. DeCoster
June 15. Martha Bradford Tunnell
July 3. Dr. Charles A. Groff
7. Irene Ford
11. Rachel Gaskill
12. Robert R. Carthew
22. Rudolph Schierbeck
25. Marguerite Iona Freeman
27. Maria Keyser Landell
Aug. 1. Edwetta Schenck
3. Percy P. McGrath
Ellen Swope
9. William J. Galbraith
28. Gertrude Smith
Sept. 1. Susanna H. Supplee
Oct. 3. Annie M. Lockwood
7. Jane Long
Nov. 9. John Boehringer
14. Anna M. Baker
18. Emma S. Downing
22. Beatrice Barnes
25. Elizabeth F. Hamilton
Dec. 4. Annie M. Custer
27. James H. Patterson
28. Emma S. S. Zesinger
31. George H. Peters

1923

Jan. 4. Ellen Casner
12. Reginald Warren Kirby
17. Mary Hannum
22. Charles Hess
Feb. 2. Mary R. Harris
3. Harriet W. Eckard
Eben S. White
12. Robert V. Long
16. Annie E. Dawson
20. Susan B. Cramer
26. Hannah E. Miller
Mar. 1. Mary J. Fisher
6. Elizabeth McIntyre
12. Eva Mee Keey
20. William Lonigan
28. Oscar Brugger
Apr. 2. Mary Aiken
7. Thomas Chambers
13. Thomas Cleary
19. Clifford T. Woodward
22. William H. Beaumont
24. Edward J. Mason
28. Catharine Ann Cooke
May 1. Margaret E. Haussman
4. Emma F. Wallace
7. Ellen Wilkinson
Charles W. Taylor
8. John Curtis, Jr.
Ella V. Patterson
9. Elizabeth Shaw
24. Catharine M. Carroll

June 4. Edwin Booth Jack
6. Mary E. Maneuvre
12. Susan Ran Bremer
14. Oliver P. Bradfield
16. Harry Righter
19. Frances A. Schreiber
27. Irwin Courtright
July 9. Blanche Ruth Daley
Hannah M. Hamburg
12. Henry Shuster
Aug. 5. Frances Crick Corby
Sept. 8. Alice May Ronand
20. William J. Lammey
Oct. 16. Harry E. Ketterer
24. Elizabeth Rogers
29. Sarah Law
Nov. 27. Rowland S. B. Hill
Dec. 7. Anna M. Payne

1924

Jan. 7. William B. Pierce
11. Caroline Fricka
14. Eleanor M. Hayward
18. Aurilla D. Patterson
21. Charles E. Luberg
27. Ella A. Gorton
Feb. 6. Anna Louisa Reimer
13. William W. Heaton
15. Elizabeth Hess
25. Mary J. Arrison
28. Cornelius Gleason
Mar. 8. Harry W. Reiss
13. Laura V. Rapaport
29. Joseph P. Green
Apr. 2. Carrie Darrow
3. Estelle Seldenor Pearce
3. Martha Boye Jansen
11. Ralph W. Ryan
17. Jennie Mayberry
18. Flavia A. Hayward
16. Samuel Brian
May 2. James B. Porter
May 2. Lewis H. Long
3. Alfons Berizzi
4. Sarah Lee
10. Edgar W. Fox
14. William Miller
23. Charlotte Ellen Hanna
June 3. Annie M. Ward
3. Levi Strausser
7. William W. Hanna
8. Mary M. Servoss
22. Frank Walter Shade
23. Armina Clement
July 8. John W. Major
21. Katie Iehle
28. Catharine Enochs
31. Lillie M. Ramm
Sept. 12. Anna M. Taulane
13. James Horton
22. Robert Gillespie
23. William H. Baker
24. Anna Pearson
Oct. 8. Adelaide E. Britton
25. Evelyn R. Callaghan
27. Clara S. Hicks
28. William W. Peck
29. Isabella C. Harvey
31. Esther A. Shelton
Nov. 4. Axel Christensen
5. William H. Kershaw
8. Thomas A. Chambers
18. Anna Barbara Baumann
25. Nellie Alston Cooper
Dec. 4. Albert Shaw Keller

1925

Jan. 6. Rebecca E. Snowden
15. James Myers
16. Jennie Engle
17. Martha A. Haines
27. George Cope Magargle
Feb. 2. Edwin L. Ritter

Feb.	6.	Alice Holden
	7.	Lillian Echternack
	10.	Caroline Engel
	14.	Thomas H. Truett
	17.	Margaret A. Muller
	19.	Annie Orr
	23.	Matilda Wray
	28.	Andrew Neilson
Mar.	3.	Abram Hilliard Smith
	17.	Selma L. Harr
	23.	Harriet Jane Ritter
	20.	T. Hart Smith, M.D.
	24.	Stanley Sowers
Mar.	31.	Sophia Wolf
Apr.	4.	George M. Roth
	7.	Bessie Wilson
	15.	George L. Briest
	15.	Mary Moran Smith
	24.	Addison N. Kavanaugh
May	2.	Walter B. Jackson
	8.	Margaret Lawson
June	6.	Emma Rebecca Barnes
	8.	Zna B. Morrell
July	1.	Arthur Holland
	15.	Flora A. Marquette
	18.	William W. Thomson

V. MARRIAGES

	1840	
Oct. 15.	Isaac Plunkett	To Jane Bebey
22.	Augustus Shephard	Rebecca Wright
Nov. 19.	Will. M. Leeck	Rosina Kochersperger
	1841	
May 6.	Joseph F. Beaty	Maria A. Oliver
June 13.	Charles A. Dawes	Mary J. Morrison
July 19.	William Slaugh	Hannah Barkel
29.	Martin Wolf	Elizabeth Page
	1842	
Apr. 6.	William Charlton	Margaret Knox
Sept. 8.	Macpherson Christy	Harrit Vouton
Oct. 22.	Joseph McMullen	Mira Whalen
Dec. 31.	Andrew Craig	Eliza Clapp
	1843	
Feb. 1.	John W. Glanding	Margaret Pray
Mar. 4.	Benjamin Russell	Mary Fulmer
23.	Thomas Field	Susan Field
May 8.	Thomas Seyfert	Mary Taylor
22.	Obadiah Kemp	Eliza Robinson
Aug. 31.	Charles J. Pugh	Sara Ann Sneck
Oct. 7.	William Thornley	Mary Farnum
26.	Robert Foulon	Mary Ann Fulmer
Nov. 8.	George S. Slaugh	Sophia Shrunk
Dec. 21.	Joseph Hindley	Margaret Leigh
	1844	
Feb. 1.	James Powell	Elizabeth Waddington
Dec. 4.	Erasmus Burger	Sarah Bean
	1845	
Sept. 11.	George McFadden	Charlotte Elliott
Oct. 20.	Samuel Van Loan	Ann Elliott

1846

Mar. 8.	Daniel Berry	Jeanette Hutchinson
26.	George F. Delleker	Harriet Beatty
June 19.	John K. Davis	Mary Ann Nicholls
July 9.	Rev. Thomas Yarnall	Sarah Rose
Sept. 1.	James C. Page	Emmeline Parker
Dec. 4.	John Long	Isabelle Kirkland

1848

Aug. 3.	William Martin	Elizabeth Thompson

1849

Aug. 16.	Thomas Heath	Matilda Arthur
Sept. 12.	Absalom Heath	Margaret Bogel

1850

Jan. 23.	Jabez C. DuHadway	Morinda Amelia Cash
Apr. 9.	Jacob Tripler	Lizzie Morrison
June 16.	Alexander Boyce	Hannah Albert
Nov. 7.	Robert Oliver Lowry	Annie Louisa Davidson
Dec. 15.	James Bean	Ruth Ann Krips

1851

Feb. 20.	George Fleming	Martha Williams
Sept. 8.	James Hughs	Catherine Brodly
Nov. 8.	William Machert	SooeyAlexander

1852

Feb. 5.	William H. Burger	May A. Boileau

1853

June 6.	John Lambert	Elizabeth H. Sergeant
Nov. 22.	E. Spencer Miller	Anna E. Hare
Dec. 21.	Jonah Fairlamb	Sarah E. Kennedy

1854

Feb. 15.	Thomas Schenck	Eliza Drum
June 1.	John Calvert	Julia S. Rush

1855

May 8.	J. King Merrit	Virginia Norris
Dec. 11.	Thomas S. Foulkrod	Elizabeth Kenworthy

1856

Apr. 24.	Thomas Rowland, Jr.	Elizabeth Bolton
May 1.	George Collyer	Annie M. Rhodes
10.	William A. Husband	Estelle L. Croskey

1857

Apr. 4.	Mark Connell	Caroline C. Cash
28.	Joshua Franklin Vaughn	Mary Masden
May 12.	Chas. Willing Hare	Mary Singer Widdifield
31.	Alexander Fraser	Ann Read
June 3.	Samuel Eccles, Jr.	Amanda A. Garsed
July 1.	John Frederick Blandy	Sarah Loyd
Aug. 29.	William S. Gibson	Mary Ann Sands Lainhoff
Sept. 15.	Charles D. Greeves	Sarah C. Bottsford
17.	John W. Young	Mrs. S. F. Gaulbert

1858

Jan. 21.	James V. Emelen	Ann Armor
Apr. 15.	John S. Lewis	Mary J. Briggs
22.	James Kenny	Kate Agnes Malony
May 10.	Raphael Venas	Lydia S. Overn
Aug. 17.	Rev. John G. Maxwell	Mary H. Turner
Nov. 18.	Wm. Henry Orme	Mary A. Jamison
Dec. 16.	George Keichline	Jane B. Page

1859

Feb. 20.	Leonard S. Hart	Sarah A. Franks
June 28.	Samuel Barrington	Emily S. N. Huntingdon

1860

Mar. 1.	Jacob T. Fish	Mary Ann Ralph
Apr. 3.	John Kearney	Elizabeth Ramsey
May 9.	David L. Huntingdon	Annie M. Allen
June 13.	Lewis D. Vail	Susan M. Stroud
Nov. 19.	William C. Pomroy	Harriet Cartwright

1861

May 12.	Harry F. Leo	Mary H. Ramsey

1862 Missing

1863

May 27.	John Wesley Emmitt	Elizzie Massey
June 1.	William Hamilton Brown	Mary Virginia Braman
Sept. 17.	Joseph H. Morgan	Mary F. Bullock
Nov. 30.	William Richardson Elliott	Mary Ann Pomeroy
Dec. 27.	John Young	Annie Maria Petterson

1864

Jan. 14.	Rev. Gustavus Claggett Bird	Anna Louisa Hall
Mar. 2.	William John Hutcheson	Catharine Hasslitt
May 5.	William B. Noblitt	Amanda Trites
June 16.	Alonzo Rohrman	Mary E. Rose
July 21.	George W. Howe	Lizzie Kerper
Sept. 22.	Henry Lyle	Mary Grissom
Oct. 27.	John E. Atkinson	Elizabeth A. Seymour
Nov. 8.	Edward L. Randall	Anna M. Beach

1865

Jan. 11.	Samuel Fulton	Elizabeth Beggs
Feb. 21.	Hugh Nicholson	Elizabeth Hillegass
22.	Henry M. Kelley	Martha J. Fisher
Mar. 14.	Robert P. MacKnight	Elizabeth A. Soyez
Apr. 4.	James Ford	Annie Rile
May 24.	Matthias Enoch	Susan Wagner
Sept. 5.	George W. Keller	Mary Louisa Patten

1866

Jan. 18.	George C. Stroud	Annie Orme
Apr. 26.	Francis Barrington	Clara C. Cummigs
June 12.	George S. Grigg	Marie H. Wray
Aug. 28.	David F. Conover	Mary H. Kettle
Oct. 18.	William B. Warne	Emma L. Veterlein
30.	William H. Brown	Maggie A. Johnson
Nov. 7.	Edwin Baker	Abbie J. Baker

1867

May 28.	Alfred P. Horner	Elizabeth B. Rhodes
June 18.	Thomas McC. Heiss	Almira Diener
July 24.	Mark C. Hubbard	Marianne Wendall
Aug. 13.	Isaac Hallman	Lydia Dutton Briggs
14.	George W. Comstock	Jane Louderback
Sept. 5.	Henry Cowperthwait	Christianna Huhn
Oct. 19.	John K. Barclay	Altaresta W. DeSilver
Nov. 7.	Stephen A. Foley	Hannah J. Hahn

1868

Mar. 30.	William John Benson	Kate Mooney Stratton
Apr. 2.	Archer Maris	Elizabeth K. Stewart
16.	Angus Cameron	Ella S. Stetson
May 7.	Daniel McP. Moore	Mary Ann Moore
17.	William H. Calely	Anne Maria Cullen
June 4.	Samuel R. Hannum	Mary S. Keichline
16.	Morris H. Abell	Elizabeth I. Lough
Sept. 10.	Ambrose E. Witmer	Imogene B. Potts
17.	John B. Melch	Mary Anna Coppay
22.	Fletcher Hartley	Adelaide Augusta Yearsley
23.	William Albert Church	Emma Louise Lyle
30.	William McMichael Holt	Mary Lyle
Dec. 14.	John Milton Scudder	Laura C. Bokum

1869

Jan. 27.	Jehu Brooke	Elizabeth McDaniel
Feb. 25.	Howard M. Wills	Lizzie N. C. Beaty
Apr. 29.	Charles Wilson	Mary F. Wagner
Sept. 16.	Thomas Hunter	Eliza Ross
Oct. 27.	Charles Neher, Jr.	Martha D. Klapp
Nov. 18.	Charles J. Miller	Mary Flinn
29.	Joseph H. Watt	Anna Mathers
Dec. 8.	William Shaw	Mrs. Anna Shekelton
15.	Randolph W. Williamson	Anna M. Stevenson

1870

Feb. 7.	George Palfreyman	Martha Jane Fisher
May 26.	Miles Rock	Susan Clarkson
July 27.	Thomas Peter Colton	Julia Boulby
Sept. 7.	William Tyson Babbit	Ellen Anastasia Maguire
Nov. 8.	William Dawson	Margaret Sweeney

1871

Jan. 18.	James Osborne	Martha Jane McCarthy
Mar. 29.	Jespyr Edwin Cheney	Margaret B. Guyer
June 1.	Robert Cooper Morris	Grace Pomfritt Powell
July 6.	Arthur Rigley Smith	Emma Louisa Middleton
13.	Francis Penn Steel	Elizabeth Emerick Errickson
25.	William Wood Kneeshaw	Elvina Reiff Worman
Oct. 8.	William John Wheeler	Mary Elizabeth Funston
Nov. 30.	Jacob R. Lowrey	Anna F. Braman

1872

Mar. 13.	Jay Townsend Wilson	Rebecca Smith
June 3.	Harry Mordaunt Thomas	Mary Doyle
4.	Samuel Mitchell Garrigues	Ella Gilbert Crawford
Aug. 27.	John Edwin Pancoast	Annie Harrison Thomson
Oct. 15.	Adam Arbuckle Stull	Emeline Pauline Yearsley
16.	Edward Morton Haedrich	Mary C. King
Nov. 13.	Samuel Taylor Middleton	Eva Corcoren Whitaker
28.	Henry Clay Bartleson	Clara Virginia Thompson
Dec. 19.	William H. G. Griffith	Cornelia Virginia Heyl

1873

Jan. 16.	Harry Richardson	Margaretta Hawes
Feb. 2.	Thomas L. Flinn	Anna Maria Shaw
25.	Henry Sheldon	Ellen Honora Allen
May 6.	Franklin Reise Gerhard	Lillie Parris Grove
19.	James Hutchinson	Martha Ann Williams
27.	Emmer Remmington Phillips	Lillie White Williams
June 2.	John McDowell Harding	Alice Carey Yearsley
3.	Dwight W. Hazelton	Clementine Augusta Mattis
July 3.	Thomas T. Lewis	Marietta Werntz
31.	Thomas R. Jefferson	Ella Parker
Aug. 28.	Andrew C. Marroch	Sara A. Durr
Sept. 30.	George Fox	Sally Gordon
Oct. 2.	Samuel Cummins	Eliza Wright
Nov. 2.	William Smyrden Wagstaff	Ann Eliza Warren
6.	Thomas Jefferson Breish	Anna Mary Smith

1874

Mar. 5.	Chas. F. Gebler	Leora Clarice Ulman
6.	Joseph Milnor Downing	Iallulah Shuttlewood Enston
Apr. 8.	Henri Chapman King	Mary Agnes Heyl
July 23.	Edwin Chesterman	Harriet Hoare
23.	Howard J. M. Cardeza	Lillie E. Miller
Sept. 15.	George Ely Hill	Clara Emilie Bregy
Dec. 3.	Edmund Harrison	Mary Klapp Steel
18.	Sigfred L. Berens	Clara L. Palmer

1875

Feb. 4.	Alexander Hyer Spencer	Emilie Landis
7.	Charles Henry Sanders	Charlotte Virtue Marsh

Mar. 16.	Samuel G. Twells	Celeste O. Rodney
July 6.	George Sealey	Mary Anne Lower
22.	Joshua R. Johnson	Hannah Catharine Wilson
Oct. 6.	Cicero Brohead	Katie F. Keyser
28.	Levi Decker Tebo	Elizabeth Adelaide Heyl
Nov. 8.	Henry Albright	Agnes A. Collins
11.	Rodman Hayes Blake	Mary Marguerite Heideman

1876

Feb. 24.	Charles P. Truitt	Grace Elizabeth Marshall
26.	Charles Osborn Shepheard	Josephine Abigail Green
Mar. 2.	John Louis Hannum	Pauline Louise Cooper
June 22.	Hiram Clime	Cornelia Sorber Thompson
Aug. 1.	William Henry Miller	Mary Rebecca Welsh
29.	John Harding Lewis	Annie Allen Flynn
Oct. 3.	Edward Roberts Stone	Virginia Gilroy
11.	DeGrasse Fox	Harriet Biddle
31.	Robert Hutchinson McCoy	Elizabeth Hewing
Nov. 22.	William Gravell	Adeline A. Vogel
Dec. 4.	James Philip Cullen	Hannah Clime

1877

Feb. 20.	Franklin Matthew Crawford	Florence Agatha DePuy
28.	William Ridgeway Adams	Margaret Campion Thomas
Apr. 17.	Russel Eldron Hoffman	Blanche May Cooper
18.	Paul Goddard Riley	Margaret E. Stitt
June 7.	John Ward	Emma Jane Mumford
13.	William Arthur Lathrop	Louisa Jane Nace
Oct. 10.	Benjamin Isaac Boone	Emma Frace Klein

1878

Jan. 16.	John Jay Akin	Margaretta Schoenberger Miller
30.	Albert A. Duer	Ella C. Bailey
Apr. 27.	Oliver Appleton	Harriet Cox
May 13.	Willard Lee Mattis	Ida Lizzie Burns
Oct. 16.	William Henry Booz	Mary Elizabeth Miller
22.	Howard Manderson Lukens	Anna Mary Henderson
28.	Thomas Linden Flinn	Elizabeth Egner
Dec. 31.	John Howard Hiestand	Elleanor Moore Gill

1879

Jan. 1.	Howard Clifton	Mary Coltman
Mar. 3.	Alexander Cockey	Josephine Magruder
Apr. 27.	Isaac Alexander Butler	Annie Taylor Higgins
May 26.	John Brown Kreider	Honor Deacon
June 3.	Edwin R. Clemence	Emeline B. Tunnell
Aug. 7.	Edward Grospierre	Julia Eliza Stevenson
24.	William G. Hayes	Mary V. McCusker
25.	John William Bedell	Clara Louise Morton
Sept. 10.	Edmund Lewis Baus	Catharine Ann Weaver
17.	Jesse Carlis Emmons	Margaret Ann Field
17.	Jacob Robinson Lawrence	Anna C. Reavy
Oct. 2.	William Henry Harrison Crean	Ida Atmore
7.	Edward Christman	Margaretta Lybrand Knight
8.	Frank White Kephart	Lilian Virginia Norman
Nov. 26.	William Chapman Davis	Catharine Louise Conner
Dec. 3.	George Robert Clements	Ella Pearce

1880

Jan. 8.	George Cadwalader Foley	Jane Barbara Witmer
Feb. 29.	Alexander Dixon Irwin	Rose Elizabeth Truitt
Apr. 5.	Louis Schroeder	Elizabeth White
15.	Henry Clay Kromer	Ida Boswell
21.	Samuel Brian	Martha Kerr Bowman
22.	Americus V. Holmes	Catharine Anthony Cain
May 20.	Samuel Ray Clime	Margaret Cullen
29.	William W. Wynn	Elizabeth Ann Steel
July 5.	George Nugent Foster	Jennie Taylor Broomell

1881

June 16.	Charles G. Eshleman	Ida May Adams
July 12.	William Mays	Margaret V. Mallette
Sept. 28.	Charles Henry Smith	Frances Louisa Whittington

1882

May 17.	William H. Butler	Mary P. Shewell
22.	Henry W. Owen	Mary H. Herr
	Edwin A. Stockton	Sallie A. Mann
Nov. 27.	Edward Hutchinson	Amelia Rosina Shumaker

1883

Feb. 8.	William R. Campbell	Elizabeth Barth
14.	Joseph W. Robertson	Mary Catharine Kaskey
22.	John Airey	Ida E. Thompson
Apr. 26.	Ambrose J. Truitt	Mary Anna Marshall
May 23.	Austin Hill	Emma J. Witmer
June 5.	Preston Hardcastle	Katie Barnhurst
July 11.	Thomas Howard Rambo	Lizzie Norton White
Aug. 6.	William Nicholas Cullen	Margaret Hutchinson
Oct. 1.	Henry W. Moritz	Annie J. Clover

1884

Jan. 1.	James E. Morrow	Emma Hinck
Feb. 11.	George W. Seeds	Anna May Kimber
21.	Elmer Ellsworth Cole	Emma Frick
Apr. 15.	Howard Durham	Catharine B. Thomas
May 21.	Clement S. Mossop	Catharine Cecelia Minahane
June 26.	P. V. Guery	Molly C. Jobson

1885

Mar. 3.	William J. Collins	Annie L. Woolford
May 20.	J. H. Rhoades	Ida May Campbell
June 10.	Emile Poole Albrecht	Florence Josephine Craig
15.	Henry Riehl	Mary Lavinia Winnemore
July 1.	Frederick McIntosh	Frances Anna Woolsey
Nov. 25.	J. Henry Huff	Emma J. Hahn

1886

Apr. 27.	John Howard Yardley	Madeline Curtis Dougherty
May 3.	Daniel Appleton Rees	Sallie Lavina Miller
Sept. 29.	Joseph H. Henchman	Susanna F. Whittington
Nov. 10.	James T. Sollers	Annie W. Merceron
Dec. 6.	William A. Grissinger	Minnie A. Boyd
23.	Thomas G. Moore	Susan A. Burns

1887

Jan. 11.	James Y. Gallager	Therese Van Buren
28.	John Henry Lancaster	Elizabeth Shubert
Apr. 20.	Edward E. Harned	Eliza E. Bartholemew
27.	James W. Brian	Mary C. Lex
28.	John Mossop	Laura Estella Beers

Oct.	4.	Edward Horne Bonsall	Hannah R. Tunnell
	4.	Hamilton Peltz	Mary E. Milligan
	10.	Albert Bergmann	Laura Virginia Fox
	26.	Charles Stokes Wayne	Lillie Walton Dougherty
Nov.	21.	Joseph James Worster	Sallie Fisher
	30.	Charles L. Durban	Marie H. Jermon
Dec.	22.	Rudolph Straube	Evelyn A. Carrigan
	22.	John A. Wallace	Leah Mackrell

1888

Mar.	5.	Frank S. Stevens	Mary L. Campbell
Apr.	5.	Henry George McAllister	Catharine Mackrell
	11.	Harry W. Pyle	Augusta L. Ridge
May	15.	Henry C. Felker	Sarah Ferguson
June	6.	Thellwell R. Coggeshall	D. Carrie Walsh
Oct.	17.	Lewis R. Dick	Mary J. Simpson
Nov.	21.	Joseph Blumenthal	Catharine Elsie Bengough
	28.	John S. Clark	Annie Buckley
Dec.	25.	James I. Farrell	Margaret O'Neill

1889

Jan.	1.	Joseph A. Barth	Carrie Shubert Orme
	17.	William F. Hollis	Mabel Richards
Feb.	20.	Thomas A. Ferrall	Emma W. Miller
Mar.	3.	Harrison M. Heilman	Celia Louisa Wolff
	22.	George Mossop, Jr.	Sarah V. Blumenthal
June	4.	Arthur William Kimbal	Carolyn H. Taylor
	12.	Willis F. Wareham	Blanche A. Campbell

1890

Jan.	14.	Walter Harvey Watson	Jane Owen McElroy
	22.	George M. C. Miller	Anna S. Marshall
Apr.	7.	Charles H. Ratter	Ida Elizabeth Kerbaugh
	24.	Millard T. Snyder	Sybilla M. Bissout
May	7.	Charles S. Hirst	Lillia J. Marshall
June	2.	John Timothy Kennedy	Jane McCurdy
	13.	William Laker	Alice Mary Loveless
July	2.	Frank E. Johnston	Annie J. Gallager
	13.	Samuel D. Keilhefner	Emma Russell
Oct.	1.	William Stevens Harding	Cornelia E. Gaskill
	22.	George M. Henderson	Mary Ella Albright
Dec.	22.	William H. Hawes	Martha Whitaker

1891

Mar. 18.	George E. Ohmer	Florence Herman
30.	Edward H. Verrall	Lizzie E. McNalley
Apr. 15.	Frank M. Kelley	Agnes M. Fontaine
23.	Theodore A. Bradley	Bertha S. Thompson
May 14.	George Armstrong	Matilda Reilly
21.	Wallace Choate	Emily H. Roland
June 17.	Frederick August DeBurlo	Mary Elizabeth Markland
Oct. 28.	Joseph McKnight	Margaret A. Martin
Nov. 9.	Thomas MacCarragh	Anne Johns
18.	William J. Hibberd	Elizabeth McMerceron
Dec. 10.	Henry S. Peirce	Selena J. Peirce

1892

Feb. 2.	John W. Godwin	Ella Dickinson
17.	George Kearney Jr.	Emilie S. F. Covey
Apr. 27.	David R. Perkenpine	Violet Elvira Roth
Oct. 6.	James Porter	Esther White
24.	Joseph Parker Wintringham	Anna Elizabeth Tunnell
Nov. 22.	Henry Haab	Modesta Venaz

1893

Jan. 11.	James C. Moore	Belle Gallagher
Mar. 2.	John W. Cooke	Ella J. Hahn
May 17.	Conrad Pollock	Martha Day
June 1.	William K. Salter	Lettie H. Carver
6.	Milton M. Dougherty	Gertrude May Ritter
7.	Elmer W. McCullough	Florence K. O'Hara
Nov. 5.	George W. Mick	Mary E. Jones
15.	George H. Abel	Elizabeth B. Harmer

1894

Feb. 1.	Joseph Harvey Gillingham	Clara Stratton Howe
Apr. 25.	John Adolphe Felip	Harriet Maud Golborne
June 16.	Frank Frederick William Shearf	Anna Herbert
20.	Robert Cornelius Cox	Josephine Estelle Ketterlinus
27.	Charles Vinton Risley	Josephine Dawson Williamson
28.	Charles R. Morrison	Alice J. Ocksenneader
Sept. 4.	Ferdinand Berger	Caroline Sarah D'Olier
13.	Benjamin I. Martinez	Amelia Possehl
Nov. 8.	Edmund Burke McCarthy	Emily Dillhorne Johnston

1895

Jan.	4.	Francis Joseph Bang	Josephine Hugh Norcross Gibbs
Apr.	12.	Edward Frank Nightingale	Alice Virginia Stukey
June	3.	George Washington Futcher	Elmira Glodean Weaver
	18.	John Lammais Stewart	Mary Eno Mumford
	20.	William John Galbraith	Sallie Siter Burwell
July	9.	Frederick A. Bell	Virginia V. Gesner
	10.	Otto Burlage	Mary Smythe
	17.	John George Charles Heinz	Mary Amanda Forepaugh
	18.	Franklin Palmer Flowers	Florence Rebecca Janney
Dec.	13.	Albert J. Brown	Elma J. Wilkins

1896

Jan.	16.	Charles Franklin Souders	Eva Gertrude Bandtholtz
Apr.	22.	Harvey Gourley	Margaret Florence Rumer
June	4.	William Francis Harris	Eva Ashforth Sperring
	8.	Winfield Scott Brooks	Emma Louisa Augusta Nightingale
	16.	Walter Lewis Michener	Alice Hanna Hancock
	17.	Frederick James Russell Collin	Mrs. Mary Jane Sargent
Oct.	1.	Charles Sloane Hoskins	Lulu Dorothy Belknap
	7.	Harry Clay Francis	Elizabeth Henri Goheen
	19.	William Colsher Hubbs	Mary Lillian Elliot
	28.	Benjamin Erwin Spain	Gertrude Woolf
Nov.	5.	John Valentine Mershon	Harriet Lane Worrall
	7.	Herbert John Stahl	Mary Rebecca Bowman

1897

Jan.	6.	Austin Rowland Hill	Laura Elizabeth Devinny
	26.	Albert Wellington Pritchett	Mary Elizabeth Lerch
Feb.	10.	Harry Roberts Yeager	Emma Gabell Roth
Mar.	2.	Nathanael B. Gerhart	Mrs. Katherine A. Boddy
	24.	Charles Herbert Smith	Marie Drew
	30.	Louis Napoleon Slaughter	Marie Wandell
Apr.	19.	Harry George Ochs	Sidney Marie Harrison
	28.	Isaac Killian	Clara Roop Hansell
June	1.	Edgar Winfred Hawley	Mary Florence Davenport
	24.	John Goldsborough Hayes	Jessie Howell Vaché
	30.	Victor Merceron	Katherine Schenfele
July	17.	Balthasar Gutknecht	Elizabeth Ritzheimer
Nov.	23.	William Eagleton Frenaye	Frances Louise Landell

1898

Jan. 23.	Charles Joseph Scott	Clara May Amberg
26.	Eugene Leo Richter	Clara Christine Lamor
Feb. 2.	Leon William Mazurie	Cora Schoenly
Mar. 10.	Earl Thomson	Cora Schloss
Apr. 11.	James Bert Read	Clara West Barnett
May 28.	Albert Anthony Seibers	Eva Barlow Ellsworth
June 8.	Walter Alvord Downing	Emma Sarah Eckel
29.	John Henry McCool	Mary Elizabeth Jones
Sept. 15.	Edward Samuel Hopkins	Mary D'Olier
Oct. 3.	Frederick Grosvenor Story	Leonore Morrison Lehman
5.	James Will Jackson	Mary Weston DeCoster
17.	Harry G. Fountain	Mary E. Winters
Dec. 24.	George Risley Warren	Anna Jackson Murray

1899

Jan. 4.	William Love Fesmire	Martha Ellen Hawk
25.	Emmett Harvey Murrell	Ella Jackson
May 3.	William Arthur Austin	Gertrude Rufe
June 14.	George Washington Edmonds	Julia Hughes Riley
Sept. 27.	Isaac Balz	Ida Dominguez
Oct. 4.	William H. McCormick	Lizzie A. Free
6.	William Campbell Brewer	Elizabeth Rhodes Wood
25.	William James Hemphill	Virginia Dale Harkins
25.	William Washington Lambert	Mary Rebecca Grove
28.	Harvey Martin Danner	Mary Ellen Kennedy
Nov. 15.	Stager Torbert Price	Sarah Welsh
22.	Frederick Unrath	Eva Bartlett
22.	William Hess Laird	Alice Vashti Galborne
Dec. 2.	John William Lawes	Sophie Louise Winnig
14.	Daniel Lutz	Unity May Agnes Buck

1900

Jan. 3.	Charles Gibbons Tatnall	Esther Dawson Stone
Feb. 5.	Harry Meyer Moore	Lillie Nones
14.	Herman Charles Demme, Jr.	Violet Martin Hoag
26.	Adolph Grimme, Jr.	(Mrs.) May Cameron
Apr. 16.	William Sherwood Grover	Florence May Boyer
May 14.	William Grover Williams	Mary Louise Cecil
June 6.	Robert Hutchinson Sharpless	Rosalie DeFreitas
20.	Frank Birmingham Warren	Emma Catherine Coppes

July 3.	Charles Hannings Stellwagon	Clara Rebecca Jordan
16.	John Cain Darrah Griffenberg	Harriet Grace Flinn
Aug. 8.	Charles E. Monday	Laura M. Hartley
Nov. 28.	Russell Penn Cottingham	Bessie Bird Hopkins

1901

Jan. 22.	Albert Roland Baldwin	Maude Stevens Brailey
Mar. 21.	Samuel Riebel Weil	Annie Dern
23.	Thomas Mark Broadhurst	Ellen Kershaw
Apr. 10.	William Nichols	Dessie Valjean Fowler
29.	Thomas Chambers	Jennie Wilson
May 21.	William Henry Krickbaum	Ida May Short
29.	Edwin Henry Hartnack	Evangeline Marrin
July 17.	Philip Powell Calvert	Amelia Catherine Smith
Aug. 7.	Herbert Hutchinson	Edith May Bailey
Sept. 19.	John Alfred Allen	Sarah Elizabeth Snyder
23.	Frederick Breisch, Jr.	(Mrs.) Eliza Regan
Oct. 9.	William Thomas Kelly	Emma Bertha Schlagle
24.	Morris Blow	(Mrs.) Elizabeth Elliott Kendrick Heller
Nov. 19.	David Clinton Clark	Anna Elizabeth Knett

1902

Mar. 15.	Joseph Wonderly	Mabel Hughes
22.	Charles W. Clarke	Rachael T. Travis
Apr. 16.	Albert Preston	Ida May Young
May 29.	Joseph Moore Hill	Esther Armstrong Dashiell
29.	Frank Reuben Dunlap	Amelia Emilia Brunet
June 10.	Henri Etienne Py	(Mrs.) Regina Larrand
10.	Gardner Warren Kimball	Lydia Conard Swayne
14.	Humbert Borton Powell	Edith Wood
17.	Clarence Esher Snyder	Elizabeth Howard
25.	John Walter Atherholt	Estelle Coates Young
25.	William Ralph Drach	Louisa Harriett Schell
Sept. 18.	Harry LeDane	Elizabeth McCluskey
Oct. 29.	Louis Robert Benedict	Susan Wilkinson Rambo
Dec. 10.	Harry Blades Hughes	Bertha Anna Bartleson
15.	Andrew Jackson Davis	(Mrs.) Georgeanna Hyers Powell

1903

Apr. 15.	Albert Burton Cliff	Gertrude Shive
16.	William Alexander Dale	(Mrs.) Mary Elizabeth Horner
June 24.	Edward Shannon Workman	(Mrs.) Agnes J. Wagner
29.	Walter Garfield Anderson	Jennie May Brown
July 15.	Alfred Irving Keys	Alice Spear
29.	Lewiston F. L. Pynchon	May Kimberly
Sept. 30.	William Edward Wicks	Sadie Fisher Smith
Oct. 26.	Richard Augustus Garde	(Mrs.) Ida Lamberson Garde
Dec. 12.	Theodore Woolman	Harriet Putnam Adams

1904

Jan. 15.	Richard Henry Weeks	Violet Bonfield Cullen
Mar. 16.	Bruor A. Jeurling	Flora E. Brownell
July 12.	Frank N. Cooper	Valeena L. MacMorris
Sept. 7.	Harry A. Hinkle	Anna M. Midgley
Dec. 7.	Richard T. Stockman	Josephine W. Marshall
28.	Arthur T. Shinn	Edith Dade

1905

Feb. 22.	John Richard Tallis	Elizabeth Strobel
Mar.	Oliver P. Bradfield	Henrietta Hughes
7.	Horace Eugene Gaskill	Clara Mae Vandegrift
Apr. 11.	Middleton Davis	Esther Mary Peacock
22.	J. William Church	Marion St. John Ely
24.	Daniel Ellwood Maxfield	Katherine D'Olier
June 14.	Harry S. Weyna	Anna G. Tatem
20.	Arthur J. Cottrill	Shirley W. Coster
July 8.	Nicholas Elliott	Ida V. Kyle
Sept. 6.	James Franklin Kenton	Annie Barrett Bayliss
Nov. 8.	Thomas R. Zulick	Sara A. Russell
29.	Walter S. Smith	Florence I. I. Elliott
31.	George Henry Schopp	Ida May Barnitz

1906

Jan. 25.	Samuel James Montgomery	Matilda Kearney
Feb. 21.	Everett John Smith	Mabel Helen Chubb
27.	Ernst Frederick Muser	Laura Belle Ruoff
28.	William Frank Markee	Lillian J. Drach
Mar. 10.	Walter Cresson Haydock	Elmira V. Stigale
Apr. 18.	John B. Rightmire	Florence M. Haynes
25.	William B. Noblette	Rena Gilbert Powell

Apr.	25.	Cecil B. Fulton	Anna L. Ludlow
	25.	Sidney E. Smith	Lillian M. Lamor
July	14.	Robert T. Pellow	Maud H. Stevens
	28.	Henry M. Gray	Sarah Mae Smith
Aug.	29.	John Smith	Elizabeth Taylor Davie
	30.	Joseph A. Mumford	Ella M. Smith
Sept.	4.	William M. Smith	Henrietta Crawford
	4.	Harrison Taggart	Maria Blaine
	5.	Clarence A. Pyle	Mabel L. Campbell
Oct.	4.	William W. Seary	Alice A. Prentice
	9.	Clinton B. Moyer	Eleanore Stone
	16.	Harold B. Beitler	Ethel A.Eisenbrey
	24.	Henry D'Olier, Jr.	Ethel M. Street
Nov.	14.	William H. Pennypacker	Annie Gertrude Sayler
	20.	William P. Fries	Anna B. Wilkinson
Dec.	1.	Edward W. Moody	Nora J. Lehane
	8.	Joseph C. Haines	Mary Pauline Wenzell

1907

Feb.	26.	Benjamin Gibbs	Bertha Pancoast
Apr.	1.	Albert Lindsay Rowland	Lillie Maria Hill
	13.	James G. Flinn	Martha A. Rietgraf
	16.	Clyde Wilfred Hampton	Grace May Knarr
	16.	William Mackall Ware	Rebecca Mary Charlton
	27.	George Prichard	Pauline Moody
	30.	E. Alton Dail	Edna L. Parke
June	17.	John H. Steigerwalt	Roberta A. Lindsay
July	10.	William H. Todd	Ida Hiipi
	23.	Thomas H. MacDonald	Lillie L. Wingert
Aug.	3.	Frederick E. Jacobs	Isabelle Parsons
	12.	Robert D. Hand	Lillie J. Gabel
Sept.	17.	Robert Brown	Alice Louisa Archer
	25.	Beauveard B. Lyons	Jessie McK. Peters
	26.	Ambrose J. Egan	Josephine Adler
	28.	Frank Wilcox Merrihew	Isabel Thompson
Nov.	21.	Fred. Cooke	Sarah May Remley

1908

Jan.	18.	Horace K. Ebert	Phoebe A. Reed
	29.	George Sharp Elcock	Jane Keesey Detrich

Feb. 20.	Harry Edgar Day	Georgia Martin Allman
21.	Edward A. Steele	Bessie Wilkinson
Apr. 2.	Charles E. Taylor	Lillie Grace Smith
30.	Charles S. Elliott	Clara Mabel Walker
May 12.	George J. Graff	Mary E. Phillips
Sept. 1.	George Jones	Martha Anna Morgan
Oct. 9.	Joseph N. Goodman	Rebecca Sands
19.	Harry M. Servis	Florence Elizabeth Freas
27.	Frederick Herbert Brown	Mary Taylor Smith
Nov. 4.	Herbert N. Munger	Margaret E. Smith
30.	Daniel Russell	Sarah M. Smith
Dec. 23.	William Woolven	Elizabeth Chambers

1909

Jan. 20.	Samuel Kidd	Zelda Irene Chain
Feb. 22.	Edgar Sommers Benedict	Vanetta May Wurfflein
Apr. 15.	DeWitt Clinton Jones	Miriam Rees Pierce
June 26.	Raymond Tonkin Roth	Blanchard Eugenia Sayre
Sept. 15.	John Walter Vondercrone	Catharine Kappler Stephens
29.	Benjamin Ellis Phillips. Jr.	Henrietta Watson
Oct. 2.	George Ridenour Beane	Caroline Bruce Knight
4.	Theodore Search Fetter	Mabel Florence Wicks
14.	David Wilson	Helen Tewksbury Van Duersen
25.	William Henry Harvey Charlton	Isabella Francis Finley
30.	George Baker Young	Jessie Thompson Coleman
30.	Oscar Raymond Dotts	Sophie Mundorff
Nov. 16.	Herbert Guise Collins	Elizabeth Ann King
24.	Henry George Thomas Winter	Florence Jennie Richter
Dec. 1.	James Arthur Ewing	Emma Matilda Duling
1.	William Freestate	Anna Mulliken Meredith
6.	Franklin Spencer Edmonds	Elise Julia Beitler
15.	Creed McTeer Fulton	Inez Elizabeth Walsh
22.	Robert Samuel Little	Rebecca McCurdy Tash
28.	Reno Russel Blair	Helen Marie Bible

1910

Feb. 12.	Horace Reginald Lewis	Anna Baxter King
Apr. 18.	George Adolph Kellner	Mary Pomroy Willits
20.	Edward Hunter	Clara Ivanetta Sargent
May 28.	Charles Corman Dysert	Irene Lydia Ashenfelter

June	11.	Maurice Creighton Smith	Margaret Elizabeth Moore
	29.	William E. Cook	Anna Margaret Wolgamuth Heiss
Oct.	19.	Jacob Ralph Baltz	Mabelle Elizabeth Parker
	19.	Dr. Raymon Maxwell Staley	Mary Helen Small
	26.	Samuel Ross Limerick	Beatrice Wray Forbes
	26.	John Baird	Sarah Frances Harris
	31.	Henry Francis Daley	Edith Eunice Howell
Nov.	9.	D. Webster Bell	Margaret Kendrick Henderson
	10.	Edward S. Dunlap	Margaret M. Freeborn
Dec.	7.	George Fisher Leavitt	Florence Kendrick Blaw
	7.	William Lutz	Mabel Irene Barclay
	17.	Edward Henry Brown	Mabel Ruth Atkinson
	21.	William Aubrey Latta	Florence Miller Booz

1911

Jan.	10.	Edward Twichell Hall	Jessie Jay Gilroy
	11.	Charles Garfield Kemp	Katherine Elizabeth Harrison
	31.	Charles Phillips Huse	Florence Bigalow Johnson
Feb.	2.	Gordon Leroy Schnerr	Angelene Venable Koons
	25.	Robert Joseph McArdle	Margaret Keith Bartlett
Apr.	21.	Dr. John Henry Sterner	Abbie Anna Jackson
	29.	Ellwood Morley Moore	Esther Walker
May	10.	Adler Christensen	Sadie Weaver
June	24.	Frank Worthington Melvin	Bertha Priscilla Haines
Aug.	1.	William Frederick Enslin	Julia Martin Marcum
	9.	Howard Castor Righter	Myrtle Hansell
	12.	Ezra Henry Mease	Bessie Viola Constabel
	12.	Andrew Ramsay	Ada Elinor Billson
	19.	George W. Campbell, Jr.	Florence Pearle Turner
	28.	Seibert Davis Boak, M.D.,	Helen Hallowell Totten
Nov.	3.	George Wallace Greenhalgh	Mabel Louise Greene
	4.	William Paul Frederick	Edna Harriet Powell
	4.	Arnold Salmonsen	Mary Elizabeth McElroy
	23.	Henry Eveleth Sealey	Marion Clifford Pierce
	25.	Frank Monroe Schaeffer	Grace Edna Roach
	28.	Joseph W. Randall	Rebah Stone
Dec.	4.	William Phillips	Kathryn Lockard
	7.	Isaac Heidelberger	Theo Maria Felthouse
	24.	Albertus W. Hutchings	Margaret Grace Thomas

1912

Jan.	1.	Thomas Baker	Mary Jane Cottingham
	31.	Harry E. Ketterer	Edith Orcutt
Apr.	17.	Ernest Linwood Carr	Gertrude Newton Smith
	30.	James Alexander Sterrett	Mary Graff MacBride
May	6.	Alden Pinus Gilson	Helen Bainbridge Lehman
	16.	Oscar Pennell Aughenbaugh	Anna Loretta Myers
June	18.	Ernest Paul Warskow	Hilda Lois Thomas
July	2.	Samuel Thomas Atherholt	Grace Marjorie Bowden
	3.	William Achtenberg	Jessie Lavina Emerick
	4.	Charles Wiley Lippincott	Mabel Katherine Blum
	5.	George Richard Langendorfer	Margaret Maxwell
	6.	Jacob Arnold Brenner	Mazie Ellen Levan
	27.	Edward Barton White	Elizabeth Eyre Ellinger
Aug.	3.	Gerald Bingham Lyle	Sarah Marie Glessner
	16.	Leon Everet Babbitt	Emily Conyers Tomlinson
	17.	Alfred Zubiller	Mary Zubiller
	31.	Edward Rankin Wenrick	Louise Brumelle Fable
Sept.	5.	William Ryan	Agnes Pistilli
	14.	George Edward MacClements	Linda White Sudsburger
Oct.	2.	Robert Hutchinson Bonsall	Elizabeth Templin Jarden
	15.	William Byron Hannum	Maria McGlone
	30.	John Girvin Horton	Anna Jane Hayes
Nov.	4.	Arthur Hagen Miller	Ethel Marie Borden
	19.	Stanley Raphael West	MaryLouise Dean
Dec.	4.	Edward Horne Bonsall, Jr.	Elizabeth Katherine Hubbard
	28.	Paul Barnhart	Gladys Wray Sontheimer

1913

Mar.	7.	Oscar Davis Ritchie	Ethel Bruck
Apr.	2.	Lawrence Lewis Stevens	Anna Dingee Malpass
	2.	Robert C. Hunsworth	Ella D. Burdsall
	16.	Dr. Henry John Bartle	Doris Mears Ogram
May	2.	Charles Wagner Gwinner	Helen Victoria Cadwell
	29.	Vance Fay Harrison	Beatrice Pike
June	22.	Henry John Grewe	Ethel Marie Braddock
	24.	Duane Thompson Schermerhorn	Julia Walsh Coggeshall
	28.	Anthony Davis Tripple	Elizabeth Edgar
	30.	Charles Van Dyke Finley	Ellen Elizabeth Smallman
Aug.	9.	Olla Reilly Quimby	Anna Rose Woehr
	27.	William John Foot	Lillian Trash Foster

Sept. 10.	John Franklin Glenn, Jr.	Elizabeth Marian Wilkinson
18.	Henry Getz Weaver	Dorothea Anna Resewsky
24.	Maurice Campbell Wirt	Mary Anna Hicks
Oct. 11.	Elmer William Sharninghausen	Margaret Elizabeth Simms
17.	Charles William Henry Leichner	Madeline Darrow
Nov. 5.	John Keyser Knorr, Jr.	Anne Garrett McMahon
Dec. 10.	John James Dougherty	Sarah Elizabeth Bell
27.	Augustus Barnabas Coppes	Bertha Elizabeth Kinney

1914

Jan. 7.	Joseph Edwin Holgate	Frances O'Donnell
29.	Guy M. Kennedy	Lillian Estelle Smith
Feb. 18.	Edward Standring	Florence Behrer
21.	Lewis Danzenbaker Ware	Lillian Rice
24.	Herbert George Delestatius	Amanda Greenwald
Mar. 26.	Ephraim Mac Donald Ewing	Olivia Corinne Munson
Apr. 16.	Lewis Arthur Hird	Helen Arndt Bickell
22.	Earl Randolph Ryne	Frances Stuart Shacklett
29.	Alfred Kristian Jorgensen	Louisa Elizabeth Rummler
June 16.	Frederick Murtagh	Maud Elizabeth Rhoad
20.	Edmund Haines Jordan	Marietta Lamb
Aug. 15.	Morris Edward Bartholomew	Reba Emily Bartholomew
29.	Louis Harry Fowler	Lillie Dettra
Sept. 1.	Betram Charles Kolb	Anna Magdalena Neilson
1.	William R. Supplee	Gertrude Maude Fink
15.	Frederick John Joseph Guetter	Ellen S. Thomas
16.	Walter Scott Koons	Rebecca Metts Miller
29.	George Leeson Dann	Isabella Cleary
Oct. 13.	William Vredenburgh Horne	Katherine Estelle Johnson
14.	Christopher Matthias Haage	Lillie Helen Payne
28.	Herbert Palmer Millard	Mabel Irene Buch
Nov. 5.	Harris Wilson Shive	Florence May Kershaw
Dec. 2.	Henry Pentland, Jr.	Ddna Virginia McCarty
18.	James Aloysius Murnane	Veronica Carlotta Russell
28.	Horace Earle Jarden	Florence Louise Lane

1915

Jan. 14.	Albert Robert Hamilton	Ethel Marie Martindell
28.	Emmett Dear Fitzpatrick	Anna Emily Swann
Feb. 8.	Edward Milton Bell	Anna Maria McGhee

May	11.	George Dean Waterman	Mary Gilchrist Lea
	13.	Ulysses LeRoy Adams	Edith Rathbone
	24.	Enoch Cordery Baxter	Eleanor Ettinger Foster
Apr.	3.	Frank Luce Washburn	Eva Wright
	5.	William Good Bartlett	Edith Cecil Riley
	7.	Edward Corkin Bell	Emily Sarah Smith
	24.	William Henry Duckett	Margaret Marie Gittle
	28.	James Campbell Charlton	Louise Jewell
May	1.	John Francis Brennan	Florence Mary Lemon
June	2.	Harry Watt Melville	Harriet Agnes Oldham
	2.	George Washington Caldwell	Beatrice Ida Clark
	9.	Evans Harrison Griffith	Carrie Marie Welcker
	23.	Walter Hickman Evans	Dorothy Libby Staples
	29.	Richard Torrence Young	Anna Dennison Davis
Sept.	29.	Ralph Wesley Ryan	Mary Jane Chambers
Oct.	11.	Edwin Laurence Ritter	Harriet Jane Mendel
	16.	Charles Austin Van Zandt, Jr.	Mary Lex Brian
	27.	Walter William Lowa	Marie Kelley Brenner
Nov.	9.	Henry Ferris, Jr.	Mary Keeney Harris
	22.	Lewis Lemuel Foster	Elizabeth Austin Buckman
	24.	Albert Doublebower	Harriet Matthews Steele
Dec.	1.	Thomas Butler Haugh	Helen Mar Brown
	1.	Spyra George Cargas	Maria Anna Augustin Beeftink
	2.	George Washington Hughes	Mary Emma Register
	4.	William Henry Huey	Estelle Cecelia Arbuckle
	15.	Hubert William Holmes	Louise Josephine Evans
	18.	Frank Evans Hand	Elizabeth McGlencey

1916

Jan.	1.	John William Hyneman	Sallie Kahler Sassamon
	19.	George Heberton Rogers, Jr.	Edith Vogel Schell
Feb.	9.	Albert William Eaton	Margaret Ely McClellan
	24.	Leslie Joseph Johnston	Mary Duncan
Mar.	26.	Joseph Kornig	Virginia Mary Quillin
Apr.	1.	James Lackey Edgar	Emma I. Harm
	10.	Frederick William Schwoebel	Lorna Doone Hewitt
June	3.	Winfield Baker Harward	Gertrude Harvey Vandegrift
	17.	Daniel Webster Lare	Eleanor Charlotte Chick
July	15.	Harold Francis Bagley	Viola Williams Trout
Aug.	9.	Charles Augustus Van Duersen	Lillian Estelle Hastings
	28.	Harry Wallace Rice	Mabelle Emanuel Smith
Sept.	6.	William Thomas McCreary	Marie Louise Welcker

Sept. 20.	Byron J. Wilson	Anna Cornelia Audibert
Oct. 11.	James Wilton Brooks Kimmel	Sara Elizabeth Lehnert
18.	Robert Stanley Melville	Mary Taylor Middleton
26.	John Edwin Olley	Minerva Dady Reynolds
Nov. 18.	Joseph Herman Lauster Ward	Sadie Gillett Laighton

1917

Feb. 17.	Augustus Tyler Holmes	Evelyn Walker Taylor
Apr. 25.	Alexander Sutton Campbell	Sarah Elizabeth MacElhinney
28.	Raymond Earl Frey	Pearl Elizabeth Lofland
May 19.	George Reynolds Miller	Helen Woods Brinton
June 16.	James Reynolds Pierpoint	Ruth Powell
20.	Henry Kirst	Viola Eyre FitzGerald
29.	Louis Ernwell Wagner	Florence May Hughes
July 24.	James Cook Hand	Elsie Elizabeth Kohlenberg
Aug. 16.	Homer Barker McCormick	Marie Lucille Cullen
27.	Edmund Lewis Baus, Jr.	Dorothy Johanna Aurich
Sept. 28.	Ralph Herman Diehm	Florence Jackson Hunsicker
Oct. 6.	Victor Nathan Books	Minna Sharpe Winnerhold
	Thomas O'Keefe	Mary Ella Reynolds
24.	David Jarvis	Sarah Marie Runkle
27.	William Henry Armstrong	Madeline Emma Scott
Nov. 3.	Charles A. Jones	Sara Ellen L. Hoffman
Dec. 17.	Harold Albert Simonds	Helen Clift
31.	William Ernest Michael	Hazel Marguerite Davis

1918

Jan. 12.	Donald Edward Lindsay	Lelia Graham Newton Champin
Apr. 10.	Craig Adair	Ella Virginia Mallon
June 2.	George Anton Winters	Flora Bella Fauver
29.	George Dallas Collar, Jr.	Mabel Garrison McGrath
Oct. 1.	George Huddell Beatty, Jr.	Alison Levin
Nov. 2.	Mark Rhoads	Esther Wolcott Buckman
28.	William Herbert Middleton	Edna Jane Dougherty

1919

Apr. 16.	Joseph Roberts Clausen	Marion Markland De Burlo
22.	John William Street	Helen Elizabeth Truitt
May 10.	Harry Russell Austin	Marion H. Pabst
June 21.	William Walker McCandless	Evelyn Harriet Vandegrift
26.	Charles Miller Hilsee	Cora Catharine Crosier
Sept. 20.	John William Marsh	Mary Elizabeth Morrison
Nov. 25.	Leo W. Bridgeford	Ethel M. Clark

1920

Feb.	21.	Warren Clark Leffingwell	Rebecca S. Cullen
Apr.	10.	Atlee Disston Rile	Genevieve F. Vandegrift
	16.	Samuel R. McGill	Anna R. McFarland
June	12.	Augustus Ernest Fischer	Olivia Almira Greely
	16.	Edward Pumphrey	Ruth M. Berry
	19.	John Robert Young	Mary Rebecca Walklett
July	2.	William Mikell Margath	Helen Gibson
	2.	Frank G. Wacker	Ray R. Platt
Oct.	2.	Calvin D. Mallams	Jane Rodney
	6.	Charles T. McCarthy	Lina Murdoch
Nov.	5.	Jack William Robinson	Myrtle B. Talley
	6.	Edward Franklin Lee Smith	Edna B. Starr
	24.	Joseph C. Marsh	May Bennett
Dec.	17.	Ralph David Moyer	Louise Lysle
	21.	Napoleon B. Heller	Anna Raymond

1921

Feb.	5.	William C. Henninger	Florence C. Jordan
Mar.	5.	Arthur H. Brothers	Esther Karpel
	19.	Arthur O. Foehl	Elizabeth K. Helena
Apr.	28.	Charles Albert Beyler	May H. Dudley
June	1.	Morgan Bird	Violette H. Reilly
Aug.	6.	Edwin Harper Fowler	Elsie V. Rebitz
Sept.	15.	John Henry Dempsey, Jr.	Victoria Moshwitz
Nov.	19.	Quinton C. Vrooman	Lourania R. Vandegrift
	23.	William Chisholm Schulz	Mary Perot Zesinger
	30.	Bart P. Hillman	Blanche L. Corner
Dec.	3.	William C. Hall	Dorothy M. Thurlow
	3.	Leon A. Campuzano	Helen C. MacIntosh
	12.	William Crozier McAdams	Margaret J. Caldwell
	17.	Harry L. Boyce	Elizabeth P. Weischedel
	24.	William A. Griswold	Everina Mount

1922

Jan.	17.	Louis Fisher	Gertrude Shaw
	21.	Walter Goehring	Mary Esther Beers
Feb.	15.	George H. Engelke	Caroline M. Spieth
	20.	Matthew Hodgson	Elsie D. Andrew
Mar.	14.	Martin F. Kocevar	Harriet Oenslager
Apr.	2.	Joseph Benedickson	Anna Purtell
	19.	William R. Finnie	Dora E. Blackburn

May 17.	Roy Hetherington	Alice B. Unrath
30.	Harry Stanley	Eleanora Erickson
June 17.	Charles Buckman	Katherine Warger
23.	William O. Moitz	Hannah M. Ruebsamen
28.	Alfred W. Barratt	Marion C. Robb
July 20.	Harry A. Russell	Emily I. Butler
Aug. 16.	Ferdinand Eble	Mary Elizabeth De Burlo
Sept. 5.	Frank Morris Adams	Edna Champion
20.	George H. Deindorfer	Elsie M. MacIntosh
Oct. 1.	Paul B. Brundage	Laura H. Welch
7.	William R. Eger	Irene J. Baez
Nov. 7.	Frank P. Corby	Anne Pennington
29.	Herbert C. Little	Elizabeth M. Smiley
29.	Benjamin Harold Mills	Carolyn M. Patterson

1923

Mar. 16.	Sidney Mollard	Amelia M. G. Stevenson
Apr. 18.	Charles Smith	Anna E. Chambers
May 3.	Roland Hentz	Alma Carlson
19.	Edward F. Gehret	Flora Kreeb
30.	David A. Jack	Ada M. Grist
June 16.	Charles L. Lauer, Jr.	Marion E. Helena
26.	Leroy Locke	Florence Burket
30.	Bernhard E. Thompson	Alice M. Echternach
July 25.	William L. Brierley	Florence M. Neilson
Aug. 3.	George W. Field	Leafie D. MacCracken
Sept. 20.	Monitor Watchman	Florence Eastlake
26.	William H. Fisher	Martha Gearhart
29.	Albert J. Murray	Florence N. Simonds
Nov. 7.	Warren W. Rareshide	Gladyz M. Franz
21.	John G. Horton	Ann M. Brunton
Dec. 27.	Hugh Paul Janes	Ramona Morrow

1924

Jan. 25.	Clayton L. Haines	Ada Brown
26.	Howard P. Nelson	Mildred Lee Shaw
Feb. 9.	James R. Costello	Cora I. Crozier
13.	Theron C. Foote	Kathryn E. H. Major
25.	Robert Erdman	Wilhelmina B. Rathmell
Mar. 15.	Frank A. Dold	Edna M. Engelke
22.	Sam Corby	Louise Geyer
Apr. 3.	Harry W. Sands	Jessie E. Cooper

May 26.	Harry Terhanian	Elizabeth Endrigian
June 2.	George M. Moon	Rowena E. Saker
7.	Albert S. Weddle	Frances A. Amons
11.	Harry E. Reider	Virginia A. Noe
14.	George O. Frey	Marie E. Currie
19.	Frederick G. Gillespie	Prue C. Steelman
19.	Frank A. Braun	Emma E. Pollard
24.	Andrew C. Tittermary	Martha Smith
27.	John Wallace McNulty	Margaret Evans Crouch
July 16.	William W. Miller	Mary E. McCann
Aug. 9.	William R. Haynes	Isabel C. MacBlain
16.	William H. Gillespie, Jr.	Laura E. Elliott
Sept. 17.	William Mackey, Jr.	Elena M. Johnson
22.	George W. Tanner	Ida L. B. Pugh
26.	William S. Smith	Virginia L. Johnson
Oct. 9.	Edward Hubbs, 2nd	Jennie Keyes
Nov. 13.	Edgar A. Plummer	Anna M. Hughes
Dec. 10.	John J. Felker	Laura Pressler
10.	Paul Ferrari	Amelia Weder

1925

Jan. 19.	William Knittweis	Caroline E. Mortimer
Feb. 14.	Robert McLaughlin	Esther Cairns
Apr. 29.	Paul E. Pollert	Wilhelmina W. Rummler
May 1.	Al Pettafara	Mabel Ransome
18.	Fred. C. Mayer	Earle Johnson
June 11.	William C. Dixon	Agnes C. Benford
13.	Earl W. Pierce	Alice A. Williams

VI. PROGRAM OF CENTENNIAL, 1925

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH

FRANCISVILLE

1825–1925

Centennial Celebration

Nov. 1. Sunday, 11 A.M., Holy Communion. Sermon by the Rev. George C. Foley, S.T.D. Dr. Foley was present at the Fiftieth Anniversary and preached at the Seventy-fifth.

Nov. 2. Monday, 8 P.M., Dedication of memorial pews by the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Tennessee.

Nov. 3. Tuesday, 8 P.M., Musical Celebration in honor of the Choirmaster and Organist, Prof. Albert T. Gardner.

Nov. 4. Wednesday, all day, "Home-coming" Celebration.

Nov. 5. Thursday, 6.30 P.M., Dinner in honor of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese.

Nov. 6. Friday, 8 P.M., Pageant showing what the church has done since it started as a little village church in the "sand hills" of Francisville.

Nov. 7. Saturday, 3 P.M., Reception of the Vestrymen of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Nov. 8. Sunday, 11 A.M., Morning Prayer. Sermon by the Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Bethlehem and Presiding Bishop of the Church.
8 P.M., Sermon by Rev. Llewellyn N. Caley, D.D.

VII. CENTENNIAL COMMITTEES, 1925

Centennial Executive Committee

Hon. Abraham M. Beitler
Mr. Edward H. Bonsall
Mrs. Caroline S. Berger
Mr. Freaborn P. Coggeshall
Mr. Franklin S. Edmonds
Miss A. L. Hanna
Mr. John G. Horton
Mr. William C. Lynch
Mr. Daniel G. Melloy
Mrs. C. H. Reese
Mr. Charles S. Rockey
Dr. William L. Taylor
Mr. W. Thompson Wiegand
Mr. Frank O. Zesinger

History

Mr. Franklin S. Edmonds
Mr. John G. Horton
Mrs. John G. Horton
Mr. W. B. Hannum
Mr. Frank O. Zesinger

Sunday School

Mr. Charles S. Rockey
Mr. Freaborn P. Coggeshall
Mr. Albert Beers
Miss Clara Brian
Mr. King Berntheisel
Miss Mary E. Canning
Mrs. E. L. Carr
Mr. Herbert W. Davis
Miss Ethel Fletcher
Mrs. John G. Horton
Miss Marion B. Heller
Mr. William B. Hannum
Mrs. William B. Hannum
Mr. Joseph R. Hayward
Miss Elsie Lea
Miss L. E. Lyndall
Miss Ellen McQuade
Mrs. John W. Marsh
Miss Dorothy Melville
Miss Lidie Proctor
Mr. W. P. Powelson
Miss Helen Roop
Mrs. Fred. Simonds
Mr. George Tanner
Mrs. Q. C. Vrooman
Mrs. J. E. Williams
Mrs. William M. Ware
Mr. Edward H. Wiegand
Mrs. W. J. Galbraith
Mrs. E. H. Griffith
Mr. W. H. Charlton
Mrs. George Deindorfer
Mrs. Frank Dittman
Mrs. F. R. Dunn
Mrs. Helen H. Fitting
Miss Dorothy B. Gillette
Mr. George Grant
Mrs. Albert Greishaber
Mrs. W. Malcomson

Endowment Fund and Finance

Mr. Edward H. Bonsall
Mr. George L. Borrowes
Mr. Joseph A. Campbell
Miss Margaret Lea
Mr. Alan Levin
Miss Letitia C. Murphy
Mr. Joseph Randall
Mr. William M. West
Mr. Frank O. Zesinger

Pews

Mr. Edward H. Bonsall
Mr. George H. Craig
Mr. George J. Graff
Dr. N. B. Heller
Mr. Herman C. Horn
Mr. Russell Holden
Miss Maude K. Lathbury
Mr. Samuel McQuade
Mr. Robert Patterson
Mr. H. A. Russell
Mr. Nathan A. Simpson
Mr. W. B. Steck
Miss Clare C. Widdifield
Miss Helen S. Wiegand
Mr. John G. Horton, Treasurer

Organizations

Mrs. Caroline S. Berger
Miss Elsie A. Bell
Miss Clara T. Brian
Mrs. Samuel P. Carr
Miss Gertrude Clay
Mr. N. T. Gilbert
Mrs. George J. Graff
Miss Ella M. Jarden
Mrs. A. M. Leckner
Mrs. William W. Thomson

Clergy

The Rector
Vestrymen and Wives
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bonsall
Mrs. Henry D'Olier
Mr. George Erskine
Miss Harriet A. Hill
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Jackson
Mr. D. Allan Knight
Mrs. Eva Magoun
Mr. A. R. Melville
Mr. Charles A. Reese
Mr. Charles Smith
Miss Marianna Shreve
Mrs. J. W. Trickett
Mr. William M. Ware
Mr. and Mrs. William M. West
Mrs. Elizabeth J. West
Miss Mary M. White

Homecoming

Mrs. William M. Ware
Mrs. Samuel Brian
Miss C. W. Brian
Miss E. M. Brian
Mrs. F. T. Berry
Mrs. Mary Blancjour
Mrs. C. A. Beyler
Mr. George Craner
Mrs. James Cullen
Mrs. Mary Cullen
Mrs. Emma Derr
Mrs. W. Dych
Mrs. Jennie Duncan
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Eberbach
The Misses Elliott
Mrs. E. A. Elmore
Miss Anna L. Eckard
Mrs. A. Finley
Miss E. Fracker
Mrs. E. Ferry
Miss Ellena Fricka
Mr. William Gravell
Mr. and Mrs. John P. Griffith
Mrs. W. J. Galbraith
Miss Sevilla Given
Mrs. Percy Grant
Mrs. Helen Gray
Mr. and Mrs. William Hume
Mr. Robert L. Hayes
Miss Helen G. Hancock
Mrs. C. A. Hallowell
Mrs. W. R. Haynes
Mrs. B. W. Hershberger
Mrs. E. H. Jarden

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